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THE CARPENTER



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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
ORGANIZED 1881 — UNION MADE — REGISTERED 1909

December, 1905

Hints on the Care of Saws

Practical suggestions for those who use HAND SAWS
CAN BE HAD FREE OF CHARGE
by addressing

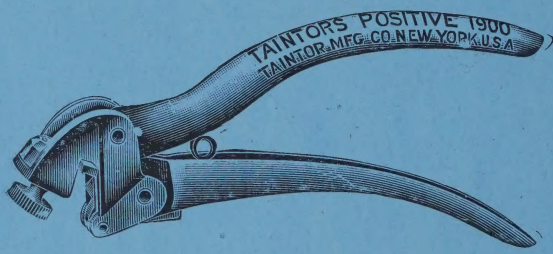
John H. Graham & Co., Agents

113 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

TRY IT!

If you like it, tell others, if you don't like it tell US. :-:

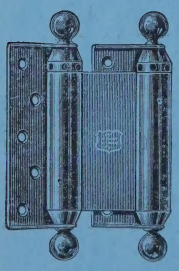


A descriptive circular containing also hints on the **Care of Saws** will be sent free on application, or your dealer can supply you :-:

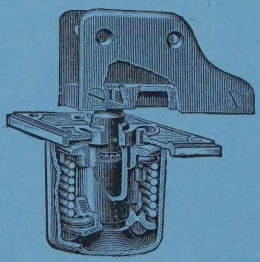
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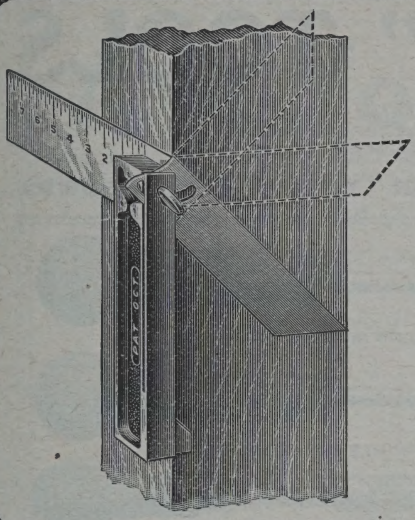


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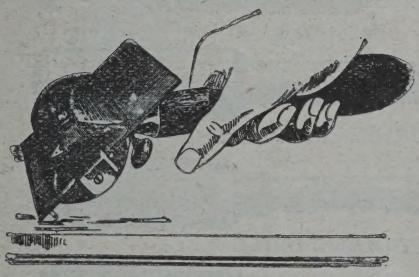
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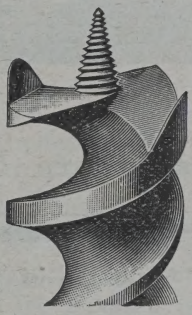
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Auger Bits . . .

Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

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RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING CO.

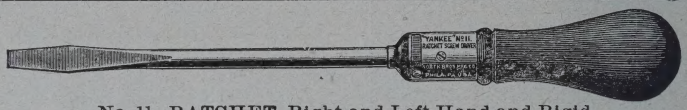
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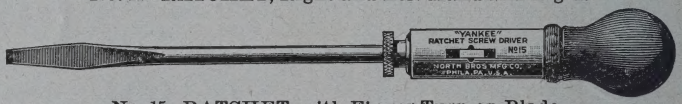
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Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better

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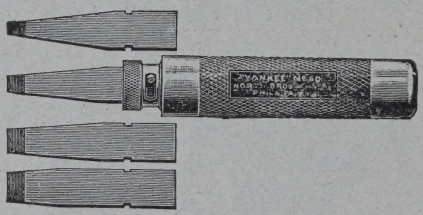
No. 11—RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.



No. 15—RATCHET, with Finger Turn on Blade.



No. 30.—SPIRAL RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.
No. 31—SPIRAL RATCHET (Heavy Pattern).



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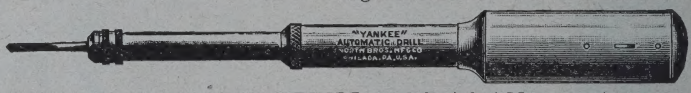


No. 12—RATCHET, with Stub Blade.



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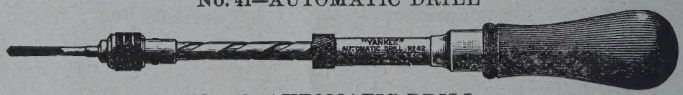
Sold by Leading Dealers in Tools and Hard-ware



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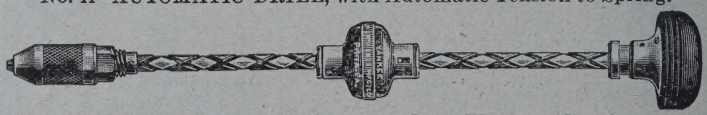
No. 41—AUTOMATIC DRILL



No. 42—AUTOMATIC DRILL.



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No. 50—RECIPROCATING DRILL for Wood or Metals.

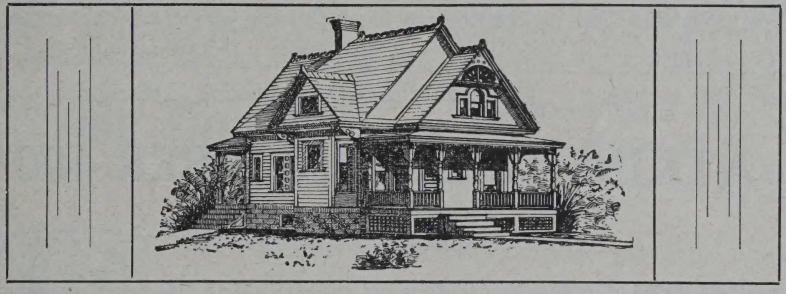
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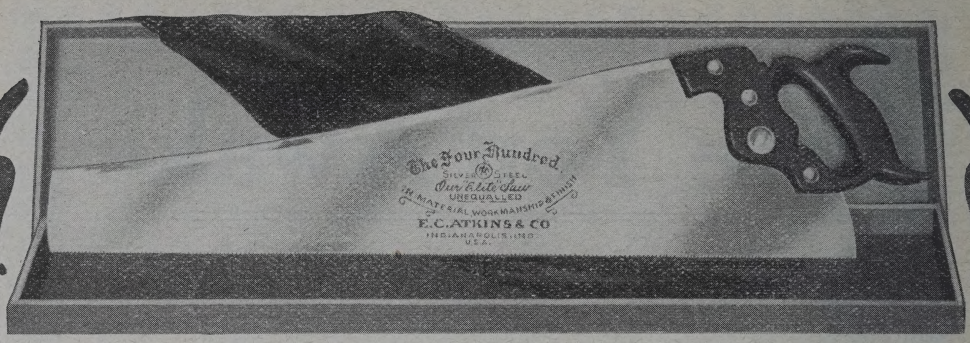
ARTICLES on the following subjects appear in the last issue: "My Square and How I Use it in My Daily Work," "Doors," "Roof of Two Pitches," "Iron and Steel in Architecture," "Some Lessons in Brickwork," "Grammar of Styles," "Mortar for Concrete Blocks," "Building Construction for Cottages," "Building Operations in the Hawaiian Islands," "Square and Cube Root," "The Reading Mechanic," "Arches," "Coloring Wood in the Log," "Revival of the Wood-Carvers Art," "Ferro Concrete," "Hollow Block Houses" and "Centering."

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WHETHER he be a carpenter, a lover of arts and crafts or an every-day man who likes to keep things in ship-shape about his own home, he has occasion to use a Saw, and if you give him this one he will bless you every time he uses it. The ideal of perfect saw-making is reached in the

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DEC., 1905

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Be Yourself — The World Needs Real Men and Women

By LEIGH MITCHELL HODGES

BE YOURSELF! That's what you were put in this world for. Avoid foolish forms and "cultivated" conventionalities. They are artificial, however artistically you may affect them. Avoid artificiality at any cost. It's like plated metal—it may serve a purpose, but it doesn't wear well. The man or woman who doesn't wear well isn't wanted. Such persons are not needed. See to it that you are needed. You will have gone far toward making a success of life when you become necessary, even though you are so to only one person or one community.

The world needs every man and woman who comes into it. It needs the best that is in that man or woman. Therefore bring the best out of yourself. But be careful that you don't try to bring out of yourself something that's in some one else. If you make this mistake you'll wake some fine morning—it will be a fine morning for the other fellow—and find the thing you were going to do already done.

It's better to be a real mole-hill than a make-believe mountain. It's a far greater crime to counterfeit personality than to counterfeit paper money. The one is a crime against human government; the other a crime against yourself and God. If you can be only one thing, be yourself!

THE UNION AND THE APPRENTICE.

(By A. V. Hoffmann.)



I HAVE often thought that there has been an injustice unconsciously committed by the unions and the employers of the various crafts in their care and treatment of apprentices. When we remember, as many of us seem loth to do, that the apprentice of today will be the journeyman of tomorrow, and that we expect him to take up the "burden of the ages" when we have dropped it from our own shoulders, and carry it well and wisely, solving the problems which we have been unable to solve, and achieving that victory for humanity which we have not as yet wholly achieved—when we remember this it would seem obvious that whatever concerns the welfare, interest and advancement of the apprentice, must appeal to us strongly as a matter which affects not him alone, but ourselves.

The day when boys were "bound out," to serve any sort of master, whether saint or devil, without taking into consideration the natural ability of the apprentice for any particular trade or profession, and which resulted in the formation of a vast army of misfit artisans, has passed away. At the present time the apprentice may choose from the many crafts that which he most favors, and if at any time during his term of service he discovers that he was mistaken in his choice he can have his agreement annulled and take up the study of an entirely different trade. He is not forced to serve like Jacob for Rachel, and his bond is not so riveted upon him that it can not be cast off until all the years of his bondage have been served.

The apprentice of today is blessed, inasmuch as he is a free agent, a man among men, and with wise and strong organizations of his craft standing between him and any flagrant injustice which his employer may seek to impose upon him. And yet, I claim, there is an injustice being done; one which reflects not only upon the apprentice, but upon the unions having jurisdiction in these matters. I refer to that which I call "the injustice of indifference."

Over and over again the unions take boys into their ranks as apprentices. In some cases signed and sealed agreements are executed between the apprentice and the employer, and there the matter ends until the boy has served his time and knocks for admission to the union as a journeyman. From the date of indenture, until the period of service has expired, little or no attention is given to the welfare and advancement of the apprentice. Whether or no he is being taught all that he should learn in order to become qualified as an expert workman is a matter no one seems to care to ascertain. While it is undoubtedly true that the progress of any apprentice depends to a very great extent upon his own efforts, his natural ability and so on, still we must remember that he is not the maker of the conditions which surround and govern him, and that if the conditions are not good he alone can not alter them, unless he breaks his agreement and seeks a new term of service with a different employer. In some such cases this action might be advisable, but it is not so easy for boys to pick and choose their masters when the demand for apprentices is a limited one. Again, there may be other conditions which control the apprentice, and which demand that he shall not "fly from one evil to others which he knows not of." An intelligent, quick-witted chap may be able to learn much by observation, and by questioning those who are capable of imparting the information which he desires, but even in this case there naturally must be a slowness of progression if no systematic course of instruction is given. As many men have learned to play upon the violin "by ear," so have many thousands of apprentices acquired the rudiments of their trade, and while some, whose natural talent enables them, have become efficient workmen, a multitude of others, less gifted, have never been able to rise above the level of the common workman who must depend

upon the instructions of his employer all the days of his life. It is not the mere ability to do a certain thing which makes successful men, but a knowledge of the why and wherefore of the things they do.

Many times I have been told that "practical experience" is the only safe educator in any craft or calling, but my own personal experience has taught me that the man who commands a knowledge of the "theory of things" as well as the knowledge of experience, is far and away the best equipped for the battle of life. It would appear to us that the self-interest of the employer would impel him to an effort in behalf of his apprentices, and that he would insist upon the chance to learn intelligently and not blindly being given them, upon the principle that a good workman is a recommendation and a profit to his employer, but it does not seem to work out in that way when we investigate the facts. In many cases the education of the apprentice is dependent upon a foreman who himself knows little beyond the giving, second hand, of instructions for the day's work, and is absolutely indifferent as to the advancement of any of the workmen; or perhaps he is fearful that if any one else learns a few things pertaining to the trade he may lose his own job and the other fellow get it.

As a general thing employers seem to think that the man who works the hardest is the best man, whether his work bears out the belief or not, while common sense tells us that the man who can think and work rapidly, and do his work correctly in the beginning, is the best and most profitable employe. While a few employers may really be sincere in their intention to advance an apprentice, the vast majority throw the burden of it all upon the other workmen, who are not interested in the matter, and seldom do more than "blow up" the apprentice if he makes a mistake, and ask him whether there are any more fools like him where he came from. As a matter of fact every journeyman should consider it his duty to assist the apprentice, and encourage him as much as possible, but very few of the "kids" who are endeavoring to master the rudiments of the trade receive any such assistance.

In order to evolve from the human animal a skilled being there must be imparted to him a knowledge of the technique of the trade he is to follow, and the only time in which this technique can be successfully taught is when the young workman first takes up his tools and begins the study of his craft. This is a fact which has been demonstrated over and over again until it has been accepted as a natural law, and to ignore it upon the ground that it "is never too late to learn" is wrong. The apprentice who does not strive for excellence in the first days of his experience simply wrongs himself and his employer, and in the end must pay the penalty, but the employer who indentures an apprentice, either in legal form or by implication, and then gives him the delivery wagon to drive, or leaves him to work out his own salvation alone and in darkness, commits a greater wrong, and is in no small degree responsible for the failure of that man's life, if a failure is the result.

The remedy for this condition of affairs lies in the hands of the unions. As it is a matter which most directly concerns their own welfare they should be vigilant in their efforts to ascertain just how the apprentices under their jurisdiction are being treated, and insist in all cases upon a strict observance of the terms of agreement, whether those terms be written and attested or simply verbal. There should be a report demanded, at certain intervals of time, both from the apprentice and the employer, and if, when a report is received, it appears that there has been any neglect or indifference upon the part of any of the parties to the agreement, the case should be promptly and rigidly investigated and the wrong remedied. Employers would then learn that the taking on of a new apprentice means more than the mere acquisition of a new hand at a cheap wage, and their own self-interest would prompt them to educate the apprentice as thoroughly as possible in order to receive from him a greater profit from his labor. I can not too strongly advise the use of an agreement, properly attested, between the union, the apprentice and the employer; an agreement in which the term of service, the wage to be paid, and the instruction of the apprentice shall be fully specified. In this agreement the union should be recognized as an active party, with the power to declare it void if at any time it should appear that the

employer was not willing to live up to its requirements, or was not morally a fit person, or that there existed any other sufficiently good reason for the annulment.

While talking with an acquaintance upon this subject he stated that he did not see why the union should interfere in any case unless the apprentice complained. In reply to this I will say that very few apprentices complain unless they are harshly treated, because they do not know they are being neglected, and are not receiving the instruction they require. Ignorance of the business in which they are engaged blinds them to the facts of the case, and so long as they are given decent treatment in other respects they do not know that they are actually getting a sort of "picked-it-up-all-by-myself" education, when their employers should be teaching them the minutiae of their trade, or having them taught by a qualified workman.

THE STRUCTURAL BUILDING TRADES ALLIANCE OF AMERICA.

(By W. J. Spencer.)



AS a voluntary organization of building tradesmen formed for the purpose of extending the scope of our various international unions, and to bind more closely the local unions thereof so that they will become absolutely responsive to the wishes of their parent organizations, that our movement may become a nerve center as it were, causing a throb in every particle of our general body when once a vital spot is touched, the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America has a mission to perform that will make for the building trades not only an educational agency, but one that will radiate protection and trade benefit to every unit of the whole.

The building trades, unlike other crafts, are peculiarly dependent upon one another since they are in reality subdivisions of one general industry, and still unlike each other, since their handicraft is of a distinctly different character. While varying in the nature of their constructive elements they are still alike in the sense that one subdivision is absolutely indespensable to the other. It would be impossible to organize all the building men in one general organization; therefore, each subdivision must, for its own preservation and protection, organize separately, and while we have accomplished this purpose in an amazingly complete and solidified manner, there has heretofore been a total absence of that which is absolutely necessary to guarantee the integrity of the organizations of each subdivision in the building industry. Namely: The centering of our forces, the centralization of our interests, a concentration of our power, a point from where that which is desirable for all might be transmitted with a reasonable assurance of an immediate response by all various elements, a central body which while recognizing and maintaining the sphere of influence divisional trades should possess completes the circle as it were and creates a thorough implication of all.

The building trades must always depend upon each other for sympathy and protection. Indeed, we can not organize without these agencies. Unlike miscellaneous trades we have no label or other insignia that might be demanded by our fellow unionists in order to develop a more extended organization. The cigar makers, molders, printers, tailors, hatters and other inside or miscellaneous trades can adopt such an agency with the assurance that its endorsement by fellow workers in other avocations will create a demand for their products, but the building trades will ever be unable to derive any protection or advantage by the adoption of the label. We then of necessity must depend upon the friendship, sympathy and assistance of each other.

Recognizing this the Structural Building Trades Alliance was formed for the purpose of bringing about a coalition of the various international unions engaged in building construction. If a union of men is desirable for the men then a union of unions must be as equally desirable for each union.

A moment's reflection will show that by such a joining of forces we can secure complete inter-trade co-operation so that each trade in the building industry may be awakened to the evils that surround a sister trade. Favorable conditions without precipitating our members or their employers in industrial strife.

National agreements so as to insure our members against a breach of contract in any locality by impulsive and ill-advised action upon the part of either the employers or employes.

The elimination of intemperate and unwarranted strikes and lockouts.

A just and equitable award to each trade of such branches of the main or basic trade as of right belong to it.

A fair regulation of new devices and so-called modernized methods of construction as tend to displace the old line mechanic by the introduction of semi-skilled trades.

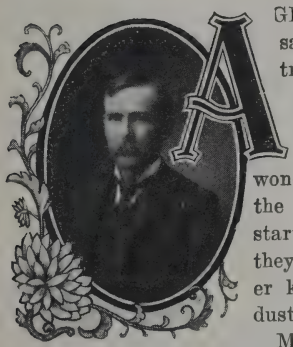
The maintenance of one international union in each trade with a view to preventing the further exploiting of the trades now recognized as belonging purely to the building industry.

A general and amicable understanding between associated trades where claims of jurisdiction cross or conflict.

In a word, to reserve for the mechanic of the building industry the work he is logically entitled to, and that he has heretofore performed and to be in a position to withstand any attack that may now or hereafter be made upon us by the theorists and demagogues who are parading themselves as public benefactors under the guise of defending the "free American" and the "American boy," but whose real ambition is to destroy the desirable institutions that organized labor has created, is the mission of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

THE INDUSTRIAL ANALOGY OF THE BEE.

(By W. C. B. Randolph.)



A GREAT man once said that we get truths from the mouths of babes. A close study of those wonderful creatures, the bees, reveals the startling fact that they possess a higher knowledge of industry than man.

Maurice Meaterlinck, with a masterly insight into the life and system of the bees, tells almost incredible stories of the intelligence, order and harmony prevailing in the "city of honey."

He shows us that the work of the bees is better organized than is any factory that is presided over by a "lord of creation."

The bees have their architects, engineers, wax-workers, foragers, scouts, sentinels, policemen, scavengers, chambermaids of high and low degree, and in short, there is scarcely a function in society especially connected with industry that has not been foreseen and provided for by these wonderful little creatures.

The human mind knows it is wrong to waste, either material or labor, but the bees know it a great deal better than we do, or at any rate, provide against waste much more scientifically than we do.

Man is, and, of course, should be ever seeking for a more efficient system of industry, one that will allow each man to exert his full powers and to work in conjunction with his fellows, which, under intelligent management, multiplies his productive powers enormously.

And in view of the meager success he has as yet attained, it is interesting to observe that the bees are now doing their work under a system of co-operative labor and distribution which places each worker in the

right place and allows no duplication of effort, so that there is the largest possible returns for the amount of energy expended.

In numerous ways the bees are using methods that we in our superior pride of attainment are as yet in ignorance of, and it is the purpose of these few lines to call attention to the fact that as civilization has progressed, it has adopted one after another, the principles that are now in use by the bees, and man is destined to apply more and more of them as evolution proceeds.

In fact, as Meaterlinck has so clearly and forcibly pointed out, all the stages of growth of the bee can now be seen in the various kinds of bees, each class representing, as it were, a stage in the whole evolution of the bee.

For example, take the humble bee. It works entirely alone, its materials are coarse and its methods are crude and consequently its output is but small, keeping it down very close to the poverty line.

Was not this the same with humanity when its workers were isolated? Then there is another class of bees that are more numerous, and group together, combining to some extent their labor and material.

These are found to produce more and better honey than those of single workers.

And so, as the number increases we see intelligent methods obtaining, and more and more marvelous are the conceptions and executions that would require the full powers of man to compass today. But some one might object that the bee is not necessarily conscious of the principles he employs, but works blindly under a compelling law of nature. Now, while this does not affect the argument I am using, I will just say that a large number of ex-just say that a large number of experiments have been made that convince the most skeptical that this position is untenable.

Experimenters have repeatedly subjected a hive of bees to an entirely new set of conditions, such as the insertion of a piece of tin in the hive in such a way that it would interfere with the building of the comb. They are confused and apparently nonplussed at first, but finally, after sending their engineers and architects to deliberate over the dilemma, they invariably find a way to circumvent the difficulty, and when they have once decided what to do, they proceed with the utmost skill and dispatch.

I say these various tests have convinced bee experts that the bee is a reasoning and calculating being and the notion that intelligence is confined to creatures such as we are is now completely exploded. But the point that I wish particularly to drive home is that there is a natural law of industry, which applies to any sort of conscious beings and which they will come in contact with some time in their career, and go through the various stages as their number and intelligence increases.

The bee, being a smaller part of the general evolution, so to say, than man, has worked up to more of that natural law than man has, as yet, and the wonderfully complete and efficient industrial organization he has today is accounted for only on that hypothesis.

It may be argued that as the bee and his environments are so essentially different from those of man, that it can be no concern of ours what the little fellows do, as their ways would not necessarily apply to us.

In answer to this we put forward the "great law of analogy," as Prof. Huxley called it.

The law of analogy is based upon the fact, or claim, at any rate, made by all, or nearly all scientific men, that there is a scarcity of laws or principles in the universe, and that we see a principle or plan used over and over again under all possible conditions and circumstances, and which always gives the same kind of results, as similar as the differences in the conditions will admit.

So if you see a principle worked out in some crude form in the lower orders of nature, manifesting certain results, you may know, according to this "law of analogy," that if that same principle can be seen to be working in human society, though not yet completed, its full working out will be along lines we see already attained in the lower kingdoms, but much more full and beneficial.

This, in brief, is the working of that law, and as we see the bees using principles in their industrial economy which we have also, but which are pushed farther along in the bees' system than they are with us, we

are justified according to the law of analogy, to conclude that all in good time, we, too, will be enjoying the same success from its use as are the bees now.

So we find the bee working under a plan that puts every single worker in the right place and allows no duplication of effort—a place for every man, and every man in his place.

"All for one and one for all," is a slogan that should be credited to the bees, for with them we see that the whole system of labor and management is centralized, there being only one center of direction and that the whole, and the results of that wonderfully perfect industrial system is laid away in the common store for the equal good of all. Some people may presume to criticise the bees for allowing a considerable proportion of the members to strut around finely dressed, helping themselves to the honey vats without doing a stroke of work themselves, but I fear the walls of our houses are rather brittle so that stone throwing at the bees would scarcely be in order, or at any rate until we devise some method by which our own work and its products are more equitably distributed.

GOOD HEALTH FOR CARPENTERS.

(By Henry Gillespie.)

THE October number of The Carpenter speaks of the "enormous increase in the death and disability claims caused by the higher death rate of the past eighteen months." It was this increase which necessitated an increase of per capita to the general office, and ought to cause carpenters to learn how to take care of the wonderful house in which they live—"the human form divine."

The marvelous skill displayed in the building of the human body and the precautions taken for its preservation, repair and constant good order, are beyond the skill of men to imitate. Yet, that body is often the source of pain, weakness and expense of vital force, which heavily handicap the lives of many and indirectly add to the burdens of all. Such things ought not to be. It is not natural to be sick, and any death short of "euthomasia," the happy death of old age, is the result of bad living, unwholesome food, intemperance or accident, nearly all of which is preventable by ordinary care and foresight.

Man's present state is so artificial that he can not with safety to himself or associates, follow blindly the promptings of passion, appetite or impulse, but must exercise constant watchfulness and direction of all that he does—and omits to do—just as man must watch every blow in trimming, lest he mar the work and lose his job in the one case and his life or health in the other.

There is a foreman, a strong man and able mechanic in the prime of years, yet, one day he apologized for having to ask a workman to haul up the ends of a few heavy joists, which he had begun to do himself, because of "such a hard pain in his knee," which, though undoubtedly real, he could not understand. His face shows signs of permanent redness caused by the dilation of the fine blood vessels and his abdomen is unnaturally enlarged, making unsightly a once symmetrical body. He works well for about four hours, then finds a convenient object against which he can lean in an attitude of ease, and exercises his privilege of supervising the work the rest of the day, doing as little brain or muscle work as is compatible with the position.

One of his crew, also of strong build and middle age, laid off a few days because of lame back and is threatened with incurable kidney complaint. Another workman of the same crew, a strong young man, comes and goes from work with eyes more or less bloodshot. A physician would undoubtedly say that any or all of these men were candidates for premature disability or death claims. Why? Is it because the noonday lunch means a "can of beer," which must be replenished several times daily, or is it because their diet excludes strength-forming, nerve-invigorating fruits and grains and wholesome, well-cooked breads, meats and vegetables and includes tea, coffee, white baker's bread and greasy, peppery meats

and vegetables? Or is it possibly because of the boarding house fare of the average working men's lodging house, which is enough, literally, to drive a man to drink?

The men I have described and their method of living are real and they are a type of a portion of carpenters, the number of which the readers of the journal may estimate or confess for themselves.

It is to men of this type that the "enormous increase in death and disability claims" are due. Their cases are entirely preventable, for it is easy now to learn how to live and to care for one's health. The bringing about of a decrease in death claims rests with the members themselves and the manhood and will-power they muster up in the exercise of sensible restraint and self-control.

I may safely assert that most all of the men described here above, are inveterate tobacco users, smoking and chewing on the job and at all times; thus giving evidence that they are saturated with the poison of nicotine. Such cases should be classed with the intemperate, for it is intemperance in eating or drinking or "having a good time" that is the cause of the whole trouble, which eventually will lay them out.

Another class of benefit claims is that caused by accidents. Accidents, of course, will occur in the face of the best intentions and care, but very frequently they have no excuse other than "rushing," overwork, carelessness and sometimes the influence of a can of beer or a gulp of whisky. Had we not to contend with preventable diseases and preventable accidents, the next referendum would be more justified in reducing our per capita to the General Office than it was necessary to increase it. I have met with accidents myself, and so have others with whom I was working and I have seen many accidents happen of greater or less severity, a loss of life or limb, but I confess that I have never met with or witnessed any accident that upon careful study could not have been classed with the preventable kind and could have been avoided by the right management of the victim himself or of the foreman. Foremen sometimes are successful drivers of men, good managers of machines and well posted in ways of doing work, but they lack in knowledge of human nature and consideration of the methods whereby to get the most and best service from their men. It is the custom now to make young men foremen who can and will set a pace, and to measure efficiency by the daily report of work done and the least number of "kicks" from the owner or building superintendent. Most accidents happen in the afternoon, because then more will power is required to look out for things, the vital strength being on the decline. It is well known that railroad accidents are generally caused by "economy" or overworked employes, and the same is true in building operations. By careful inquiries into the causes of all accidents, interesting facts might be disclosed and the results should be published.

There is one kind of accident to which carpenters are especially liable, that is "hernia" or a tearing of the muscles of the abdomen which always results in much inconvenience, more or less disability and danger to life.

One certain physician in St. Louis at one time had more than forty patients from the ranks of carpenters who suffered from hernia, caused by lifting and climbing upon exposition work; yet an accident of this nature can often be prevented.

The abnominal muscles, like all others, may be weaker than the nerves and will power, and are sometimes broken by severe exertion, such as lifting, climbing and carrying weights. A sudden jar while holding a burden, or stepping down may produce rupture or strain of the muscles, especially if the system is exhausted and the muscles and nerves have lost their tone by lack of rest, overwork, sickness or similar causes. Of course, intemperance in any form makes the tissues brittle and more liable to accident, as also to disease.

Carpenters are constantly suffering inconvenience from small cuts, bruises or jams, usually of the fingers; these wounds generally heal up with little annoyance, but may result in blood poison. Hence, all wounds which break the skin should, if dirty or caused by a rough instrument, be thoroughly cleansed with warm water, using a little castile soap, listerine or peroxide. They should then be bound up and protected until healed. A small roll of surgeons' adhesive plaster and a box of zinc ointment are very handy and inexpensive adjuncts to a car-

penter's kit and can be used in the majority of accidents.

A small pair of tweezers and a sharp-pointed knife are useful to remove slivers of wood which so frequently pierce the flesh and may result seriously if not removed and the place treated at once. Carpentry is a healthful occupation and with the eight-hour day and avoidance of rushing, its percentage of disabilities and premature deaths should be and can be considerably reduced.

READ AND REFLECT.

(By Geo. C. Griffin.)

IT must be clear to many who read and reflect, that during the past few years this country has been passing through one of the most critical stages of its history. Never before in the annals of the nation has the chief executive taken such an active interest, and stated to the public his views on the "labor movement;" even going so far in his message to Congress as to devote an entire chapter to labor's needs and condition.

The most important question facing us today is, without doubt, the "labor question;" and still it is very evident that many American citizens never gave this matter a serious thought until the great anthracite coal controversy arose and brought forth the entire matter for consideration.

This lesson was a very grave and costly one, and certainly demonstrated to the people the power of "labor" when used for a beneficent and worthy purpose. It appears that it would warrant the capitalists and employers of labor to consider the mechanic in the future premises of politics and public polity.

In spite of all this experience, however, disputes still arise between "capital and labor." The Civic Federation, which consists of some of our most eminent statesmen, divines, judges and men of brains in the business and professional world, as well as eminent representatives from the ranks of labor, has decided with well intent and perfect fair judgment that arbitration is the means of settling disputes between capital and labor. I beg pardon if I offend their intelligence, yet when deliberating over such questions, especially the anthracite strike, their decisions would have received more respect by the public in general, and labor in particular, had they recommended the enactment by Congress of a general arbitration law.

Had such a law been recommended and adopted by Congress labor would not have received so many unjust decisions from the courts. The first cry we hear when asking for better conditions is the cry of "capital" praying the courts to grant an injunction or institute mandamus proceedings to prevent the laborer from using his persuasive powers to induce others not to take his place when a strike or lockout is forced upon him.

To think that two of the greatest and most protective of legal processes, ones won by the English barons from an autocratic king, are today utilized to enable corrupt and dishonorable capitalists to fasten their fangs, like harpies, in the necks of the workers of the land.

There is no fortune a laboring man can give his children, equal to a skilled occupation, as well as a mind education. A great deal of industrial oppression of the past has been caused by the lack of education, not only on the part of the mechanic, but the employer as well. The employe of the past, being ignorant as a general rule, calmly submitted to oppression, low wages and long hours, because he knew no better and had no higher aims in life. Like an animal he ate and slept, and like a hog he drank. The employer of the past usually calculated his receipts and knowingly took away from his employe all but enough to allow him to exist, not live. Even now the employers as a general rule are living on luxuries purchased with money which should go to the working man to buy necessities of life. And when told by his oppressed employes that they have joined a labor union for the purpose of mutual assistance, encouragement and

elevation, they are informed they have gone astray; that they are ingrates and deserve no consideration at the hands of capital. This is generally the talk given by employers when told by their "hands" that they have affiliated with organized labor.

This is the way the self-satisfied business man, lacking education himself along all lines but that of his own particular business, acts toward his help, especially in regard to labor unions. Really it is this class of business men who need education concerning labor's worth, aims, objects, etc. He also needs to learn his indebtedness to labor, his dependence upon it, and the real value of labor to him as a business proposition or asset. When a business man becomes educated concerning the true ideals of labor he will learn how to live happy and contented, and how to make life happy and agreeable for his "help," who in all cases are the sinew, and in many cases the "brains" of his establishment.

"All men are created free and equal and are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." So says the Declaration of Independence.

Yet the majority of men in this republic are made to fit in a special niche of society, to be controlled by a few others who claim that God in His infinite wisdom made them the custodians of all natural resources, in many cases resources of such class and character that the masses must draw sustenance from, and which are necessary to the comfort and health of the multitude.

How can there be freedom, either industrial or political, when some few men hold so much power? Bondage can not exist long where men are free and independent in matters pertaining to their labor and means of livelihood. Men not dependent upon others in the matter of gaining a living are persons who can maintain a free state. On the other hand, men who are in a social or industrial bondage, who have to beg others for means to earn their daily bread, must, when necessity presses them, sacrifice their rights, honor and manhood.

Surely it is time that we should reflect and conclude that the industrial world must emancipate itself from the evil of class legislation, such as benefit only the privileged few. There should be no privileged few, and labor unions should feel interested in the establishment of laws which affect citizens alike and which secure privileges to no special class. It is within the power of organized labor to do this, and I trust that the industrial world is not far from being convinced that in the enactment of a law giving the people the referendum vote lies a method for the cure of many of the evils of the hour, both legal, industrial and political.

"LABOR IS WORSHIP."

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

HISTORY repeats itself in organized labor as in all important world movements that are destined to live.

Through cause and effect, supply and demand, commercial and industrial activity is inevitable.

Organization is protective rather than aggressive, however much capital would assume the defensive attitude. Organization has been as bitterly opposed by the capitalistic element as ever medical science has fought the plague, but in spite of all organization has spread like a contagion until all lines of industry are infected. Yet labor compels respect from the favored few.

Although men are prone to regard riches first and make principle a secondary consideration, God and the angels rejoice over the man of true principle who passes in the path of duty incorruptibly through life's temptations.

The world pays homage to the successful man, ignoring the manner in which he obtained success, but the man who is true to duty, faithful to whatever task he encounters, wins the smile of the Master.

Labor worthily performed is only duty, and duty faithfully rendered glorifies God.

Honorable and worthy of the world's

respect and of heaven's approval, labor is worship.

Whether our workday falls in the pleasant and love-lit season of springtime, or our task requires us to endure the midsummer's withering heat; whether our work is done in the radiant glory of autumn splendor, or amid the harsh chill of merciless winter, an honest day's work deserves the approbation of men and angels.

An honest day's work does not necessarily mean working at high pressure from ten to thirteen hours a day.

The impression is strong in the mind of the employing class that men are to be treated as the cheapest part of the machinery in every business. The masses realizing the effects of long hours are making vigorous efforts to establish a universal system of the eight-hour day. Treating men as unimportant attachments to the real machinery has become the rule, especially in the large woodworking establishments and other important manufacturing and mining interests where men are employed in great numbers. High pressure is the rule. Individuals are not considered at all in regard to their welfare, but simply as to their capacity for endurance. When men wear out and can not accomplish the requirements of the high pressure system, they are discharged. The supply usually exceeds the demand, and there are men enough always waiting for every vacancy. Eight hours of honest labor ought to satisfy even the most exacting employer. More than that is unreasonable, and sooner or later the strain will tell in the quality and quantity of results produced. Eight hours of honest toil is of more worth to the employer and far more satisfactory to the employed than twelve or thirteen hours of inferior effort could possibly be; then why is such a struggle necessary to secure reasonable conditions for labor?

Selfishness answers the question. Selfishness limits the mental horizon of the employer until he almost, if not quite, loses sight of the employe's interest in contemplating the advantages to himself.

In art "the further away we get from an object the smaller it appears." The further away our experience carries us from a fact or condition, the more difficult it is for us to realize the actual proportions of that fact or condition.

Imperfect perspective characterizes the industrial complications of modern progress. Selfishness in capital and—though we may not be able to see it from labor's standpoint—selfishness in labor creates a difference of opinion that is difficult of adjustment. Capital seems as conscienceless in sacrificing the smaller interests in its own ranks as in its merciless methods with labor.

"Labor is worship"—hence the laws that govern labor should be in accord with justice and the Christian law of love—"Do unto others as we would have others do unto us."

Justice to others and justice to self is the aim of organization in labor's demand for the eight-hour workday.

Organization based on the first principle of right, justice and honor must eventually convince all opposition, even to its antagonist—organized capital—which labor is tempted to regard as "concentrated iniquity," or organized injustice.

"Labor is worship," and by organized effort only can labor live up to the foundation principles of unionism.

A man can work eight hours a day and do as much and as good work the eighth hour as he did the first, but no man can give his best physical powers during twelve or thirteen hours a day at work.

Capital seems to resent the fact that organization has taught men who labor to regard themselves as individuals rather than so many tools to be used, worn out and thrown aside by those who control them.

"Labor is worship," therefore it must not become narrow and selfish in dealing with the faults and mistakes of those who have not been converted to its creed and fail to see the beauty and justice of united brotherhood.

On the other hand, while capital is trying to pick out a grain of sawdust from the eye of organized labor, the scantling in its own eye threatens inflammation or a permanently impaired vision.

"Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end and way,
But to live that each tomorrow
Finds us farther than today."

ORGANIZE AND UNITE.

(By Frank Duffy.)

THE "labor question" above all other questions is not understood as it should be. If it was we would all be much better off today than we are, yet it is the most vital question before the public at the present time for consideration.

Although "labor organizations" have been thoroughly "investigated," probed into and "tested" during the last decade, and although they have been acknowledged by the highest courts in the land to be "legitimate" and "lawful" institutions, yet there are many who hold aloof from them as if they were something "pestilent," something to be "dreaded and shunned," something to be "afraid of and avoided." Why they should feel so they cannot explain satisfactorily, but such is the case however. Which do you prefer to do, to try and get along in life isolated from your fellow-man, independent and alone, relying upon your own individual strength and ability to get a bare living, or to be in unity with him depending upon your "combined" strength to defend your "rights" and "gain better conditions," more pay and less working hours. Isolated, independent and alone, you will be whipped into submission at every turn. Your conditions will be those of "slavery," with no prospects of relief or freedom in sight. "United" you are strong and able to fight for your "rights" and for your "individual" and "collective" interests as well. "In unity there is strength," is a saying that should not be soon forgotten. The question in a nutshell is this: "Unite," and be "free;" "don't unite," and be "enslaved." It is the united—the organized wage workers of today—who are keeping the non-unionists from "pauperized conditions." Can this fact be refuted? Why not, then, join the "organization" of your "craft," why not be a leader in the fight, why not take an active part in promoting the interests of others as well as yourself.

My advice is: "Organize and unite," "consolidate and affiliate." It is only in this manner that you can be "successful." It was through organization and combination that the great corporations, companies, trusts and firms of the present time accumulated such "vast wealth" and became so "powerful." It is only through "organization" that the wage workers of today can "better" their conditions, "advance" their interests and "protect" their rights. Therefore it is incumbent on you to "organize;" it is necessary that you "organize;" it is your duty to "organize." Do your "duty" and be a "man;" neglect your duty and be a slave. Which is it to be? It is up to you to say. Your "salvation" is in your own hands.

"IS THE CHURCH OPPOSED TO WORKINGMEN?"

(By Charles Stelzle.)

THE church has always been against the working man"—so some men are wont to say. I shall not discuss the purely theoretical arguments in this connection. Neither do I propose to make this atheological treatise; nor yet shall I discuss religion as such. There are some well-known historical facts which may and should be produced against the statement at the head of this article.

In the first place, its founder, Jesus Christ, was not against workingmen. Never were more sympathetic words spoken to the "common people" than were uttered by Jesus Christ. We are told that "the common people heard Him gladly." He Himself was a carpenter and He must necessarily have had a workingman's sympathy. He constantly rebuked the oppressors of the poor. The men whom he selected as His disciples and who were the first promoters of the church were workingmen. During the first centuries of its history the church received its strongest support

from the great labor guilds of that period —the labor unions we would now call them —and it is not impossible that Jesus Himself was a member of the Carpenters' Guild in Nazareth.

In the second place, the prophets of the church were not opposed to workingmen. The strongest indictments of the labor agitator against society today are chosen from the sayings of the prophets as they are recorded in the Scriptures.

Furthermore, the text-book of the church is not opposed to workingmen. The principles laid down by its writers would solve the social question if faithfully lived out by both the capitalist and the laborer. Hardly a book treating on political economy which was used in any university ten years ago but is out of date today. The Bible is the only book always up-to-date, and it is the only text-book which the church officially recognizes.

Again, the leaders in the great religious movements in history were not opposed to workingmen. Indeed, most of them were workingmen themselves. The great religious movements had their origin among the common people. They were fought for by workingmen, of whom thousands upon thousands shed their blood because they believed in the great principles involved.

Finally, the preachers of today as a class are not opposed to workingmen. Many of them could be named who fearlessly denounce the sins of the rich as well as the sins of the poor. Eager to help, they are asking what they may do in a practical way to assist in raising the standard of living for the workingman.

In the light of all this is it fair to make the statement that the church is opposed to workingmen? I confess that the church has not done all that she should for humanity, because, after all, it is made up of poor, weak mortals. But give her credit for what she has done. You would demand the same treatment for trades unionism, and rightfully so.

ELOQUENT SERMON TO LABOR MEN, BY REV. M. E. BOVARD, M. E. CHURCH.

(Published upon request of Port Chester, N. Y., D. C.)

OWING to the publicity given to the meeting at the Summerfield M. E. Church, Sunday, November 12th, through the columns of the Daily Record, wherein the pastor, the Rev. Melville Y. Bovard, delivered an address before the united labor unions of Port Chester and Greenwich upon the question of "Labor and Capital," the large auditorium of that church was taxed to its limit. At 7:35 the unions to the number of 150 members took seats held in reserve for them in the main body of the church. Surrounding the guests and in the gallery were seated not only the friends of the organizations visiting there, but the members of the church.

It was an inspiring sight to see so many deeply interested people assembled as on this occasion. It also impressed itself upon the minds of the observant that a large majority of the members of the organization attending the service were young men in the bloom of vigorous manhood, clean cut in appearance, neatly dressed and presenting a standard for an American citizen. After the 150 seats reserved were occupied the organ sounded a prelude and the choir followed in a delightful chorus. A responsive chapter in Psalms was read, a collection taken up, after which the speaker, who seemed to be full of the spirit of the occasion, announced the subject of his discourse.

After a few introductory remarks the reverend gentleman stated that the soul of the labor problem might be defined and lettered thus, S O U L: S indicates Service, O organization, U Union, L Love. Looking into these divisions we will find the soul of the subject.

There is the proud and broad distinction of service. It includes the consciousness of being of some use in the world. It is not the method of getting all out of life, but putting something in. There is no one fact so conspicuous in life as serving. Turning

to the fact of order and organization we have the modern aspect of the problem. Perhaps it is not wholly modern, but mainly so. It is the evidence of the permanent and successful issue of the contention for fair play. It is the upward trend of the great fact of human freedom when men bind themselves together for a great and noble purpose; their success is assured, for the Master of Assemblies will surely be in their midst. The remaining problem is to perfect organization; that is not the work of a day, but of generations, yet much may be obtained by the best we can do. It is the planting of the tree once the fruit is certain, removing rubbish from the spring which is to burst out of mountain side. Union is the next step as a definite form of organization. This is something that has come to stay. It is as the lifting of the capstone to that great temple of human rights. It is in such harmony with our flag that it is American in its type. But the last thing in this view is of love. It is the last word and one of the great points in the sermon on the soul of labor. Soul—Service, Order, Union, Love. It would be well for every man to keep this in mind.

Then we might follow this with another suggestive idea: U-N-I-O-N—Universal, Independent, Organized. No.

Universal: This great matter of union is to be everywhere. It will not stop until it has reached China's center. It will cease to be for the benefit of a class or classes, but for man.

It is to be national in many ways. The President is enrolled, but that does not make it distinctively national. It is to seek and have the protection of the flag. It is to be an institution as much as any other great order. It will be a sort of public school system for the laborers. It is to teach the men of the trades that great lesson which all men need to hold sacred.

Independence: Demagogues weeded out. But this must not mean arrogance. It must not mean tyranny, but mutual life. Laboring men are to be no less independent than capitalists. The danger is that they shall seek to be more so. If that comes to pass the Maker of Destinies will have to put the bit in the mouth of the union and guide it back for further discipline; but a reasonable independence is essential to the growth of manhood; that is our ultimate aim. Manhood, standing in the common brotherhood.

Organized: The tree that stands against the storm is organized; the individual man is highly organized and on this depends his success at every point—trees stand together in the forest and defy the storm. The mountain is organized and adds to the strength of the forest. So man needs to stand against the bad luck that seems to sweep down from the mountains of history and threaten to lay him low. But it is not for defense alone, or mainly so, but for the march that men need to stand together, the commissariat is essential. The mountain climbers rope themselves together and hang together. If the laboring men do not hang together they will likely hang separately. Do not forget that I have in mind the climb toward better civilization.

No: An organized No. An independent No. A national No. A universal No. To the influences which are within the organization seeking to disintegrate, break up, and set the members in a panic. No to dissensions. No to the tides of influence from without. No to the entrenched liquor traffic which steals the brains of so many honest men. No to the reckless spirit of anarchy which sets her sails for the breakers, the rocks on which the whole ship of state may be wrecked. No to the political boss whose sole ambition seems to be to get at the head of the procession which is leading downward to ruin. No to the financial tyrants who sit over the treasury and rake off the dividends which belong to the poor man. No to the encroachments of jealousies and hatred which seek to undermine the poor man's last but sure hope—namely, character.

U, Universal, N National, I Independent, O Organized, N No. That is the way every man with a hoe or without a hoe should learn to spell the labor problem, especially union labor.

Notwithstanding the whole business of the toiler seems to be doing—constructing. From the smallest article to the pyramids, and great bridges spanning great rivers, and the great tunnels, from one side of the mountain to the other. Still the criticism on the labor movement is on what they leave undone. They have failed to guard the best interests of their homes! They have

let the demon rum enter and the path of his destroying trail is distinctly marked.

One more comparison:

This is the day we should spell labor: Love, Arbitration, Blessings, Order, Rest.

This the way to begin the great business of life: Put love as the cornerstone. "Let brotherly love continue." The love which is the fulfillment of the law of Christ. There is no other way to the sunlit summit where rest of soul is to be found. Love, most of all, your fellow men. "Little children love one another." "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Two words are struggling for mastery here, Anxiety and Arbitration. Perhaps we should substitute in this conflict ambition. Let ambition knuckle down to the better regime of arbitration. It is not an easy thing for the highly tensioned spirit to put the point of his ambitions over into the hands of a commission and swear to abide by the decision. But it seems to be the only way. The man who insists on his personal ambitions will give place to enmity and trample under feet amity or love. Get the choice of the three words here, Anxiety, Ambition—these are usually yoked like to old well mettled steers; they pull tremendously. They have a lot of worry loaded in the great cart; they carry great fortunes in fine imaginations; they haul family and national interests; they seem to be moving the very foundations of human destiny!

But there is a more timely word for the laborers; it is arbitration. "Come let us reason together; though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white wool, they shall be as snow." That is arbitration. This is to be a key word with the toilers of our land.

Again we find two words in conflict, but they should dwell together, namely, Business and Blessing. For the sake of business some will forget their blessings, and whence they are. But it is a good sign to find hard working men giving more attention to the business end of their seemingly tough proposition. But rightly understood, it is a business that includes the great blessings of life.

I knew a laboring man who after working twelve or fourteen hours a day found great delight in singing,

"Come thou fount of every blessing,
Tune my heart to sing Thy praise."

The hard-pressed man must not forget his songs in the night. Carlyle's idea was, "Give me that man that sings at his work." But I am not sure that could be tolerated in many of our great firms today.

But he must not neglect his song. There is enough to make him cynical, stoical and he must keep up his song. It is a great fact of his nature. Sing "I'd vie with Gabriel while he sings in notes almost divine."

Order is the next thing in this lesson. Not the distress which follows the confusion of war or anarchy, or oppression, but order. What Emerson calls behavior. Matthew Arnold says: "Conduct is three-fourths of life." All nature is crying out for order. The violence of the mob is one of the common facts of history. There may be an order like the mummies wrapt in eternal death; an order like the solemn march to the grave. Not that, but order like the unfolding of the great garden of fragrant flowers until we feel the breath of God from every side. Order like the fine harmony of the songsters of the woods, like the glory of the heavens. Such is the way to achievement which shall find the last great point:

Rest. Not as the lazy man tumbles over, indifferent to the light or the dark, but as the wild waters rest, with the colors of heaven on their breast. The rest of peace, of conscious life and relation to God as faithful children. The rest of soul, with the feeling of God's will being consummated in the soul. Rest with the assurance that you are bearing some one's burdens and living a life of manly proportions. This is the only way to spell labor:

Love, Arbitration (Business), Blessing, Order and Rest.

The Worst Yet.

Although it makes me mad when men
Talk "shop," it makes me hopping
To be among the women when
They start in talking shopping.
—Philadelphia Press.

Editorial

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
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FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1905.

In this and previous issues of the journal attention is called to conditions existing in Bridgeport, Conn., which make it imperatively necessary for all building tradesmen to remain away from that city and vicinity.

It appears that the Interstate Manufacturers' Association has reopened its fight to undermine labor organization in the building trades and resumed its systematic crusade by an effort to bring in non-union men from all parts of the country. The Interstate Association is the same combine which about two years ago gained considerable ill fame by the introduction of the so-called "reference card system," a dastardly scheme concocted by this ill-reputed type of employers which, however, through the vigilance and energy displayed by our members of the State of Connecticut and surrounding districts, was nipped in the bud. As a result of extensive advertising a large number of non-union men have come to Bridgeport during the past months, most of them from the northern New England States, the employers in their alluring ads offering steady work and good wages, stating that there was no trouble. At the present time the fight is centered against the carpenters, and the Interstate Association members say that our men will eat snowballs before they get through with them. In an effort to correct the many false statements set afloat by members of the association, in reference to the present difficulties between the contractors in the building business and their employes, and with a view to enlighten the public on the true causes of these difficulties, the press committee of Local Union 115 recently issued the following statement:

"The rate of wages and the number of hours in the working day are the same for several years past and no attempt has been made to alter these conditions under which this city has, beyond question, done more building than at any other time in its history. However, not content to do business in a business manner, an association has been formed with a local branch here, some of whose members have since its inception constantly been making trouble, at first by the introduction of the so-called reference card, which met with such public disapproval two years ago that its enforcement was entirely abandoned; afterward by blacklisting through the United States mail several members of the local union, which was met by a stern resistance not only by the union, but by the conservative members of their own association, and was withdrawn.

"And again last fall it was planned to force a lockout in mid-winter, at which time they believed that, owing to the increased cost of living and the scarcity of work in our line, the men could be starved into submission. This effort was foiled by one of its members refusing to believe the

statement of his fellow-members that the union was seeking trouble, and after a little investigation refuted the statements of their leaders as being untruthful and then and there refused to be a party to any scheme to take advantage of his men. Thus the affair ended.

"The present attempt to force the open shop through a few of its members, not by choice but by allotment, to bring unfair and in most cases unskilled help into the town, plainly shows the calibre of its promoters.

"Advertisements have been inserted promiscuously through the surrounding and in some cases the Western States, asking for help, offering good wages, misleading the men by statements that there is no trouble here, paying expenses to this city and employing agents to solicit help in these towns, who give the same untruthful promises as their masters. The recent attempt of one of their leaders (pity the followers) with the assistance of a city sheriff, who by the illegal use of his badge to scare a boy by threats and other means of coercion to leave the city or he would place him under arrest, which of itself shows the officer to be unfit to administer the duties of the office he holds, all these not only meet with the disapproval of the public, but are liable to prove a menace to the city itself, as it is a well established fact that not only do a poor class of mechanics travel from place to place in this way, but frequently thieves make it a practice to travel with them, as their fare is paid and a good opportunity is offered them when jobbing to enter unmolested and rob the homes and stores of the parties whom they may be working for, and then easily make their escape to other cities where employers obtain their help in the same manner.

"The following is a copy of and a sample of the ads appearing in the papers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire:

" 'Wanted, fifty non-union carpenters; good all-round workmen, wages $3, eight hours, steady work, no strike, large number obtained in other towns; sixty more wanted at once. Address Percival Laister, S. W. Hubble Building Co., W. R. Muirhead, W. J. Barnwell, eight other concerns also want men, Bridgeport, Conn.'

"We are constrained to believe that the carpenters of this city have the confidence of the public and that this statement will prove we are in the right on this question, and that in the future they will demand local and fair men on their work.

"Press Committee, Carpenters' Union 115."

We are not in the least alarmed by the arrogance and threatening attitude assumed by some of the members of the Interstate Association, but feel confident that, as in previous instances, they will be compelled to get down from their high horse. However, the fight going on in Bridgeport, Conn., at this time is a matter of immediate concern to our entire U. B., and each and every local union and individual member must do all in their power to stop the flow of idle men to that city and vicinity.

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The reference card system which the master carpenters of Bridgeport attempted to enforce some time ago is now being eclipsed by a still more dastardly scheme concocted by the Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association.

This most unscrupulous combine of employers is trying to enforce a so-called "Identification Card," for the purpose of keeping strict control over their employes. One side of the card gives a description of the bearer, stating age, height, religion, nationality, weight and complexion, and the reverse side is reserved for the employer's reference as to the deportment of bearer while in his employ. After quitting employment the card is to be handed over to the next employer.

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There is no material change in the eight-hour campaign of the International Typographical Union. The men are standing firm and determined to win out in spite of the injunction proceedings brought against them by the Typothetae wherever there is a contest. That the employers are not in every instance successful in their endeavor to paralyze the movements of the strikers is shown by the following dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"Richmond, Va., November 20.—The Typographical Union and the striking printers today scored a signal victory in

their struggle with the employers when Judge Grinnan of the chancery court dissolved in toto the injunction obtained several weeks ago by the Typothetae. Judge Grinnan reviews the allegations of the Typothetae and the sweeping denial made by the Typographical Union at some length and recites authorities and decisions rendered in notable cases of a similar nature. Judge Grinnan says:

" 'I must hold that the offer of payment of strike benefits, of traveling expenses and even of bribes are only terms of peaceable enticement and not the subject of an injunction. The strikers and their patrols appear to have acted almost without exception in a quiet and orderly way. The patrols appear to have limited their acts to observations and interviews with the employes. Some of the strikers have followed employes to their homes or their lodging house in their efforts to induce them to join the union, but their conduct does not appear to have been in any way violent or threatening. The chief complaint of the employers seems to be that the strikers have enticed away, by some means or other, but never by intimidation, some of the employes. I do not find that courts of equity enjoin such peaceful enticement, even when accompanied by money rewards. Upon the whole, I think the injunction now standing should be dissolved in toto.' "

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Communications have reached us from Local Union 822, Findlay, O., and from J. W. Slayton, both denying a statement in Organizer Weyrich's report, published in the October Carpenter. In this report Organizer Weyrich relates that while in Findlay, O., he learned that J. W. Slayton had presented himself in that locality as an organizer for the General Office, and that at an open meeting called by L. U. 822, and addressed by Slayton, the hat was passed around to defray his expenses.

J. W. Slayton, as well as L. U. 822, repudiates this part of the report as false, while Organizer Weyrich, when called to account for his statement by the G. S., says in his reply that he obtained the information on which he founded his statement from a dozen of the Findlay brothers and that Findlay was not the only place in Ohio visited by J. W. Slayton and the same course pursued by him.

It must be understood that we are not responsible for statements made in reports of organizers; we publish their reports in good faith, they being supposed to report conditions as they find them. As we can not permit any controversy of this kind to encroach on the space of our journal, we refrain from publishing the communications received on the above subject. The columns of The Carpenter are devoted, and must be reserved, for matters of more vital and general interest to the membership of the U. B.

(A scrutiny of the membership roll of all local unions kept by the General Office has disclosed the fact that the name of J. W. Slayton does not appear on our records.)

Overflooded Labor Market.

To All Organized Labor and Friends—
Greeting:

Your attention is called to the fact that the labor market of San Francisco and vicinity in the following trades is overflooded:

Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Butchers, Brewery Workers, Drivers and Bottlers, Broom Makers, Cooks and Helpers, Waiters, Milkers, Soda Water Workers and Cigar Makers.

Employment agencies in your section, at the instance of the Citizens' Alliance, are, through misrepresentations, inducing workers to come to San Francisco with the object of creating a surplus in the labor market in order to cut down wages and lengthen hours.

At this time we have on our hands a large percentage of unemployed workers of these various crafts, whose condition is to be pitied. You will help us by giving publicity in every possible way to the conditions prevailing here, and advise working people to stay away from San Francisco. Kindly publish this in your official paper or journal.

Thanking you in advance, we remain,
Yours for union and progress,
THE ALLIED PROVISION TRADES COUNCIL OF SAN FRANCISCO.
L. RENTELMANN, Secretary.
602 Commercial St.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

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State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

A Victory for Our U. B. in St. Louis.

The Millmen's Association of St. Louis, Mo., an organization affiliated with Parry's Manufacturers Association, has for the past two years endeavored to destroy our organization in St. Louis Mo., and for that purpose adopted the black list, the open shop policy, and a system of preventing contractors desiring union-made mill work from obtaining same, as well as employing private detectives, and instituting all kinds of suits in courts of law.

Two of these suits have just been decided in favor of our U. B. in the Circuit Court, State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, our demurrer being sustained. A history of these cases will no doubt prove interesting reading to our members.

On the 21st day of April, 1904, the
Wm. G. Frye Mfg. Co.
Chas. A. Olcott Planing Mill Co.
Fox Bros. Mfg. Co. and
Lohse Patent Door Co.

Filed a joint petition and complaint, naming as defendants the Carpenters' District Council, its officers and members and the business agents.

At the same time plaintiffs filed notice, and served subpoenas on defendants to take depositions before a notary public to commence on April 24. This is a sort of a fishing expedition permitted by the laws of the State of Missouri, whereby any one may file a complaint without any evidence whatever, with the clerk of the court, and can then examine defendants under oath in an endeavor to get from them the evidence to convict them, and every question, no matter how irrelevant or outrageous, must be answered before a notary or a commitment for contempt follows. Depositions so taken can be used against the persons so compelled to testify in every other proceeding, and the attempt has even been made to use evidence so wrung from a witness against him in a criminal proceeding. The objections of counsel defending his client in such a proceeding to irrelevant questions will be noted on the record, but the question must be answered nevertheless. There is only one remedy in a case like this, which is to get some judge to appoint a commissioner to supersede the notary public and hear this evidence, which commissioner there sits in place of the judge, and has power to rule on the competency and relevancy of questions, and conduct the proceedings in accordance with the law of evidence.

We applied for the appointment of such a special commissioner on April 22, 1904, the day following the filing of the suit.

The taking of depositions commenced before the Commissioner on April 24 and was concluded on May 17, 1904.

On April 29, 1904, plaintiff's lawyers obtained a subpoena duces tecum, which is an order to produce all books, correspondence, contracts and accounts they may call for. By this means they could examine our papers, and put any of those in evidence against us. All these things can be done in Missouri.

We applied for the quashing of said subpoena, and it was quashed on May 16, 1904.

Immediately following this move, plaintiff applied for a new subpoena duces tecum, which was issued to them on May 21, 1904. The taking of depositions, however, having concluded on May 17, 1904, they were unable to make use of said subpoena.

These depositions were subsequently used for the purpose of obtaining an injunction against the U. B. by the Huttig Sash and Door Co., a case which is as yet not determined.

This original petition and complaint, so filed

on April 21, 1904, was made returnable in the June term of the court. It could and should have been demurred to, as four different firms could not join in one common suit. So it appears that this complaint was a trick of the millmen's lawyers to get the opportunity in April to take depositions on an alleged boycott by our organization against these four non-union firms, for the attorneys for the Millmen's Association on June 7, 1904, and before our demurrer was filed, went before the court and dismissed the suit as to all complainants except the Lohse Patent Door Company.

An amended petition in accordance therewith was filed by plaintiffs the same day. This petition and complaint is practically the one decided in our favor, as stated above. The complaint charges and alleges:

That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in St. Louis is an association and organization consisting of numerous members * * * and whose membership consists of persons engaged in industry as carpenters and joiners and wood workmen, and is composed in part of wood workmen engaged in the same line of occupation and employment as that which the character of the business of the plaintiff makes it necessary that it should employ.

Plaintiff avers that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the city of St. Louis, is a trust, an illegal association and combination, and that said association and organization is against public policy and contrary to law, in this, to wit: That it is contrived, intended and designed to create, for the members thereof in that line of industry a monopoly, to prevent others not members from obtaining employment, and to stifle and destroy competition in said employment; to fix by arbitrary methods the wages to be paid in that industry; to fix and regulate the amount of labor which persons shall return for a specified consideration, and to restrict the supply of labor by restraining the number of apprentices which any particular artisan may employ; to hinder and prevent employers from employing any person or persons not members of their association, and to hinder and prevent this plaintiff, and others engaged in the manufacture of similar articles, from employing artisans except such are members of their organization, and to hinder and prevent contractors and builders from procuring materials from this plaintiff or any other firms which employ non-members of said association; and to create a monopoly, to be enjoyed by the members of said association in the lines of industry named, and to destroy all competition therein, and to destroy the business of all firms employing artisans not members of their association.* * * And that the controlling and governmental body thereof is known as the "Carpenters' District Council," and is, by the scheme of said association authorized and empowered to approve rules and regulations for the government of the entire association and members thereof, which each member is required to obey.

That so it is provided that no member shall work a longer number of hours per day than prescribed by said rules without extra compensation; that no member shall work on holidays without extra compensation so fixed; that no member may work for wages or compensation fixed by the amount of work performed; but only on a time basis; that no member may work for less than the rate of wages prescribed by said rules without special approval and consent of said district council, and that the business agents may at their pleasure examine into the wages being received by the individual members; that each member shall be provided with a working card, and that he shall not be allowed to accept employment or perform services except when holding such card; that no one be permitted to employ more than one apprentice, the purpose being to restrict the number of persons who may learn the trade of the members and thus come in competition with them; and when a person not a member shall be employed to perform services, he shall apply for membership, otherwise shall not be allowed to work at such trade, nor shall any member of the association be permitted to work with him; and the agents of said association are authorized whenever any of the regulations aforesaid are being violated and especially when members of the association are working in conjunction with non-members, or are receiving wages less than prescribed by the rules, or are working with material produced by any firm employing other than members of said association, to immediately require all members of such association engaged upon the particular work upon which such conditions exist, to at once cease to carry on said work, and it is made the duty of every member to obey this requirement, and it is provided by the regulations, that all said rules are to be enforced against the members thereof, and obedience to said rules is enforced by fines and penalties levied by said Carpenters' District Council upon the member, and by a forfeiture of his membership, so that plaintiff says by the terms of the organization of said association it has been placed in the power of said defendants composing said district council, and the business agents of said association to immediately require and cause all members of said association to at once decline and refuse to perform services for customers of the plaintiff and for contractors, builders and other persons, who may buy material from any firm using in the production thereof the services of others than members of said association.

And plaintiff says that defendants are associated and affiliated with similar associations engaged in other lines connected with the building industry, and which are exercising the same authority over their several and respective members, and that they act together and support each other.

Plaintiff states that there has been entrust-

ed to said Carpenters' District Council the furtherance of the purpose for which said association was founded to wit: The creation of a monopoly in that branch of trade and labor, and that defendants and their associates are now actively engaged in carrying out said purpose by the use of every means known to them.

Plaintiff states that in the past year representatives of the defendants, as such Carpenters' District Council and said business agents, have communicated with plaintiff and have required of him that he should have its employes become members of said association, that it should decline to employ any person not a member of said association, and that plaintiff should permit defendants and its district council to regulate the hours of labor and the wages to be paid by plaintiff in the operation of its said plant, and have made known to plaintiff in the event of his failure to do so, the defendant as such Carpenters' District Council could immediately cause every member of said association to decline employment from any person buying material from plaintiff, and to quit service if employed by any person buying material from plaintiff, and could boycott plaintiff and all materials manufactured and sold by plaintiff, and could cause contractors in the city of St. Louis to refuse and decline to buy materials from plaintiff.

And plaintiff says that these defendants, in order to carry out the scheme of said association to create a monopoly in behalf of the members, have conspired and combined and confederated with each other and with the officers, agents and members of other associations in other lines of the building industry, to harass plaintiff and to injure it in a business way and deprive it of the patronage of the contractors and builders of the city of St. Louis, until such time as plaintiff submits to their demands as herein before set forth.

Plaintiff states that the scheme of said association and defendants herein to create a monopoly in behalf of their members, and similar endeavors by affiliated organizations, have been so far successful that contractors and builders in the city of St. Louis are not able to obtain the requisite supply of skilled labor, entirely exclusive of the members of said association and affiliated associations; that plaintiff's customers, being said contractors and builders, and that these defendants herein, the district council, through their agents, have threatened to the plaintiff and many of its customers, that if they bought material from the plaintiff, the Carpenters' District Council and said business agents would exercise their authority to cause their employes to quit their employment, and not only that, but could also cause affiliated organizations to take similar steps and so cause such contractors and builders and customers of plaintiff irretrievable injury and damage, and hinder and prevent them from carrying on their business, and have issued circulars declaring a boycott against the plaintiff and his manufactures among contractors and builders and others connected with the building trade in the city of St. Louis, and have stationed pickets in the vicinity of plaintiff's establishment, and caused them to follow plaintiff's wagons engaged in delivery to customers of plaintiff, and made the same threats to such customers, and in some cases did call strikes of members of said association and affiliated organizations, in cases where some of said contractors and builders refused to accede to their demands; that as a result said contractors and builders have been led to fear strikes and thereupon have refused, and still refuse to deal with plaintiff, as heretofore, and have in many instances been forced by defendants to sign written contracts not to deal further with plaintiff, all because and only because of such threats and intimidations and conduct by the defendants as such district council, and that defendants so interfering with the rights of this plaintiff and trade of the plaintiff in the city of St. Louis has been seriously impaired and is still further threatened by reason of the fact that defendants intend to continue to so interfere with contractors until such time as a complete and perfect monopoly of all the trade in their line in the city of St. Louis shall have been obtained for and in behalf of the members of said association.

Plaintiff says that under the scheme of said association as above set forth, and under the powers conferred by said association upon said district council and said business agents, and now being exercised as above set forth, each of said organizations are in restraint of trade, against public policy and in violation of law, and that neither said association, nor said Carpenters' District Council, as the governing body thereof, ought to be longer permitted to exist, and these defendants herein ought not longer be permitted to exercise the functions and powers which they are assuming to exercise as such district council, officers and business agents of said association in fostering and creating a monopoly for the membership of said association.

Plaintiff states that the value of the relief herein sought and damages accrued to plaintiff exceeds $10,000.00. And plaintiff prays that said United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and said Carpenters' District Council may be adjudged and decreed to be illegal organizations, and said defendants, their associates, confederates, agents and representatives and the other officers and agents and representatives of said asosciations be forever enjoined from further exercising any of the functions thereof, or acting as officers and agents thereof and that said association be dissolved by the judgment and decree of this court.

And for such other and further relief as to the court may seem meet and proper.

GEO. I. JOHNSON,
BLOCH, SULLIVAN & ERD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

To above amended complaint we filed a demurrer on June 8, 1904. The main points of demurrer being:

1. There is no monopoly or combination in restraint of trade in the allegations of the petition. The rendition of personal services is not contemplated as one of the things sought to be controlled by the statute. And if there is such a combination as the law prohibits, plaintiff is not the proper party to set the machinery of the law in motion. And authority to file information in equity to restrain and prevent a public wrong is well established. It may be done by the attorney general, ex-officio, or upon the relation of persons who have an interest in the subject matter of the bill, and whose private rights may be protected by a decree which is sought mainly on the ground of public injury.

2. The defendants and the members of the unions have the right to refuse to work for plaintiffs, and they also have the right to induce others to join with them in their refusal, even though their actions cause great loss and damage to plaintiffs. And it is but a step from the refusal to work for plaintiffs to the refusal to work with plaintiff's materials.

Defendants have the right to select their associates in the shop as well as in the home, and their right to make agreements for exclusive service or exclusive dealing has been repeatedly sustained.

This demurrer was argued on June 21, 1904, and summer vacation occurring, had not been passed upon by the court when counsel for plaintiff agreed with our counsel in the latter part of November that if matters remained in status quo they would withdraw the suits against us.

Upon that understanding the suits were permitted by consent to go over to the April term, 1905. Plaintiff's counsel, however, repudiated this agreement at the April term and on the 28th of April filed an amended complaint, which differed only on minor points, and on the same day we renewed our previously filed demurrer to this petition also.

On June 25, 1905, the demurrer was argued before Judge Hough in part 1 of the circuit court. At the close of the argument the court ordered briefs submitted on authority from both sides.

This argument on demurrer was in both cases that of the Lohse Patent Door Company above described, and in the case of the Olcott Planing Mill Company vs. the United Brotherhood and the Carpenters' District Council.

The petition and complaint of the Olcott Planing Mill Company was filed July 6, 1904.

The allegations set forth therein were substantially the same as in the Lohse case above quoted, except that the remedy sought was an injunction and restraining order.

As the petition shows, there is a gem of trickery in the attempt to obtain said order ex-parte, which is as follows, quoting from the petition:

"And plaintiff further avers, that if process should be served on the defendants herein or either of them, or if notice of the filing of this petition should come to the defendants or either of them, prior to the granting of a restraining order as prayed for herein, the value of the relief which the plaintiff seeks here by process of injunction would be largely destroyed because of the number of persons who are engaged in the conspiracy against the plaintiff's trade, and in fostering and creating the monopoly for the members of said association, and because so many of them are unknown to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff has been unable to ascertain their identity; so that the defendants specially named herein, would anticipate the granting of a temporary injunction, and in advance of the hearing of such application, therefore might, and as plaintiff alleges, would so arrange, as that others, not named as defendants herein, could carry on said conspiracy secretly and in such a manner as that the plaintiff would be unable to identify the persons so doing, and if notice is required of this application between the service thereof, and the time that must elapse before the hearing, defendants will use every means in their power to injure and destroy the plaintiff's trade with the contractors and builders in the city of St. Louis in the manner set forth in the petition herein, and the injunction would not be available or adequate to protect the plaintiff against their conspiracy or illegal conduct as set forth in the petition.

"Wherefore, plaintiff prays that a temporary injunction may be granted the plaintiff, restraining and enjoining said defendants and each of them, or their successors in office, individually and as members of said Carpenters' District Council, and as business agents of said association, their confederates, associates, agents and representatives and the officers, agents and representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Carpenters' District Council thereof from boycotting, promulgating or proclaiming any boycott against plaintiff, or its goods, or from sending, conveying or delivering in any way to any person, firm or corporation any boycott notice, verbal or otherwise, and from in any way hindering or obstructing the plaintiff by interfering with its patronage, business or customers, and from interfering with the plaintiff or its business by threats to any person who might be or become a customer of the plaintiff; that said defendants will cause or procure any person whomsoever to cease business relations with any such customer of the plaintiff, and from causing by any order, direction, request or command any person whomsoever, to decline to accept employment from, or cease employment with any person, firm or corporation, because same has been, or is about to be, or contemplates becoming a customer of this plaintiff, and that upon a final hearing hereof said injunction may be made perpetual."

Upon above an injunction ex-parte was granted by Judge McDonald.

On July 18, 1904, a return was filed asking for dissolution of the temporary injunction.

On July 28, 1904, plaintiff traversed the return and the judge heard argument pro and con for dissolution of injunction.

On August 3, 1904, the temporary injunction was dissolved.

On October 12, 1904, we filed answer to the complaint in a general denial accusing the Chas. A. Olcott Company of conspiring with twenty-one other millowners, members of the Millmen's Association for the purpose of destroying our unions, and to refuse to sell their product to any architect, owner, builder or contractor who recognized or treated with the U. B. That they send notice to their employes to withdraw from membership in the U. B. under penalty of discharge for disobedience, and that therefore they were guilty of violating Article 1, Chapter 143 Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1899. Also of violating Sec. 2156, Revised Statutes of Missouri.

The case was then put over to the April term, together with the Lohse case under the circumstances as related before.

On April 25, 1905, plaintiff filed an amended petition by leave of the court.

On April 29, 1905, we filed a demurrer thereto.

Both this and the demurrer in the Lohse case were argued before Judge Hough in part 1, circuit court, on June 25, 1905.

The summer recess intervening, the court handed down its decision on October 23, 1905, sustaining our demurrer in both cases, thereby declaring that plaintiff had no cause of action.

Plaintiff declining to plead further, final judgment was entered in both cases for defendants on October 25, 1905, with leave granted plaintiff to appeal to the supreme court.

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Order Your Emblem Pins From General Office.

Having been informed of the encroachment upon our own and the legitimate business of the General Office by the firms of D. Lerner Mercantile Co., 17 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., and Thomas Eagle, 23 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., we once more call attention to the section of our General Constitution here below quoted. These firms are offering for sale to our local unions an imitation of our U. B. emblem pin. The purchase of these pins, or any other article in that line, they being supplied by the General Office, from the above firms, constitutes a violation of the following section:

"Sec. 60. All constitutions, cards and supplies shall be furnished by the G. S., per order of the F. S. of any local in good standing, and the money for the same shall be sent to the G. S. and shall accompany all orders for supplies. The F. S. shall have full control of all supplies and shall issue the same subject to orders of his L. U."

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Amalgamated Society of Carpenters.

Of late the General Office has received numerous inquiries as to the rights of members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters working in a locality where there is no branch of that society, but where there is a local union of this United Brotherhood, and for the purpose of refreshing the memories of the officers and members of the local unions of this U. B. we re-print herewith Sec. 2 of the Trade Agreement of Umpire Strasser, which was accepted by the representatives of the amalgamated society as well as by the Milwaukee convention of this U. B., and which is still effective. Accordingly we would call on all unions located in cities and towns where Sec. 2 applies to strictly enforce its provisions:

"Sec. 2. In places where no branch of the A. S. of C. and J. exists every member of said organization working in such districts shall pay to the nearest local of the U. B. 25 cents per month for a working card and comply with all trade rules of the district. For violation of any rules he shall be subject to fines and penalties, payable into the fund of the D. C. or local union."

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Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Gulfport, Miss.
San Antonio, Tex.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Burlington, Ia.	Red Bank, N. J.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Waterbury, Conn.
Louisville, Ky.	Bradentown, Fla.
Owosso, Mich.	Washington, Pa.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Williamsport, Pa.
Erie, Pa.	Santo Rosa, Cal.
Miami, Fla.	Pueblo, Col.
Nashville, Tenn.	New Orleans, La.

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Valier, Ill.	Elmira, N. Y.
Coal Hill, Ark.	Wilmington, Del.
Anniston, Ala.	Morgantown, W. Va.
Akron, O.	Collingswood, N. J.
Boulder, Mont.	

Total: 9 local unions.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

E. J. Dyer.

Among the reports of organizers none has ever been sent by me. I felt that a report such as I could have sent in, stating the amount of work that was in process of construction in the Gateway City, would attract fellow-members, and coupled with the influx of immigration from all corners of the earth, would work greatly to the detriment of our transient members, and we who were already on the ground. When our brothers come to realize the extent of the immigration movement into this western country I do not think they will charge us with selfishness, but rather sympathize with us in our troubles. Beginning work here about the middle of May with the membership of Local 343 at its ebb, and members generally discouraged, it was all uphill work. Our local has a nine-hour day, but also a host of non-union men. All worked ten hours and the slight difference in wages per hour rather gave the non-unionist the advantage. Beginning with open meetings and persistent canvassing of the men on the jobs, some interest was worked up and gradually our membership began its ascent. Our next move was the opening of an office, where we invited all men, union or non-union, to apply for work. In course of time contractors began to apply for men, and now our business office is the center of activity in the movement. In all about 350 (or possibly a little better) new members have been added to our roll and to date very few have become delinquent. The class of men who have joined our union have shown that they did not come in for what was in it, but because they were men in the truest sense of the word and in our successes and reverses were always ready to make sacrifices if necessary, and no small amount of credit is due individual members for work done. I went to Brandon and Portage La Prairie to install the officers of locals in these towns after Brother McIntosh of Calgary had secured sufficient charter members. I regret very much to say our efforts in their behalf were not appreciated. I stayed in Brandon three days, distributed handbills for an open meeting and did everything to attract craftsmen, but from unknown causes they failed to respond. However, I got enough to install officers and give them a start, but I fear our outlay in cash and time has been a total loss. Portage La Prairie, after the novelty had worn off, and it only took a few days, was impregnable, I could not get enough together to fill the offices. I think a mistake was made by Brother McIntosh in trying to start a local there—the town is too small to maintain one. However, I feel the time is near when we can have a chain of locals all over this Western country, as it is bound to build up very fast, unless some unforeseen mishap befalls it. Prospects at present, both for the balance of this season and next are such that we feel quite assured that successes attained in the past are here to stay. I do not advise traveling brothers to come here at all at present, and not earlier than June 1, and I trust those who do come will be true to their obligation, hand in their cards and do their share of the work to be done. I am sorry to say some have taken advantage of our past weakness and kept their traveling card carefully put away in their inside pocket. This class of men we do not want. Union men will be welcome.

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W. J. Shields.

From the time of my last report to the present I have aided our Dover, N. H., membership in their eight-hour agitation. On October 23 a meeting was provided by the local to which all employing carpenters were invited. The said meeting was well arranged, giving pleasure and satisfaction

to all present. We gave to the builders our argument, after which we listened to their side, and in the summing up we found both sides well together. Through the information we received from arguments presented by builders we were able to accurately judge the situation, and in the after meeting we decided to prepare and circulate a petition based on information received. This line of reasoning was carried out to the effect of securing the signatures of every builder in Dover agreeing to operate, on and after March 1, 1906, the eight-hour workday. The pleasant feature of the canvass was that the contractors showed a desire as earnest for the change as that entertained by the members of the local. The Dover boys feel elated in swinging into line Dover as the second city in New Hampshire to secure an eight-hour day. The radiating effect responsible to advanced conditions is showing itself in a movement started by our boys in Rochester, an adjoining town to Dover, where they have invited the employers to meet them on the eight-hour proposition. I am hoping that in my next report I will be able to report their success.

I have given some attention to Nashua, Concord and Manchester. This line of cities are also agitating for the eight-hour day. We have held meetings for the purpose of interesting the carpenters who are retarding the possibilities of both union and non-union by persistently holding aloof. This work represents a slow proposition. The membership of these three locals are persistent characters and must eventually win out. We have started a canvass of Manchester employers for an eight-hour workday to operate on and after January 1, 1906. The canvass is not complete up to date, a few of the larger contractors holding back. They do not decidedly refuse to recognize the eight-hour day, but hold themselves non-committal. We propose continuing the agitation until success is ours, and will hold meetings looking to an increase of the membership in the three places the coming week.

One of the enjoyable times of the past month was the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Union No. 125 of Utica, N. Y. Much credit is due the committee in charge for the most acceptable and pleasing entertainment, consisting of speaking, vocal and instrumental music, followed by a banquet, and the menu concluded with a couple of nicely flavored union made cigars. The occasion was a notable one, all present showing a deep pride in the history as unfolded in the speech of their honored member, ex-General President John Williams. This speech pictured the ups and downs characteristic to most of our unions. He also proved the truthfulness of our motto, "Labor Omnia Vincit," and showed that in everything produced by labor that among the things of most importance was possibly the good, strong, well-managed craft organization, capable of securing a more equal distribution of the things produced. This kind of a union have they in Utica at the present time, after twenty years of persistent agitation and progressive advancement. Delegations from the several unions connected with the Mohawk Valley District Council were present and enjoyed the pleasures of the occasion. By one and all the celebration was pronounced a grand success, and will be remembered as such by all participants for time to come.

One other work of the month that has terminated satisfactory was the settling of the controversy existing between Local 680 and Newton (Mass.) D. C. This disagreement at one time threatened to tear asunder our well organized forces in this city. I am pleased to report that intelligent consideration of the effect possible through division brought the two elements together with differences swept away, and instead of pulling in opposite directions we are privileged to find them pulling together and in the direction of securing a wage raise to 41 cents per hour the coming spring. Our best wishes are with them for continuous harmony and the securing of the new conditions.

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N. Arcand.

In submitting my report on my last month's work, for insertion in our journal, I desire to state the following: At the request of the G. P. I visited L. U. 18 of Hamilton, Ont., Canada, and found it in pretty good shape, in spite of the large number of immigrant non-unionists now rampant in the city and working in oppo-

sition to our men. At a special meeting held after my arrival I gave the L. U. some advice as to the ways and means to get delinquent members to pay up their arrearages and to organize the foreigners. The first step taken was the appointment of a committee to submit a feasible plan stipulating the conditions under which a business agent might be placed in the field. Some of the members holding that an outside brother would be best fit for the position, I persuaded them of the contrary and they decided to elect a resident members, well acquainted with local conditions and with the workmen and contractors of the city.

In many localities of Canada I found the opinion prevailing among our membership that by our General Office establishing a branch office in Canada the local unions in that country could save considerable expense for duties to the customs authorities on supplies purchased and sent from the General Office. I easily dissuaded them from this idea by showing them in figures that the creation of a branch office would not reduce but increase the expenses.

I firmly believe that after the Hamilton local union has placed a good business agent in the field they will succeed in enrolling the immigrants and make of them good union men.

On my way back to Montreal I stopped at Toronto and was pleased to learn from Brother Tweed, the business agent, that things were running smoothly in that city.

On October 23 I addressed a public meeting in Montreal called by L. U. 134. We are holding these special meetings once a month, their object being education and organization. On October 24 I went down to Quebec and spoke at an open meeting held by L. U. 730. This meeting was the opening of a campaign of education preparatory to a movement of organization to be inaugurated shortly.

Proceeding to St. Flavia, I succeeded in starting a local union there, enrolling twelve names and collecting $5 at the first meeting. On November 1 I visited Fraserville and addressed a well attended meeting of L. U. 1545. Three new members were initiated. As a result of the presence of some officers of the Manufacturers' Association, who are trying hard to disrupt our organization in this city, the local union has lost several members since my last visit. I shall watch these mischief makers closely and believe that the local union will continue to progress as it has in the past.

Leaving St. Flavia I went to Rimonski with the intention of organizing a local union in that city. I have obtained a sufficient number of signatures of candidates to apply for a charter, but not enough money. The men here will meet again on November 5, when I will try to raise the necessary amount for a charter outfit.

On the 8th I attended a mass meeting called by L. U. 1160 of St. Johns. All the resident tradesmen had been invited to be present and the meeting proved a success for the cause of our U. B. New members were enrolled by the local union and two other building crafts laid the foundation of a local branch of their national trade organization.

Visiting Laclime, Que., on the 13th, I found L. U. 1356 in very bad shape owing to the fact that the president and the secretary, both working in the same shop, have been victimized by their employers, and as a consequence the victims now seem to disfavor the existence of an organization of their craft in that city. I referred the matter to the D. C. having jurisdiction over the locality, and that body will see what can be done in the way of redress.

Our Lorel local union, which I visited on the 15th, is in very good condition; they are making extensive preparations for a campaign of organization to be carried on through the winter season with a view of reaping good results next spring.

In conclusion, I wish to say that never before in this province has organized labor met with so much opposition as in the past season. I am, however, pleased to state that in nearly all cases our men and local unions have shown a true spirit of unionism and our antagonists have failed.



Geo. G. Griffin.

I herewith submit a statement of work recently performed by me, as per instruction from the General Office at various

times. I have devoted considerable time to the auditing of the financial accounts of the Philadelphia D. C. and those of several local unions in Baltimore, Md. My finding in each special case has been submitted to the General Office at earlier dates. Aside of the work performed in this special mission I have turned my attention to the general interests of our organization in Baltimore.

In the controversy of long standing between our Cabinet Makers' Local Union 1598 and Wood Workers' Union No. 6 of Baltimore various attempts have been made through representatives of the A. F. of L. at meetings of the Central Labor Federation of Baltimore to commit that body to the provisions of the Downey decision; using as a last resort the threat that if the central body did not decide in favor of granting jurisdiction to the A. W. W. over the G. B. S. Brewing Co. of Baltimore, that the charter of the central body would be revoked for not obeying their mandate. The members of the central body, however, are consistent union men and do not believe in disorganizing our forces. The larger portion of them not only stand firmly by our Baltimore D. C., but do commend the U. B. on its successful efforts to promote the interests of the cabinet makers after they had severed their connection with the A. W. W., in as much as we have secured for them an increase in wages from $2 to $3 per day and a reduction of hours from ten to eight per day.

It is a well known fact that in Baltimore, as in most all other localities of note, our men control the best shops, and it is time for the A. W. W. to disband and join the U. B. the same as their intelligent brothers did who formerly were members of their organization. In this connection I must say that much credit is due the efforts put forth by our delegates to the Baltimore Central Labor Federation, giving their earnest support and helping to defeat the project of the A. F. of L. representatives.

Acting under instructions from our G. P., I assisted Brother James Kirby, the president of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, in the adjustment of matters relative to the Jamestown exposition of Norfolk, Va. The result has been satisfactory to Brother Kirby and General President Huber. A uniform agreement has been reached between all trades concerned and the managers of the exposition, the agreement providing that union labor shall be employed on the grounds exclusively. I have also given my attention to trade affairs in Wilmington, Del., where, through the assistance of Business Agent J. E. McClintock, we have established a new local union, to which a charter has been issued.

Generally speaking, I find that much confusion could be avoided in the various local unions if our members were more punctual in their attendance of meetings. Controversies and other trouble, such as I have recently been called upon by our G. P. to adjust, are frequently brought about by a class of members who want to legislate outside of the meeting room. Well attended meetings are a guarantee that the laws of the organization are conscientiously lived up to and carried out, that the interests of the craft are protected and eventual causes of dissatisfaction speedily removed. Well attended meetings are essential to the prosperity of our organization and the progress of our movement.

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J. W. Adams.

Not having sent in any report for the November journal, I will try to make up this month for the deficiency.

I visited Pittsfield, Ill., where we have a nice little local union which, however, had a little difficulty resulting from an endeavor to do work not in their jurisdiction. We called a special meeting, at which the matter in dispute was explained and everything adjusted satisfactory. Harmony thus being restored, I believe that L. U. 1786 will be in a position to again hold well-attended meetings, which lately they were unable to do, not having a quorum.

I next visited Novinger, Mo. Here we have quite a number of as good union men as you will find, and the condition of L. U. 740 shows the results of the good work of their membership.

From there I went to Kirksville, Mo., where I found L. U. 48 in bad shape, half

of their membership lacking only two or three days of an arrearage of three months. Upon investigation of the cause of this regrettable state of affairs I found that the local union had decided to enforce the nine-hour day and $2.25 pay on Nov. 1, and that most of the members believing that their demands could not be realized at the time set, lost interest in the union and stopped paying dues. I called a special meeting, which decided to postpone the time of enforcement of the new schedule until April 1, 1906, and in the meantime to build up the organization to a standing warranting success of their movement. All members in arrears paid up at this meeting and new applications were received.

I also visited Ottumwa, Ia., where, having no opportunity to attend the meeting, I was assured by the president of the local union that all was O. K. I then left for Trenton, Mo. Here our men have entered into a movement for better conditions, but are greatly hampered by farmers trying to do carpenter work. Proceeding to Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., I found L. U. 690 in fine condition, having doubled its membership, established the eight hours and enforced the card and steward system in the past six months. In order not to endanger these achievements it would be advisable for transient brothers to steer clear of Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., during the winter season. The latter local union is a model union as regards handling finances. Numbering only 350 members, they have bought and paid for a fine business lot, with a view to erect on it a hall for their headquarters. A branch of the Structural Building Trades Alliance has been formed in Hot Springs, which city will soon be one of the best organized towns in the South.

I next visited Memphis, Tenn., where I am stopping this moment. Last night I attended the meeting of L. U. 219; they have a live set of officers, who conduct their business in a way causing no delay whatever, and everything works like clockwork. Memphis, Tenn., has made an innovation which affords well to be imitated by other districts. They have a young lady in charge of the district office, giving it the appearance of an up-to-date business man's office. Members visiting the office or the reading room, being confronted by this intelligent and courteous young lady, are much more respectful and are using no coarse language, as is so often the case in offices presided over by one of our own brothers. This young lady understands her business and answers every call as if she had served her apprenticeship at our trade.

Duty comes to us as something hard, and we shrink from it. No one is a large man if he does not feel that his duty is larger than himself.—Dr. Alexander McKenzie.

The Builders.

(Longfellow.)

All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is or low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise
Time is with materials filled;
Our todays and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these;
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not because no man sees
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of art
Builders wrought with greater care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well
Both the unseen and the seen,
Make the house where gods may dwell
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete
Standing in these walls of Time—
Broken stairways, where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build today then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall tomorrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets where the eye
See the world as one vast plain
And one boundless reach of sky.

Correspondence

From Pueblo, Colo.

Editor The Carpenter:

At the last regular meeting of Local Union 362 the undersigned was elected correspondent for this local, and as such will endeavor to give the readers of The Carpenter a correct report regarding the condition of the building and other trades each month as they really exist in this locality.

We are well organized here and have been adding new members to the local right along, and in general things are moving along smoothly between employer and employe.

For the past year the building trade has been normal; present indications, however, are that our line of work will be very dull during the approaching winter. A good many of the boys are taking out clearance cards for other localities. In fact, trade in general is in a lamentable condition, and as a result the merchants are experiencing the dullest period that they have gone through for a number of years.

Notwithstanding the conditions as they are here at present, our daily papers are full of "Carpenters Wanted" for different parts of the state and to apply at some employment office. This method is being adopted by various persons with a view of securing a sufficient number of carpenters outside of the union to do their work and thereby destroy the $3.50 scale and the eight-hour day. These are vital questions to the working man wherever found, and if the working people will permit themselves to be led astray by the "want ads" they will not only lay a stumbling block in their own way, but will contribute materially and effectually in establishing a monarchal system that the people of Russia are suffering under today, and under which, if carried out, your own children will be compelled to live after you have gone to the great beyond.

So that the best course to follow in securing employment is to consult the union (if there is one) in a locality that a want ad may effect. And by so doing you will contribute much to the cause for the betterment of the working man's condition.

Fraternally yours,

W. L. SMITH,

Pres. and Correspondent Local 362.

Pueblo, Colo.

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A Voice From the Florida Reef.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is not often that we see anything in our journal from Key West, and so I will try to write up something that will interest the members and readers.

Trade is quite dull here at present and over half of our members are walking the streets. Yet, when the builders of the Havana American Cigar Co.'s new factory tried to force the nine hours on us, and all the members of our two local unions working on the job were ordered to come out by our new D. C., they responded to a man. How long this strike will last I can not say, but I may safely say it will not be long. We have little or no trouble with other contractors, as they are strictly observing our trade rules. Now that the E. C. L. railroad is being extended to Key West, we expect to be benefited by it and are looking forward for an abundance of work in the near future.

Our working hours are eight per day and our wages $3. Any brother contemplating coming to this city should be careful to have his membership book in proper order—a neglect in this respect will cost him something. We have our D. C. in good shape now and the working card system will be rigidly enforced in this district.

It is with pleasure I learned of the adoption by the referendum vote of the amendment to Sec. 55 of our General Constitution, increasing our per capita tax, but I regret to say that L. U. 655 never received any notice of or instructions as to this vote

to be taken except in The Carpenter. We all feel that we should have had a chance to voice our sentiment in this matter. However, we do not blame the G. S. for having been deprived of this chance; we believe that he sent the proper notice alright, but failed to receive it.

Regarding the mailing of our journal to each member's home address, I most heartily endorse the proposition; half of our members never read the paper because it does not cost them anything. Send it to their homes and charge them for it, then they will read it and appreciate it.

Yours fraternally,

J. S. WHITNEY, Treas. L. U. 655.

Key West, Fla.

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The Project of Erecting Our Own General Office Building.

Editor The Carpenter:

Through the medium of this journal I wish to call the attention of the brothers to a matter which has been approached in previous issues at different times, and which, in my opinion, should receive the earliest and most serious consideration of all local unions and members of our U. B. It is the project of building a structure of our own for our national headquarters.

It seems to me that this task could easily be accomplished, and that by laying the foundation of the structure we would at the same time lay a lasting foundation for the future of the U. B. of C. & J. of A. As builders of structures monumental to our profession, we should erect our own office building and we should start laying its foundation in the city of Indianapolis.

After we are through with the foundation we should build the first story to be entirely devoted for the use of the General Office and G. E. B. On the second floor we should have more offices and on the third floor our printing department for the printing and mailing of our journal and for the printing of supplies.

If advisable and necessary more stories could be added for future requirements of the General Office or for meeting halls for local organizations.

Why should our General Office pay rent for office rooms when we can build them ourselves, and don't it look rather inconsistent to see our General Office occupying rooms in a building owned by a capitalistic concern? I say, brothers, wake up and exert yourselves in an effort that is in keeping with this advanced twentieth century in which we are living. Show your appreciation for unionism by creating a fund for the erection of an office building worthy of the representatives of our craft, and do it without further delay. I would venture to say that it would be the best investment we ever made. The ways and means for the building of the structure could, in my estimation, be easily found. Even now there is enough money in the treasuries of all the local unions to cover the expenses. We have, at a rough guess, 200,000 members in our organization; by levying an assessment of one dollar on each member, and by the various local unions contributing 20 per cent. each from their local funds, enough money could be raised to enable us to carry out the project at once.

Now, brothers, don't let this matter get cold; keep it alive with all the vigor possible. After we have erected a building of our own for our national headquarters we will have accomplished something that we may all be proud of, and don't forget that the saving of the amount of rent our General Office is paying now will mean an addition to our general fund which will materially help us in our strife for better conditions. I look upon this project as something that can be done, and will be done in the near future.

Brothers, let us hear from you on this subject; get your local unions interested in this question; there should be something doing in Indianapolis before we are a year older. Let us show our antagonists that our U. B. is in business to stay.

Fraternally,

F. G. FAGAN, Pres. L. U. 944.

Bernardino, Cal.

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A Prosperous Local Union.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 492 of the city of Reading, Pa., is prosperous and supremely happy. Its contentment is such that nothing would afford us greater pleasure than the existence of similar conditions throughout this broad land, including the sister local unions in the neighboring territory of Can-

ada. Reading has experienced the most prosperous building season within its history and the prospects are that hundreds of new homes will be erected in 1906.

The outlook at present indicates that the high mark reached during the last season will be surpassed in the coming year.

During the period referred to we have not had the slightest trouble. Peace and harmony have prevailed to an extent never known here before. A spirit of amity has been developed in which both sides are living close to the golden rule—a consummation devoutly to be desired on every occasion. We have become a power in the building trades of this city.

Local Union 492 feels exceedingly proud of this record and conceived the idea some months since of appropriately commemorating it by having some of the head representatives of our U. B. with us. We knew it would not be an easy task, but nothing daunted, we made a request for General President Huber to pay us a visit. The only representative of the General Office ever to visit us was Brother D. A. Post of the G. E. B. Brother Post is always a welcome visitor and will ever find the latch string out, as it is for every good union man who happens to come this way. We thought, however, that we were about due for a visit from our General President and tendered him a pressing and cordial invitation. When we were notified that he would be with us on October 26, it was indeed joyful news to us. Although all details had been worked out in anticipation of his coming, the members labored with renewed vigor to make it a gala occasion.

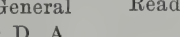
When the day arrived Brother Huber was on hand, and accompanying him were Brothers D. A. Post and T. J. Sullivan, members of the G. E. B., on their way home from the Indianapolis meeting. Everybody was delighted. Proceeding to our hall, we held a session of the local, at which the visiting brothers spoke encouraging words. At the conclusion of the meeting we proceeded to Maennerchor Hall, where a reception was tenderd our distinguished guests. There we had a variety of good things, with Reading made pretzel sauce to wash them down. With the cigars came toasts. Brother Huber spoke at length on the aims and aspirations of the trade union movement and the principles of our U. B. His remarks were a clean-cut exposition of unionism as especially applied to our craft. Brothers Post and Sullivan also made inspiring speeches on the same line as President Huber, and further clinched the convincing arguments of the latter. Various members of the local union followed in short addresses, promising to redouble their efforts in furthering the interests of unionism and assist in the establishing of conditions where labor and capital will co-operate with each other and justice be done to both.

Local Union 492 has incalculably benefited by the visit of the three members of the national body; their presence here has awakened a renewed interest in the local union that undoubtedly will bear good fruit in the future.

Yours fraternally,

W. W. WERNER, Bus. Agt. L. U. 492.

Reading, Pa.



As to the One Dollar Monthly Dues.

Editor The Carpenter:

In perusing the pages of The Carpenter, our official journal, I notice the following:

"OUR DUES SHOULD BE ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH."

I say with all earnestness, YES. But has our good brother ever thought what effect such a ruling would have on the weaker unions? The brother may have had in view those locals that are strong, numerically, having a nice surplus on hand. To such the dollar per month dues would be of small consequence.

Now, brothers, to be candid and fair I personally know of locals in our vicinity; yes, and in our great Keystone State, that were such measures presented by Brother Harris of L. U. 255 be put on our laws, it simply would mean disruption and finally a surrender of many charters, which naturally would mean less unions and less members.

I personally agree with my brother that you can not get something for nothing, and that it is only a matter of time until something will happen. But yet I can not

agree that we, as members of the U. B., should be asked to pay such a price for monthly dues now. And when that unforeseen something comes I fancy we will be ready and fully armed to cope with the monster. I am aware of the fact that the U. B. has suffered in many places on account of the necessary funds; but we have rallied once or twice that I know of. We know that our General Officers have many times wished for larger funds. But thanks to them, they have spent the money conscientiously, and for that, if for nothing else, they deserve credit.

Only a very short time ago, by a referendum vote, we raised our per capita to 25 cents, which should have been granted when proposed by the Scranton convention in 1900. Yet you noticed that many members were even opposed to that. What will the rank and file do with a proposition to pay a dollar a month dues were they to get a whack at it? I suggest that our good brother will do a little more thinking in the future on such matters.

In conclusion I wish to say that L. U. No. 1419 is on the increase, as our general officers will notice by our next report.

Fraternally yours,

W. A. BEACHLY, R. S. L. U. 1419.

Johnstown, Pa.

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Woman's Sphere in the Industrial Struggle.

Editor The Carpenter:

The admission of women into wider spheres of activity has come about so gradually that we can scarcely realize the enormity of the transformation. The wide range of education is a large factor in promoting the conditions of the present day.

One by one our great commercial industries have opened their doors to women, that they may get their education and training side by side with men. They have proven that they are a great help in every line of work they have undertaken.

Trades union men have been slow to realize woman's proper sphere in the great industrial struggle. Women, as a rule, expend the greater part of the family income, hence are the purchasing agents as it were. If they can be educated as to the value of the union label (and I hold that they can) they will be a greater force in strengthening organizations among the toilers through their demand for the union label than the men possibly can. To accomplish this is the purpose of the Woman's International Union Label League, which is entirely unselfish in so far as direct benefits are concerned, although we fully realize that the better the conditions of the natural bread winner the better for all humanity.

Label leagues are educational in the principles of trade unionism; they are practical schools for the education of the wives and families of trades unionists and others who believe that the worker should receive a fair living wage under favorable conditions; they teach union men's wives and families to spend union earnings for union labeled goods, and teach women to work together for the betterment of humanity. It teaches the wife who buys a garment for herself or her child, which does not bear a label, that she is working against the best interests of her husband, whose trade may also be represented by a union label.

I earnestly desire that the union men and women encourage those who are organized and do everything in their power to interest women the world over. Use your influence to build up the Woman's International Union Label League, which I am sure can be made the greatest possible help to the organizations of both men and women.

We fully realize, as does every thinking union man and woman, that in order to place a value upon the union label, so as to accomplish its purpose, there must be a demand for it. There is no way this demand can be made more effective than by the organization of locals of the Woman's International Union Label League. In fact the label can never wholly perform its mission without the support of the women.

To those who may chance to read this, let me assure you that any time you can spend in this noble work will be time well spent. I am ever ready and anxious to send any information pertaining to this organization upon request. Address

ANNIE FITZGERALD, Int. Pres.

286 S. Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

News Notes from Local Unions

Pueblo, Col.—Work is very scarce here and migrating brothers are warned not to come to this place this and the coming season. Please insert Pueblo, Col., as a place where work is dull.

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New London, Conn.—Business is good here and idle brothers coming this way would surely not fail in securing employment to last, as far as indications go, until the middle of June. Our wages range from $2.50 to $3.25 for eight hours' work.

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Santa Rosa, Cal.—Owing to serious trouble having arisen between Local Union 751 and the Citizens' Alliance of this city, newcomers would but aggravate the situation and carpenters everywhere are earnestly called upon to stay away until further notice.

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New Orleans, La.—Owing to our prolonged strike against the open shop trade conditions prevailing here are such that we must request all carpenters to keep away from this city this and the approaching season. Work is scarce and many of our men idle.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—We are progressing nicely in this section of the State and gradually are getting all the carpenters and mill men into the local unions, of which we have now four, each one of them being represented in our D. C. Trade is fair and all members employed.

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Washington, D. C.—The consolidation of the five local unions in existence here was consummated on November 3 and was a grand success. Communications to all the former local unions should henceforth be addressed to the permanent office of the local organization of the U. B. in this city, which is located at 306 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—This city is rather a poor winter town, which should be given a wide berth by migrating brothers for the next four or five months. We have more resident carpenters than required to supply the demand. Our minimum wage is $3.60 per day.

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Pittsfield, Mass.—At a special meeting held on Tuesday, November 7, 1905, Local Union 444 unanimously voted to make a demand for a minimum scale of $3 per day, to take effect on April 1, 1906. All our members are working at present and prospects for the winter season are fair.

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Ardmore, Pa.—Returning the honor bestowed upon Local Union 465, on October 5, by Local Union No. 8, Philadelphia, we paid this local union a fraternal vist on Monday evening, November 13, and were royally entertained. Many speeches were made, a lunch was served and the visitors departed at a late hour, well pleased with their trip. Local Union 465, Ardmore, may be considered an offspring of No. 8, as many of their members were formerly attached to that local union.

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Bridgeport, Conn.—Again and most earnestly we would call on all sister local unions and members of the U. B. to make special efforts to stop the influx to this city of idle carpenters, who are coming here in large numbers, misled by advertisements inserted by the bosses in surrounding and Western States. We are up against the Interstate Manufacturers' Association in a renewed attempt to inaugurate the open shop. These unscrupulous employers declare that they would flood the city with men willing to work for any wages, and by this means starve us out this winter. We would request the officers of each local union to watch the papers in their respective cities and towns, and when advertise-

ments for help in Bridgeport, Conn., appear, to immediately advertise the true conditions here at our expense.

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Dallas, Tex.—This city is overflooded with carpenters out of work and it is almost impossible for resident carpenters to secure employment. Trade is at a standstill at this time and all migrating craftsmen bound for the South should be heedful of our warning to remain away from this vicinity.

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Key West, Fla.—Brother carpenters are specially requested to pay no attention to any advertisements from this city calling for carpenters. We have a strike on here as a result of our difficulty with the Mankin Construction Co., a concern which is doing all in its power to break down the eight-hour system established here, and which is expected to advertise for carpenters. If left alone and not hampered by newcomers, we will be able to cope with them and win the day. We have formed a District Council, comprising Local Unions 655 and 1137 of this city.

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Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The lockout of the building trades in the Wyoming Valley district, which was declared fourteen months ago, is still on and the unfair contractors are completely tied up. Nevertheless, everybody is working and considerable of building going on, with no signs of abatement, much to the sorrow of the Employers' Association. On October 21 the bricklayers and masons also decided to stand by the building trades in this contest, and as a result were locked out. They are putting up a stiff fight and are determined to win out.

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Roswell, N. M.—Local Union 511 is getting along very nicely. We have succeeded in corralling most all of the work in our line, and as a result all our members are kept busy. With the exception of the bricklayers and masons, ours is the only union that has been kept intact for the past two years, and the bricklayers and masons had to struggle hard to hold their charter. Our wages have been $3.50 per day of eight hours for the past three years, but our membership has within that period dropped down from one hundred to thirty-five; these, however, are resident members with families. Our differences with the firm of Pearce & Bixley have been satisfactorily adjusted, and now they are employing union men only. Work is on the wind-up at present and we would not advise migrating brothers to travel this way. Though it may be rather belated, we will say that the new dress and style, as well as the contents of our journal, The Carpenter, is a great improvement and the change is worthy of praise and compliments.

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Mt. Kisko, N. Y.—Local Union 1134 is still among the living, is prospering nicely, and has found it advisable and necessary to place a business agent in the field. At our last meeting we initiated seven candidates. We have a great many floating carpenters to contend with—it is surprising, indeed, that some union men will come into a locality where there is a local union and work for an unfair boss. This is a frequent occurrence here which causes a good deal of trouble to the union as well as the perpetrators of the offense. The unfair contractors are J. R. Dakin & Sons and George C. Hoffman. They are advertising for men and transient brothers should leave them severely alone.

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Stolen—Two Tool Chests.

On October 27, 1905, two tool chests were stolen from the building under construction for Mr. Hodge, one mile east of Tulsa, I. T. One chest is 36x17x8 inches, full brass bound with angle brass and brass corners; made in suit case style, with sawtill and three drawers and general compartment below. One saw and bevel square having the brand of "E." "C." on them. The other chest is a small chest made of hard pine and will probably be destroyed, but the tools it contains are worth about $56, all new and marked with three notches, cut in saw handles and filed in plane on right-hand side. First chest is made of three-eighths yellow poplar and is valued at about $40. A reward of $10 will be given for return of chests and tools. Address information to

EDGAR CARPENTER.

Tulsa, I. T.

Logan, W. Va.—We desire to notify our sister local unions in West Virginia and surrounding country of the difficulty we are having with a contractor who is working for the firm of Garland Litz & Co. of Charleston, W. Va. While all other contractors have readily agreed to a reduction of working hours from ten to nine per day and full pay, this contractor stubbornly refuses to accede to our demand. There being but three or four non-union men in town, we can easily control the situation and settle the difficulty in our favor if nearby local unions will back us up and traveling carpenters assist us by staying away from Logan, W. Va., for the present. Give this place a wide berth until further notice.

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Who Can Locate Jacob Cook?

Jacob Cook, a member of Local Union 585, Port Huron, Mich., is missing. He is about forty-five years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in hight, dark hair and sandy mustache, weighs about 160 pounds, and is a good mechanic. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gladly and thankfully received by his brother members. Address HARRY MONRO, R. S.

317 Park St., Port Huron, Mich.

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Information Wanted.

The officers and members of Local Union 651, Jackson, Mich., are desirous and anxious to learn the whereabouts of Adolph G. Bunge. He is German by birth, thirty-six years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, weights about 160 pounds, and, as we understand, has adopted the name of Will Bunge. He has left his wife and two small children in utter destitution; when last heard from was in Massillon, O. Anyone who can locate him will confer a special favor upon the local union by informing the R. S.

M. S. HUTZ, 214 N. Dwight St.

Jackson, Mich.

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George Thurton, last seen in Cincinnati, O., but who was thinking of going to Baltimore, Md., is wanted on some important business by Brother R. S. Baily of St. Louis, Mo. Please send address to

R. S. BAILY, 1609 Ohio St.

St. Louis, Mo.

Rejection of Candidate.

Joseph Ludorf has applied for membership to Local Union 97, New Britain, Conn., and rejected three times in succession.

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Expulsion.

Samuel Smith of Local Union 1236, York, Pa., has been expelled by the local union for embezzlement of the property of the York, Pa., Building Trades Council.

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The Middletown (N. Y.) Trim and Lumber Co. Declared Unfair.

Middletown, N. Y.—Having labored with the Middletown Trim and Lumber Co. for several months in an endeavor to get them to unionize their shop, but all without avail, we have now decided to place this obnoxious firm on the unfair list. Discriminate against their material.

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Local Union 464's Twentieth Anniversary.

Local Union 464 of Bronx Borough, New York, celebrated its twentieth anniversary on October 23, in Muller's Bronx Casino. The large, commodious hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with banners from the different local unions and crowded to its utmost capacity by the members, their friends and by strong delegations from all carpenter local unions of Greater New York and other trades, such as painters, bricklayers, bakers, etc., who, in company with their friends, contributed largely to the success of the affair. T. M. Guerin, our First Vice-President, representing the General Office, who had been specially invited to the celebration, was our distinguished guest, and the boys were mighty proud to see Brother Guerin in their midst and listen to his well-chosen remarks.

Local Union 464 certainly owes gratitude to the G. O., and Brother Guerin especially, for his attendance.

Mr. Alexander Jonas of the German labor paper, Die Volkszeitung, addressed the audience in German, the applause he brought forth proving how the words of so eminent an orator were appreciated.

J. A. Winkler, president of the local union, in a short address thanked the numerous delegations and friends for their

presence at the occasion, and first-class talent alternated with the speakers in entertaining the audience; in short, the celebration proved a grand success.

The happy assemblage parted at the wee hours of morning, evidently having enjoyed one of the most agreeable evenings ever spent. We hope that all participants will ever have pleasant recollections of this memorable event.

Rules for the Establishment of Conciliation Boards in the Building Trades of Great Britain.

Agreed to by conference of employers and operatives at a meeting held in Manchester on June 5, 1905.

1. The object of the conciliation boards shall be to adjust all questions or disputes relating to hours of labor, rates of wages, working rules and demarcation of work that may from time to time arise and be referred to them either by employers or operatives with a view to an amicable settlement of the same without resorting to strikes or lockouts.

2. Any dispute or question that may arise shall in the first instance be dealt with by the joint local trade committee or representatives of the employers and operatives of the trade affected, but if they are unable to come to an agreement within fourteen days, unless the time is extended by mutual consent, or in cases where a notice or notices have been given by the date upon which such notice or notices expire, then the case shall be referred to the local conciliation board for the district, and pending a decision of the conciliation boards, local or otherwise, no stoppage of work shall be allowed on any pretext whatever.

3. These local conciliation boards shall be formed in all districts where employers and operatives are sufficiently organized, and such boards shall consist of two representatives from the local branch of each operatives' association that is a party to this agreement together with an equal number of employers elected by the employers' general association of the district.

4. Should the local conciliation board be unable to arrive at a settlement of any case or matter in dispute within fourteen days from the receipt of notice from either side, unless the time is extended by mutual consent, it shall be the duty of both the secretaries of the local conciliation board to give notice to the center conciliation board, and a meeting of the said center board must be held within ten days of the receipt of such notice for the purpose of hearing the appeal from the local board.

5. There shall be one center conciliation board for each center district of the employers' national federation that may be a party to this agreement, which center board shall consist of two representatives from each of the operatives' general associations parties hereto, and a like number of employers elected by the federations forming the centers.

6. Should the center conciliation board be unable to agree after all matters, minutes, and correspondence in reference to the question at issue have been duly considered, it shall be competent for either side within seven days after the sitting of the center board to appeal to the national board of conciliation.

7. The national board of conciliation shall consist of sixteen employers elected by the national federation of building trades' employers, and a like number of operatives elected by the general associations of operatives that are parties to this agreement and the board shall meet within ten days of the receipt of notice of appeal to consider any case referred from the center conciliation boards.

8. The employers and operatives on several boards shall respectively appoint each a secretary who shall summon the meetings, keep the minutes, and generally carry on the business of the boards under the directions of the members at their officially summoned meetings.

9. All meetings of the several boards shall be convened by the joint secretaries.

10. In case of an appeal being made either from a local to a center board or from a center to the national board the secretaries of the local or center boards shall attend before the center or national board, as the case may be, with all minutes and correspondence relating to the case, and the local parties interested therein, may also attend before the board, for the purpose of supporting their case or giving information only.

11. No subject shall be brought forward at any meeting of the boards except with the consent of a two-thirds majority of the representatives present, unless seven days' notice thereof has been given to the joint secretaries.

12. A majority of the representatives on each side shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the boards. The voting power of employers and operatives to be equal in all cases.

13. The decision of any of the boards to be binding must be carried by a majority of votes.

14. If any of the representatives on any of the boards die, resign, or otherwise cease to be qualified, a successor shall be appointed within one month; and should any representative be unable to attend any meeting of the boards a duly appointed substitute may attend in his place.

15. Any party to this agreement wishing to withdraw therefrom may do so by giving twelve months' notice in writing to the joint secretaries.

16. Though in all ordinary cases the procedure shall follow the rules above written, yet for the purpose of more quickly arriving at an agreement on matters in dispute it shall be competent for any of the several boards by mutual and unanimous consent of the two parties to call in an arbitrator or arbitrators with power to settle the dispute, and where this is done the decision of such arbitrator or arbitrators shall be final and binding. In the event of an arbitrator or arbitrators being called in by any of the boards, the costs, if any, shall be borne in equal shares by the employers and operatives unless left to the discretion of the arbitrator or arbitrators by mutual consent of the board.

17. Although the principal objects of the conciliation boards are the settlement of disputes as set forth in Rule 1 it shall also be within their province to meet and discuss any question of trade interest at the request of any of the parties to this agreement providing that a fortnight's notice in writing has been given to the joint secretaries of the board concerned setting forth the matter it is desired to discuss.

18. The several boards shall meet annually in May, to elect the officers for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be necessary. The names of the representatives elected on the board for each year, commencing May 1, must be forwarded to the joint secretaries at least fourteen days before that date.

19. Any party desiring an alteration of these rules shall give six months' notice in writing to the joint secretaries of the national board prior to the annual meeting thereof, and such notice shall at once be communicated to all the parties to this agreement, and the national board shall have power to alter this agreement by a majority of votes of those present at the annual meeting thereof.

You and I or Stockholder and Operative.

My feast is spread, your table bare
 You starve that I may dine,
My wealth and leisure make your care
 But you should not repine;
My factories furnish work for you
 And you should grateful be,
A scanty living is the due
 Of those who work for me.

Though you are luxuries denied
 And I vast wealth may spend—
Though you must walk that I may ride
 And borrow what I lend,—
You must not covet what I get,
 Nor ever envy me,
You are a slave, so do not fret
 Or struggle to be free.

Your untaught children fustian wear
 While mine in silk are dressed,
And you must all the labor bear
 To let me idly rest;
But still 'tis wrong to organize
 And firm in union stand,—
'Tis wrong that you oppose the wise,
 Just rulers of the land.

God gave me riches—gave you care,
 Then toil and be content,
Nor meanly grumble and despair
 At high priced clothes and rent;
The cost of groceries is high
 And fuel higher still,
But God intends that you and I
 Shall recognize His will.

I am His steward wise and great,
 Hence I in judgment sit,
And you must not rebel at fate
 But patiently submit;
You are a slave, and know it too,
 And so you shall remain,
I am the master over you
 And count your loss my gain.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Every Union Has

A calamity howler.

One or two "stool pigeons."

Half a dozen bosses' men.

A dozen or more foremen out for the interests of their bosses.

A fellow with a disease called Cushing's Manual.

A few bums who would vote to strike the best job the local had in order that they might get "on strike" benefits.

An executive board that is always trying to find out how its news "leaks."

An "economist" who charges for every minute he gives the local on committee.

A few members who believe their per capita is spent by the national officers for wine and cigars.—Beaumont Labor News.

A man in England had for some time suffered from bronchitis and rheumatism which prevented him from engaging in regular work. His son was a workman who earned £1 4s. a week, but besides this made considerable sums by practicing a systematic course of betting. The son allowed his father a weekly sum averaging 10s. The son was killed by an accident in the course of his employment, and the father claimed compensation under the act as being partially dependent upon his earnings. It was proved that the claimant had been in work and earned an average wage of £1 4s. 11d. for forty weeks immediately preceding the death. The sheriff substitute decided that the claim was good and awarded compensation to the amount of £78. On appeal by the employers the Court of Session held that the claimant was not dependent on his son's earnings, as he was earning sufficient to maintain himself, and that therefore he was not entitled to compensation under the act.—Kelly vs. Arroll & Co., Ltd., Court of Session, July 6, 1905.

The proposed constitution of the State of Arkansas contains a provision making the open shop an institution peremptory, by law, inasmuch as it prevents any person from employing union men exclusively. The provision reads thus:

"No person shall be denied or refused employment for the reason that he is not a member of any labor union." The paragraph is concealed under the head of "Mines and Mining," Section 14, Article 8. What will organized labor of Arkansas do about this provision? We hope and trust that no stone will be left unturned in the attempt at its elimination from the proposed constitution.

Fair and Unfair Brush Manufacturers.

The Brush Makers' International Union having recently adopted a label which has been endorsed by the A. F. of L., has notified the brush manufacturers throughout the country that they are ready to supply them with the same under union conditions secured by contract, and the following named manufacturers have agreed to union conditions and been awarded the label: Theo. Zappen, 661 W. Huron street, Chicago, Ill.; John McKim & Co., Tenth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. S. Costello & Son, 1108 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.; Dustless Brush Co., 122 and 124 Sycamore street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Badger Brush Co., 395 Third street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Rudolph Fehler, 1172 Fortney street, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Cunier & Co., 54 Oakwood street, Orange, N. J.

New Orleans, La.—The stagnation of business in the carpenter trade of this city continues; there is absolutely no opening for any newcomer for some time to come and craftsmen are advised to keep away.

A Nation's Strength.

(Emerson.)

What builds the nation's pillars high
And its foundations strong?
What makes it mighty to defy
The foes that 'round it throng?

It is not gold. Its kingdoms grand
Go down in battle's shock;
Its shafts are laid on sinking sand,
Not on abiding rock.

Is it the sword? Ask the red dust
Of empires passed away;
The blood has turned their stones to rust,
Their glory to decay.

And is it pride? Ah! that bright crown
Has seemed to nations sweet;
But God has struck its luster down
In ashes at His feet.

Not gold, but only man, can make
A people great and strong;
Men who, for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky.

Craft Problems

Plans and Elevations.

We have been requested from time to time to publish in our official journal, The Carpenter, plans and elevations of cottages and medium-sized houses.

Brother White of Auburn, N. Y., supplied us with the following elevation and floor plans of a cottage which he built in the suburbs of that city, and which he informs us has given much satisfaction. He writes:

"Mr. Frank Duffy, Editor of Carpenter:

"Dear Sir and Brother—I send you plans and elevations of a house I built in the suburbs of this city, which has been admired by many for its convenient internal arrangement, neat appearance and large amount of room for general outside appearance. It will be seen that by partitioning the chambers across from the middle of the mullion windows, four good-sized bedrooms may be had on the second floor. The large closets and storerooms under the roof on each side are especially desirable, and the house is very comfortable and warm. I think no explanation of the cuts is necessary.

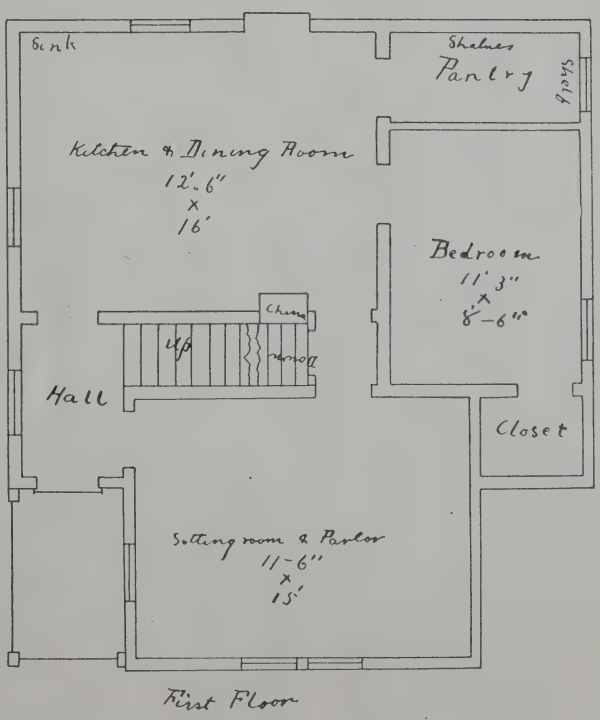
"The cost of the house will, of course, vary with local prices for labor and material.

"RODERICK WHITE.

"Auburn, N. Y."



ELEVATION.



First Floor

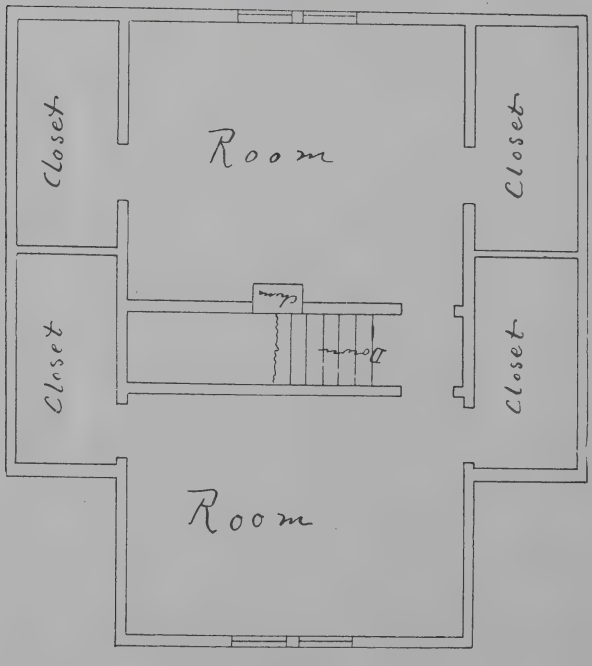
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Plumb and Level Lines.

Nearly all carpenters are familiar with the use of the plumb and the level, but they don't all understand what these terms really mean.



ELEVATION.



Second Floor

Plumb lines radiate from the center of the earth outward like the spokes of a wheel from the hub. These lines are never parallel, although a carpenter plumbing the corners of a house proceeds as if they were, because the divergence is so little that it is not noticed.

If a man should build a house 100 feet long and 200 feet high and keep the ends plumb the house will be a little longer at the eaves than at the foundation. I was explaining this to a bricklayer and he told me that his father had instructed him when plumbing the corner of a building always to let the line fall the thickness of itself nearest the side of the level towards the building. This is the only time I ever heard of a mechanic taking cognizance of this natural fact. A plumb line is a line that points toward the center of the earth, or a line in the same direction as the force of gravitation.

A level line is always at a right angle to or square from a plumb line and, as plumb lines are not parallel, neither are level lines straight. Suppose a man built a foundation a mile long and be particular to get it dead level, using for the purpose either an ordinary level or a surveyor's instrument. Then if it was practical to make a straight edge one mile long and apply it on the foundation in the usual manner it would rest on the foundation at the middle, but at the ends it would be four inches clear. This is the amount of curvature on the earth's surface, and if it was possible to start at a given point and level clear around the earth, the level would bring the party doing it back to the start-

ing point, provided he kept the same distance from the north or south all the way. A level line is therefore a line at a right angle to a plumb line or square from the course of gravitation.

A. BAIRD, L. U. 1496.

Fresno, Cal.

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Coloring Wood in the Log.

A new Swedish method of coloring wood clear through, and while in the log, is thus described by the Timber Trades Journal of London: "All the sap is expelled and the log is then treated with chemicals, and the color or colors are pressed into the wood. Any shade desired can be obtained, and in fact several colors can be merged one into the other, producing a very beautiful effect. On cutting up the samples we received we found that the color was evenly distributed all through the fibers, the grain of the wood giving a very pleasing effect, especially when polished. The wood, it is claimed, dries sooner than by ordinary seasoning, and it can also be rendered fireproof by adding special chemicals. Of course, painting is done away with, so that the natural structure of the wood is seen to better advantage than when painted in the ordinary way. The coloring is, we understand, free from arsenic and quite harmless; the colors do not fade, and, of course, can not be worn off by rubbing, etc."—National Builder.

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A Mammoth Sawdust Pile.

Probably the largest sawdust pile in the world is the one at Cheboygan, Mich. This is the product of one mill operated by the W. & A. McArthur Co. The mill being run by water power had no way of disposing of its sawdust. The company was not permitted to dump it into the river and for a few years an attempt was made to burn it. There was so much smoke that the village passed an ordinance prohibiting that form of destruction. As a consequence it was simply hauled out into a vacant field and during the thirty years of its growth has acquired monstrous proportions. It is a hill 1,080 feet long, 875 feet wide, and ranges from twenty to fifty feet in height. The hill covers some twelve acres. It is almost entirely white and Norway pine sawdust, because this mill did not cut hemlock except for the last two or three years before it was closed down. The pile is undoubtedly rotting a little at the bottom, but it is well preserved and bright when it is dug into, the top and sides having crusted over form a protection for the sawdust underneath. In its present state it contains rather too much moisture to admit of being used for fuel without treatment by some process of drying. A number of chemists have examined it with a view to extracting the chemicals which it contains, but as yet nothing has been done in this direction. There is no question but that it has a considerable chemical value and probably the time will come when some one will find a way of working it up profitably.—Wood Craft.

In the North End lives a man who has become a believer in the need of a men's rights club. His wife believes in every man being his own carpenter. He was, therefore, one day told by his better half that a fence in the rear of the house must be fixed. For a few days he was able to put it off, pleading business as an excuse, but finally a day came when he was at home, with nothing to do. The broken fence was again brought up, and it was up to the man to play carpenter. Arming himself with hatchet and saw, he sallied forth, intending to finish the job in short order. He hadn't taken into account, however, the heat, which was terrific. He worked for awhile, then, with the sweat rolling from him, seized his tools and made for the shade of the house. To the inquiries of his wife as to whether the fence was fixed, he said:



"Not allowed to do that kind of work. Don't belong to the union, you see, and the walking delegate just told me that I'd have to quit."

For a minute his wife pondered and then said: "You fix the fence, and if the delegate comes again, send him to me."

The man had to finish the job, and now he wants a club to establish men's rights.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der Vierten Vierteljahrs-Sitzung 1905 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

9. Oktober.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Schardt, Sullivan, Walquist und Pimbley.

Mitglied Deyl benachrichtigt den Board telegraphisch, daß ihn wichtige Geschäfte verhinderten, dessen Sitzungen beizuwohnen.

Appellation des Middlesex, Mass., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, den Anschluß der L. U. 1379, Sommerville, an den Boston D. C. anordnend. Da sich der Wirkungskreis des Letzteren über Sommerville hinaus erstreckt und achtzig Prozent der Mitglieder der L. U. 1379 in Boston beschäftigt sind, wird die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten aufrecht erhalten.

10. Oktober.

Deyl und McCarthy abwesend.

Eingegangene Schreiben betreffs der Geldbewilligung der Milwaukee-Konvention für Cripple Creek, Telluride und Trinidad, Colo., verlesen und diskutirt und der frühere Beschluß des Board in dieser Angelegenheit aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, eine Extra-Steuer zur Tilgung der während dem Ausstande im Jahre 1903 entstandenen Schulden betreffend. Der General-Sekretär wird beauftragt, weitere Information einzuholen und Beschlußfassung vertagt.

11. Oktober.

Alle Mitglieder, außer Deyl und McCarthy, anwesend.

Appellation G. W. Belch's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, den Protest des Appellanten gegen Maßnahmen des Ohio Valley D. C. zurückweisend. Da der Protest nicht innerhalb der vorgeschriebenen dreißig Tage eingereicht wurde, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 306 Newark, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle F. Gueth gegen den Newark D. C. Der Board beschließt: Da die Entscheidung gegen den D. C. gefällt wurde, kann eine Apellation, die nicht von diesem Körper ausgeht, nicht berücksichtigt werden, und der General-Präsident ist authorisirt, die nöthigen Schritte zur Ausführung der Bestimmungen seiner Entscheidung zu thun.

12. Oktober.

Appellation John J. Nelson's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 147, Brooklyn, N. Y., in welcher derselbe die Suspendirung des Ersteren wegen Nichtbezahlens einer Strikesteuer gutheißt. Appellation abgewiesen.

Ein Telegramm von L. U. 1379, Sommerville, Mass., läuft ein, dem Board mittheilend, daß ein Vertreter der Lokal-Union abgesandt worden sei, um dem Board in der bekannten Angelegenheit Vorstellungen zu machen.

Appellation der L. U. 606, Port Richmond, S. J., N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle der L. U. 53, Portchester, N. Y., gegen L. U. 606. Der Board beschließt, daß die Appellation so lange nicht entgegen genommen werden kann, bis der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten nachgekommen wurde, und Letzterer wird authorisirt, L. U. 606 zu suspendiren, wenn dies nicht sofort geschieht.

Appellation G. A. Jenning's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, die Belegung des Appellanten mit einer Geldstrafe wegen Nichtbetheiligung an einer Labor-Day-Parade gutheißend. Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten bleibt zu Recht bestehen. — Da der General-Präsident über die Frage: Hat eine Lokal-Union das Recht, Mitglieder, die einer durch Postkarten einberufenen Spezial-Versammlung nicht beiwohnen, mit einer Geldstrafe zu belegen? noch nicht entschieden hat, wird diese Angelegenheit an den General-Präsidenten zurückverwiesen.

Appellation C. O. Vincent's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, die Verurtheilung des Appellanten seitens des Manhattan Borough Comitees wegen Verletzung der Sekt. 164 der General-Konstitution gutheißend, wird umgestoßen. Der Board ist der Ansicht, daß dieser Fall der L. U. 381, Brooklyn, N. Y., unterstand, welcher der Appellant angehört.

Appellation Stanislaus Vezina's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass., die Aufnahme Joseph Leford's seitens der Lokal-Union betreffend. Appellation abgewiesen.

13. Oktober.

Appellation der L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, die Beseitigung von zwei Paragraphen in ihren neuen Lokal-Nebengesetzen verlangend. Gemäß dieser beiden Paragraphen wären die Gelder der L. U. in zwei separate Kassen eingetheilt worden, in Krankenkasse und Fonds für unvorhergesehene Ausgaben. Die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, daß kein Theil der Beiträge oder Eintrittsgeld einem derartigen Fonds

zugewiesen werden dürfen, wird indossirt und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation H. Theissel's und Wm. Osterhaus' gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Klagefalle der Appellanten gegen E. J. Sprague von L. U. 13, Chicago. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Gesuch des Kansas City D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung. Aus dem vorliegenden Material geht hervor, daß es sich hier um Bezahlung der Gehälter für Geschäfts-Agenten handelt zu Zwecken, für welche der Board keine Bewilligung machen kann. (S. General-Exekutiv-Beschluß vom 11. Januar 1896.) Der General-Präsident wird ersucht, dem Distrikt in organisatorischer Weise seine Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken.

Dem Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. wird die weitere Summe von $200.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Schreiben der L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill., bezüglich des gegenwärtig beobachteten Systems der Anstellung und Beschäftigung der Organisatoren und die Ueberweisung der Frage des Austritts aus der A. F. of L. an die Urabstimmung. Bezüglich des ersten Punktes indossirt der Board das Antwortschreiben des General-Sekretärs, verweigert aber seine Zustimmung in der letzteren Frage.

Schreiben der L. U. 10, Chicago; 1055, Lincoln, Neb.; 971, Reno, Nev., und 635, Boise City, Ida., die Wiederveröffentlichung der Finanzberichte im „Carpenter" verlangend. Der Board hält diese Veröffentlichungen für unrathsam und beschließt, benannten Lokal-Unionen zu empfehlen, den General-Sekretär um eine größere Anzahl der monatlichen Finanzberichte anzugehen.

Gesuch des Hammond, Ind., D. C. um Anweisung eines Theiles der dem Distrikt von der Milwaukee-Konvention für Organisationszwecke bewilligten Gelder. Da die General-Beamten die Summe von $100.00 an den D. C. bereits abgesandt haben, wird die Angelegenheit als erledigt betrachtet.

Gesuch des Webster City, Mass., D. C. um Geldbewilligung für L. U. 823 zur Deckung der ihr durch den kürzlich stattgefundenen Ausstand entstandenen Unkosten. Da dieser Ausstand nur fünf Tage dauerte, wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

14. Oktober.

Gesuch des Chicago, Ill., D. C. um Geldbewilligung für Organisirung der Shop-Arbeiter des Distrikts. Der General-Sekretär wird instruirt, dem D. C. mitzutheilen, daß das Gesuch erst dann in Erwägung gezogen werden kann, wenn dem Board die unterm 24. August 1905 verlangte Information zugeht.

Gesuch des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. um Geldbewilligung für Organisirung der Shop-Arbeiter dieser Stadt. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, nähere Einzelheiten über die beabsichtigte Verwendung der gewünschten Gelder zu verlangen und die Angelegenheit bis zum Eintreffen der Information vertagt.

Schreiben des Newport News, Va., D. C. um Entscheidung über Jurisdiktions-Grenzen zwischen dem Distrikt und L. U. 887, Hampton, Va., bittend. An den General-Präsidenten zur Untersuchung verwiesen.

Schreiben des Cincinnati D. C., der L. U. 1078, Fredricksburg, Va., und der L. U. 1213, Mystic, Pa., die Zusendung des Journals „The Carpenter" an die Privatadressen der Mitglieder befürwortend, wird verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch der L. U. 300, Austin, Tex., um Fällung eines gesetzkräftigen Urtheils bezüglich solcher Mitglieder, welche einen Ort verlassen, ohne ihren Abgang eintragen zu lassen. Da der General-Präsident laut Sektion 21 der General-Konstitution in allen Gesetzesfragen zu entscheiden hat, wird demselben die Angelegenheit zur Erledigung überwiesen.

Appellation E. Baumeister's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, eine Forderung für Unfall-Benefit zurückweisend. Aus dem vorliegenden Material ist ersichtlich, daß das Mitglied am 1. Juni 1904 außer Benefit kam und erst am 15. August 1904 wieder gutstehend wurde, während sich der Unfall am 10. August 1904 ereignete. Apellation abgewiesen.

16. Oktober.

Appellation der L. U. 919, St. John, N. B., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs bezüglich der Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle C. R. Gibbs. Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes angeordnet.

Appellation der L. U. 325 Paterson, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung im Sterbefalle John H. Voorhis abweisend. Aus den unterbreiteten Dokumenten geht hervor, daß das Mitglied am 22. Februar 1905 starb, aber erst am 21. März 1905 wieder gutstehend geworden wäre. Die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 810 San Diego, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, in welcher er die Zahlung von $33.00 verweigert, welche unter den Kosten der Beerdigung Joseph Leffelman's für einen Grabstein und Blumen berechnet sind. Der Board beschließt: Da die Gesammt-Beerdigungskosten den Betrag des Sterbegeldes nicht übersteigen, ist die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs umgestoßen und die Rechnung ist zu begleichen.

Der General-Sekretär Duffy überreicht dem Board seine Bürgschaftspapiere für den Betrag von $20,000, welche am 15. August 1906 ablaufen, sowie Versicherungs-Papiere für die Office-Einrichtungen und Material. Erstere werden durch Präsident Schardt in der American National Bank deponirt und Letztere an den General-Sekretär zurückgegeben.

Appellation der L. U. 700, Corning, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, Zahlung des Sterbegeldes im Falle J. J. Vorhee's verweigernd. Da die unterbreiteten Papiere zeigen, daß der Verstorbene zur Zeit seines Ablebens über 12 Monate lang gutstehendes Mitglied und zu keiner Zeit rückständig war, wird die Entscheidung umgestoßen und Zahlung der vollen Summe von $200,00 angeordnet.

Appellation der L. U. 51, New York City,

gegen die Zurückweisung der Forderung Andrew Hanrahau's seitens des General-Sekretärs. Diese Appellation fußt auf einem zwischen der V. V. und den New York City Carpenters angeblich bestehenden Vertrage, laut welchem Mitglieder Letzterer, welche bei ihrem Uebertritte in die V. V. über 50 Jahre alt waren, zu vollem Benefit berechtigt sein sollen. Da das Bestehen eines solchen Vertrages nicht nachgewiesen werden kann, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 478, New York gegen die Abweisung der Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle J. E. Lynch. Da es sich zeigt, daß der Verstorbene einen drei Monatsbeiträgen gleichkommenden Betrag schuldete, wird die Verfügung des General-Sekretärs gutgeheißen und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Im Falle Wm. Schapp wird die Auszahlung des Frauen-Sterbegeldes angewiesen und die abschlägige Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs umgestoßen.

17. Oktober.

Appellation Henry Steckinreiter's von L. U. 2, Cincinnati, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, eine Forderung für Unfall-Benefit nicht anerkennend. Appellant war vor dem Ereignen des Unfalles noch nicht ein Jahr lang Mitglied, und die Entscheidung wird daher aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Geo. W. Casner's von L. U. 246, New Brighton, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, in der derselbe eine Forderung für Frauen-Sterbegeld abweist, weil Appellant bei seiner Aufnahme das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hatte. Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 1774, Norfolk, Va., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs im Falle A. W. Johanson's Sterbegeld betreffend. Aus dem vorliegenden Material ist ersichtlich, daß der Verstorbene über sechs Monate gutstehendes Mitglied und nie rückständig war. Die Entscheidung wird verworfen und die Auszahlung der Summe von $100.00 beschlossen.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet die mit dem Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. gewechselten Briefe bezüglich der Quittungen der Mitglieder, die Strike-Unterstützung gezogen haben. Weitere Erwägung der Angelegenheit wird vertagt.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet ebenfalls Abschrift der mit Samuel Gompers gepflogenen Korrespondenz in Bezug auf die Streitigkeiten mit den Amalgamated Wood Workers. Der Board indossirt die Stellungnahme des General-Sekretärs in dieser Angelegenheit.

Der Bericht des Komitees für Zusammenstellung der über das Amendement zu Sekt. 55 der General-Konstitution abgegebenen Stimmen wird verlesen, und da das Amendement eine Zweidrittel-Majorität der abgegebenen Stimmen erhalten hat, wird beschlossen, daß dasselbe am 1. Oktober 1905 in Kraft treten soll. (Das Abstimmungs-Resultat ist auf Seite 14 bis 18 in der Oktober-Nummer des „Carpenter" veröffentlicht.)

Das Komitee des Middlesex, City, D. C., bestehend aus den Brüdern Wm. V. Segee und Stephan V. Bezanson ist eingetroffen und erhält das Wort in der Appellation des D. C. bezüglich der Distrikts-Zugehörigkeit der L. U. 1379, Sommerville, Mass. Die Angelegenheit wird behufs weiterer Erwägung zurückgelegt.

Vorsitzender Schardt wird angewiesen, mit dem General-Präsidenten nach Dayton und Columbus, O., zu reisen, um dort in Massenversammlungen zu sprechen.

18. Oktober.

Mitglied Post führt den Vorsitz.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office wird begonnen und nimmt die ganze Tages-Sitzung in Anspruch.

19. Oktober.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt.

Ein Komittee des Indianapolis D. C. erscheint und ersucht um Bewilligung der Summe von $400.00, für Organisations-Zwecke verwendbar in Stadt und Umgegend. Zurückgelegt.

20. Oktober.

Die Revision der Bücher nimmt die Tagessitzung in Anspruch.

21. Oktober.

Vorsitzender Schardt ist zurückgekehrt und leitet die Sitzung.

Dem Indianapolis D. C. wird die Summe von $300.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt unter der Bedingung, daß die diesbezüglichen Maßnahmen und Ausgaben der Oberaufsicht des General-Präsidenten unterstehen.

In einem Schreiben des St. Louis, Mo., D. C. theilt derselbe mit, daß in der Organisirung der Shoparbeiter dieser Stadt kein weiterer Beistand seitens der General-Office benöthigt sei und wird von weiteren Maßnahmen in dieser Sache Abstand genommen.

Ein Certificat des Steuererhebers von Nederland, Tex., in welchem bescheinigt ist, daß die aufgelöste Lokal-Union dieses Ortes die Steuer pro 1902–04 für den Bauplatz No. 16, Block 12 von Nederland, entrichtet hat, wird verlesen. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, den Inhalt des Certificats im Urkunden-Register von Jefferson City, Tex., eintragen zu lassen.

Board-Mitglied McCarthy theilt in einem Schreiben die Gründe mit, die ihn veranlassen, von dieser Sitzung des Board fern zu bleiben. Zu den Akten gelegt.

Applikation des Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stunden und ihres Planes zur Organisirung der Shops und Fabriken. Eine ähnliche Applikation wurde am 31. Januar 1905 wegen ungenügender Vorbereitung dieser Bewegung abgewiesen, und da nicht nachgewiesen ist, daß sich die Zustände seitdem gebessert haben, wird das Gesuch auch diesmal abschlägig beschieden.

Applikation der Schiffszimmerer, L. U. 577, Charleston, S. C., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Erhöhung ihres Lohnes von $2.50 auf $3.00 pro Tag. Wird genehmigt; finanzielle Hülfe soll später besprochen werden.

Von dem Chicago D. C. läuft weitere Information über die geplante Organisirung der Shop- und Fabrikarbeiter ein, und der Board beschließt, den Plan zu billigen und die Hälfte der Unkosten zu tragen, vorausgesetzt, daß der

General-Office wöchentlich ein detaillirter Ausweis über zu diesem speziellen Zwecke gemachte Ausgaben unterbreitet wird.

Die Appellation des Middlesex, City, D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, den Anschluß der L. U. 1379 an den Boston D. C. anordnend, wird abermals erwogen und der mündliche Bericht des Komitees des D. C. in Betracht gezogen. Der Board indossirt abermals die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten. Da es aber erwiesen ist, daß der Boston D. C. der L. U. 1379, Sommerville, nicht die Unterstützung gewährt hat, zu der dieselbe berechtigt war, wird beschlossen, den Boston D. C. zu ermahnen, den Lokal-Unionen der Umgegend in Zukunft mehr Interesse und Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken.

Mitglied Post wird wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie die Abreise gestattet.

23. Oktober.

Ueber die Frage der Bürgschaftsleistung aller Lokal-Beamten unter Kontrolle der General-Office unterbreitet der General-Sekretär die im Auftrage des Board eingeholte Information. Die Angelegenheit wird zur Januar-Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Die Erwägung der Appellation der L. U. 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., bezüglich der Extrataxe zur Tilgung der im Ausstande des Jahres 1903 den Groß New Yorker Lokal-Unionen entstandenen Schuldenlast, wird wieder aufgenommen und die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, welcher das Ausschreiben der Taxe billigt, aufrecht erhalten.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt.

24. Oktober.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

Vertagung bis zum 22. Januar 1906.

Frank Pimbley, Sekr. des G. E. B.
Frank Duffy, General-Sekretär.

Die Prinzipien der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner.

(Eingesandt.)

Wenn wir die Prinzipien unserer Brüderschaft aufrecht erhalten wollen, wie es unsere Pflicht ist, so müssen wir vor Allem bestrebt sein, dem Treiben derjenigen Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils, die in ihre Nebengesetze oder Arbeitsregeln Bestimmungen aufnehmen, welche gegen unsere General-Gesetze verstoßen, entgegenzutreten.

Diese Prinzipien sind in § 3 unser General-Konstitution aufgeführt und jedem Mitgliede bekannt; nur an der richtigen Auffassung mangelt es zuweilen sehr. Jedes Mitglied hat sich bei seiner Aufnahme verpflichtet, diese Prinzipien gewissenhaft zu verfolgen, und es gehört zu den Obliegenheiten sämmtlicher Lokal- und Distriktsbeamten, darauf zu sehen, daß obige durchgeführt werden.

Wir verstehen unter einer Brüderschaft eine Gesellschaft von gleichberechtigten Mitgliedern, die sich als Aufgabe gestellt haben, sich gegenseitig zu unterstützen und gemeinsam und im Sinne des § 3 der General-Konstitution Vortheile zu erlangen, die allen Mitgliedern ohne Unterschied zu Gute kommen sollen.

Nachdem ein Kandidat als Mitglied in unsere Brüderschaft aufgenommen und ihm ein Exemplar unserer Konstitution, sowie eine Arbeitskarte eingehändigt wurde, kann sich ein solches Mitglied an irgend einem andern Orte, an dem dasselbe in Arbeit treten sollte, dieser Mitgliedskarte als Legitimation bedienen; und vorausgesetzt, daß dessen Beiträge in Ordnung sind, ist dieses Mitglied zu denselben Privilegien berechtigt, wie in seinem heimathlichen Orte, ausgenommen solche rein lokaler Natur, wie beispielsweise Krankenunterstützung.

Wie kommt es aber nun, daß man Mitgliedern, die genöthigt sind, in einem auswärtigen Distrikt Arbeit zu nehmen, aus dem sie täglich zurückkehren, ihre Rechte und Privilegien entzieht, indem man von ihnen verlangt, daß sie an den betreffenden Distrikts-Council die Summe von 60 Cents im Voraus für eine dreimonatliche Arbeitskarte und Bezahlung des Geschäftsagenten entrichten? Ist dies nicht eine große Ungerechtigkeit, wenn man in Betracht zieht, daß diese Mitglieder in ihrem heimathlichen Orte ebenfalls eine Kopfsteuer zu demselben Zwecke zu entrichten haben. Heißt dies nicht unsere Prinzipien mit Füßen treten und der Korruption und der Ausbeutung der Brüder durch Brüder Vorschub leisten?

Wir können durchaus keinem Mitglied Vorschriften machen, wo es arbeiten soll. Dies wäre eine große Prinzipien-Verletzung. Außerdem ist es allbekannt, daß oft die tüchtigsten und treuesten Union-Mitglieder, die durch vielleicht mehr denn zwanzigjähriges, unermüdliches Kämpfen unsere Brüderschaft zu der Macht und dem Ansehen gebracht haben, welche sie heute einnimmt, aber durch ihre agitatorische Thätigkeit sich bei den Arbeitgebern ihres Heimathsortes unbeliebt gemacht haben und deshalb dort keine Beschäftigung mehr finden können.

Anstatt solchen Mitgliedern das Suchen nach Arbeitsgelegenheit zu erleichtern, werden Nebengesetze und lokale Gewerksregeln angenommen, die ihnen das Arbeiten an den betreffenden Orten erschweren. Diesem Unfuge muß mit aller Energie entgegengetreten werden, und nur die Mitgliedskarte darf, wo es sich um das Recht zur Arbeit handelt, als maßgebend betrachtet werden.

Es ist die höchste Zeit, dem hier gekennzeichneten Ausbeutungs-System der betreffenden Lokal-Unionen und Distrikts-Councils ein Ende zu machen, und den Lokal-Unionen im Allgemeinen wäre zu empfehlen, einen gemeinschaftlichen Protest gegen dieses prinzipienwidrige Verfahren an die General-Office zu senden und zu verlangen, daß der Verkauf von Arbeitskarten an Mitglieder auswärtiger Distrikte als ungesetzlich und unkonstitutionell erklärt werde.

Mit Brudergruß,

Charles Kaufmann,
L. U. 687, Elizabeth, N. J.

Departement Français

Les Conseils de Prud 'homme en Europe.

(Suite.)

Dans le numéro precédent nous avons vu que la justice en ce monde, est principalement une affaire de classe. Non-seulement les intérêts de la classe ouvrière ne sont nullement gardés par la classe possédante, mais encor la classe ouvrière, en demandant humblement l'intervention des capitalistes dans leurs différends avec les patrons doivent se sentir comme des mendiants, qui ne demandent pas leur droit, plutôt, une aumône, qu'on est en droit de leur accorder ou bien de refuser, suivant le bon vouloir de ces messieurs.

Voyons maintenant la grande différence entre notre présent système d'arbitrage et le tribunal ouvrier que nous préconisons. Chez celui-ci tous les griefs sont reglés entre les patrons et ouvriers c'est à dire, les seules individues qui pourrait avoir une intérêt dans l'affaire. Le modus de choisir les juges est le suivant:

Tous les patrons habitant une certaine ville, et excerçant une certaine industrie, sont enregistrés sur une liste; de même, chaque ouvrier d'un certain métier. Les patrons éliront un nombre de délégués ou conseillers, et un nombre égale est élue par les ouvriers, chaque métier pour soit, apart. Les délégués réunis forment le bureau général. En dehors de ce bureau général, il y a encor un bureau particulier. Le bureau particulier siège à jour fixe et se compose d'un patron et d'un ouvrier à tour de rôle, et a pour mission de conseiller les parties. Si l'essai de conciliation n'aboutit pas, le bureau général sera chargé de trancher le différend. Les partis pourront donc se présenter en conciliation, devant le bureau particulier composé des Prud'hommes de leur profession. La compétence des juges ne pourra ainsi être mise en doute et les comparants comprendront que dans le cas où l'affaire serait portée devant le bureau général, celui ci se rangera presque toujours à l'avis des premiers juges.

Les partis en cause auront donc tout intérêt a accepter la décision du bureau particulier de sorte que l'essai de conciliation réussira dans la plupart des affaires. Du fait même que beaucoup de différends se termineront par un arrangement à l'amiable il y aura suppression complete des frais pour les partis intéressés. Les frais seront encor très minimumes, lors même que l'affaire devrait être portée devant le bureau général. Cela est surtout important pour l'ouvrier qui, vivant généralement au jour le jour, ne peut distraire une portion plus ou moins grande du produit de son travail, sans augmenter les privations qu'il supporte en temps ordinaire, on bien s'il est marié, sans apporter la gêne dans le manage.

Si on examinait de près ce qui se passe actuellement. on verrait combien cette question des frais de justice est intimement liée aux intérêts des travailleurs.

Un différend vient de surgir entre un patron et un ouvrier pour une question de salaire ou de travail. Le différend devra être, à présent, porter au devant le juge de Paix ou le Tribunal de Commerce suivant l'importance des cas.

Il est de toute évidence que les magistrats ne pourront applanir la contestation, car il ne peuvent en apprecier les éléments; ils seront donc obligés de consulter des gens du métier qui ont déjà executé le travail dont il s'agit, en connaissent le prix de main d'oeuvre et peuvent signaler les vices de fabrication ou de construction, ils nommeront des experts exerçant la même profession que les parties. Si la décision des experts n'est pas acceptée il faudra encor soumettre l'objet du litige à l'examen d'un autre expert. Il est facile de voir les frais qu'entrainera ce défaut de compétence des juges ordinaires. De plus, le tribunal de commerce, étant composé entièrement de commerçants ou employeurs, ne peut pas présenter toutes les garanties d'impartialité necessaire en pareil cas.

Cette cour de commerce, avec juridiction entre patrons et ouvrier, en matière intèrnes de leur métier respective, jusquà une certaine somme de litige, existe bien dans l'Europe centrale; mais aux Etats Unis par contre, nos "district courts" sont appelés à trancher les différends, et les parties doivent s'assurer les services des avocats, ce qui est non seulement ruineux, mais encor ne donne que fort peu de garanties pour la justice des cas litigieux.

Par contre, dans plusieurs villes du Canada, les tribuneaux de commerce sont en existence depuis bon nombre d'années.

Dans les deux cas il sera facile à constater que le partie le plus riche gagnera toujours la cause.

Le patron ou fabricant aura le meilleur avocat, ou il tirera l'affaire en longueur, de sorte que l'ouvrier sera obliger de perdre beaucoup de temps, ou alors les frais de justice s'élèveront à une somme plus élevée que le montant du litige; mais presque toujours nous verront que le plus pauvre, c'est à dire l'ouvrier, abandonnera sa cause, malgré sa justesse. Il est facile à comprendre que bon nombre de la classe adverse saura profiter de cette superiorité que donne l'argent sur la justice. Eh bien, camarades, le conseil de prud'homme, tel qu'il exist en Europe, saura empêcher cela, et sauvegardera mieux les intérêts des plus pauvres, c'est à dire des travailleurs.

(A continuer.)

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Un grand mouvement se produit actuellement parmi les organisations ouvrières francaises. La Bourse du travail de Paris, notament, est en pleine ébullition. La raison? —la voici aussi succinctement que possible.

Le décret constitutif de la Bourse du travail de Paris prévoyait qu'un réglement, elaboré par le Conseil municipal, serait appliqué aux syndicats adhérents, mais, pour une raison ou pour une autre, il ne fut jamais donné suite à cette disposition, si bien que la Bourse fonctionnait et administrait à peu près à sa guise, jouissant de l'autonomie la plus large. C'est ainsi que la commission administrative, élue par les syndicats, avait la haute main sur la gestion de la Bourse et présidait à la réportition des subventions.

Il me faut ici, ouvrir une paranthese pour apprendre a mes lecteurs que la Ville de Paris affect chaque année une somme d'environ 200,000 francs à subventionner les syndicats qui ont crée une permanence pour opérer le placement des chômeurs. L'allocation est généralement de 2,400 francs par an et par permanent (un par syndicat). Il est vraiment anormal, soit dis en passant, que les syndicats français n'aient pas encore pu se débarrasser de cette pesante tutelle administrative en puisant en eux-même les ressources nécessaires à leur fonctionnement. Non seulement l'adhésion à la Bourse du travail ne comport pour les syndicats aucune charge financière, mais encore ils touchent d'une part une subvention et d'autre part ils reçoivent dans l'immeuble municipal une confortable et gratuite hospitalité sous forme de locaux spécielement aménagés, meublés, éclairés et chauffés aux frais de la Ville. L'union des syndicats de la Seine, qui en fait régit la Bourse du travail puisque elle groupe la plus grande partie des syndicats, perçoit des organisations adhérentes une cotisation proportionelle au nombre des membres qui les composent alors que dans les assemblées générales chacune de ces organisations ne dispose que d'une seule voix quel que soit le nombre de syndiqués groupés par elles. C'est une anomalie que les réclamations de quelques-uns n'ont pas encore réussi a faire disparaitre. Ceci posé, on comprendra mieux ce qui suit.

A la suite d'incidents regrettables qui eurent pour théâtre la Bourse du travail, le Conseil municipal crut devoir élaborer un réglement général qui comport notament l'élection de la commission administrative au vote proportionnel, chaque, syndicat disposant d'un nombre de voix correspondant à celui de ces adhérents. Le bureau de l'union des syndicats, menacé par cette inovation, cria à la tyrannie et invita les syndicats à ne pas prendre part à l'élection pour protester contre le réglement et refuser de s'y soumettre. La plus part ont suivi le conseil. Mais le préfet riposta en suspendant le payment des subventions aux syndicats et en déclarant que seuls pourraient les toucher ceux qui accepteraient le réglement et prendraient part à l'élection de la commission administrative.

Les choses en étaient là quand un nouvel incident vint compliquer la situation.

* * *

Tous les ans la ''Voix du Peuple,'' journal de la Confédération général du travail, publie, au moment du départ des conscrits, un numéro exceptionnel qui leur est entièrement consacré, et dans lequel ils leur est régulièrement recommendé, entre autres choses, de ne pas oublier qu'ils sont des fils de prolétaires, et que si en cas de grèves on leur recommende de tirer sur leurs frères de misère, ils devront refuser d'obeir à cette ordre. Cette année ce numéro fut suivi peu après d'un manifeste de l'Alliance Internationale Antimilitariste, signé par la plupart des leaders de la Confédération par lequel les jeunes soldats étaient invités à tirer sur les officiers si ceux-ci leur ordonnaient de faire usage de leurs armes contre les grèvistes. Ce manifeste, affiché sur les mures, emut le Parquet de la Seine qui ouvrit une instruction contre les signataires. Par ricochet, le Préfet se saisit du pretexte pour expulser des locaux de la Bourse du travail, la Confédération et la Fédération des Bourses en donnant pour raison qu'en prenant part à cette manifestation elles avaient outrepassé leurs attributions qui, d'après le réglement de la Bourse doivent être strictement limitées aux questions professionelles.

La Fédération des Bourses et la Confédération, expulsées de la Bourse, durent donc chercher un nouveau local où maintenant ces deux organisations sont bien chez elles. Ce qui étonne le plus c'est qu'elles aient attendu si longtemps pour prendre cette décision, alors que plusieurs fédérations, depuis un certain nombre d'années n'ont pas hésité à faire les sacrifices nécessaires pour cesser d'être à la merci des subventions municipales.

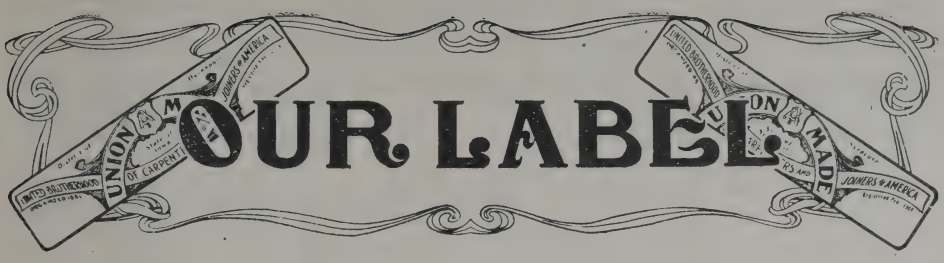
Plusieurs bourse du travail de province ayant tenus des meetings où le manifeste antimilitariste fut approuvé se virent impitoyablement fermées par l'autorité préfectorale. A Brest, ce fut un travailleur des établissements de la marine qui fit la conférence. If fut frappé d'une peine disciplinaire par ses chefs, ce qui détermina les vives protestations de ses collégues. Le ministre de la marine, s'étant refusé à lever la punition, les syndicats des ouvriers de la marine de nos cinq ports de guerre viennent de se solidariser avec leurs collegues de Brest et menacent, si la liberté d'opinion n'est pas respectée, de déclarer la grève générale. Les choses en sont là pour le moment et la Chambre va avoir à discuter ces jours à une interpellation sur tous ces incidents.

Les signataires de l'affiche antimilitariste vont être traduits en justice sous l'inculpation d'incitation de militaires à la désobeissance et la désertion, délits que les lois français punissent de peines rigoureuses.

Sans aller, comme le font certains militants, à voir là, de la part du gouvernement, des mesures destinées à entraver la propagande faite en faveur de la journée de huite heures, il faut au moins reconnaitre qu'une partie de ces mesures dénotent un veritable parti pris de tracasserie contre les organisations ouvrières, mais il faut avouer aussi que quelques unes d'entre elles semblent s'être évertuées à créer cette situation et à fournir aux dirigeants, des armes qu'ils n'ont pas manque d'employer contre elles. Je serais fort surpris si l'avenir ne prouvait avant peu qu'en aggissant ainsi celles là ont été bien mal inspirées.

A la Bourse du travail de Paris, un certain nombre de syndicats, une minorité, ont accepté de prendre part à l'élection de la commission administrative dans la forme prevue par le réglement. Celles là touchent les subventions qu'elles encaissaient autrefois. Quant aux autres, elles attendent les événements. Si on se reporte à la façon dont c'est denoué un premier conflit avec la municipalité il y a quelques années, la faiblesse de l'organisation financière de la plupart d'entre elles permet de supposer qu'elles ne conserveront pas éternellement l'intransigeance dans laquelle elles semblent vouloir se renfermer aujourd'hui. Si, comme à l'ectranger, nos camarades français savaient s'imposer les quelques sacrifices nécessaires pour rendre réellement indépendants leurs syndicats, l'incident n'aurait qu'une porté insignificante. Mais malheureusement il n'en est pas ainsi et trop nombreux sont encore les syndialistes qui affirment que pour qu'une organisation soit forte, il n'est pas besoin de cotisations. L'expérience ne va pas tarder à leur démontrer jusqu'à quel point ils sont dans l'erreur. G. GUENARD.

Paris, 1 5 novembre 1905.



The owners and occupants of offices, dwelling apartments or flat houses are decidedly benefited by our label movement. By unionizing the woodworking mills, by establishing union hours and wages, and by insisting on the use of our label on sash, doors, blinds and interior decorations we are compelling the mill owners to turn out a better and more durable class of material—a class of material which gives the house owner or occupant greater satisfaction when on the premises. By awarding their contracts for trimwork to a non-union mill, not entitled to the use of our label, on account of lower prices, house owners are using false economy, as such material is of inferior make and generally requires a thorough overhauling as soon as the house or building is occupied or after the building has been heated during the colder season. Purchasers of houses or occupants of offices or dwelling apartments should interest themselves in this label movement. Houses built of or trimmed with unlabeled material make neither pleasant nor comfortable quarters.

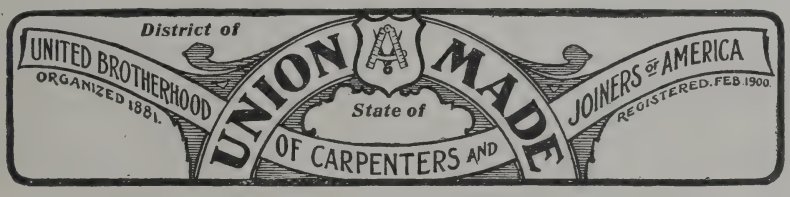
UNION LABELS.

They Are Evidence of Fair Planing Mills and Cabinet Work.

Under this caption Organized Labor, the official organ of the San Francisco and California State Building Trades Council, of October 28, 1905, published the subjoined notice:

"Herewith is a facsimile of the label adopted and registered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. As soon as the change can be made it will take the place of the two labels now in use, according to the suggestion and motion of the representative of Local Union No. 22 and the president of the Local and State Building Trades Councils—P. H. McCarthy—and the decision of the last convention of the Brotherhood in Milwaukee.

"The blanks left open for factory or shop number and the name of the district will be filled in, and as soon as the proper arrangements are completed the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will appear on all planing mill material and cabinet work in this State made by union men who are working under union conditions and enjoying the eight-hour workday.



"This label will, therefore, when it is installed, have the support of the Local and the State Building Trades Councils of California. Hence, it is the duty of all union men engaged in the building industry of this State to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the appearance of the union label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

DEATH ROLL

DIAMOND, JOHN F., of L. U. 890, Hazelwood, Pittsburg, Pa.

STROTHER, T. F., of L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.

NEWHOUSE, MRS., wife of Wm. Newhouse, of L. U. 219, Memphis, Tenn.

ARMSTRONG, HARRY A., of L. U. 223, Fall River, Mass.

DOTY, JAMES W., of L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

COOK, D. A., of L. U. 481, Barre, Vt.

ALSTON, HENRY, of L. U. 1767, Dayton, Fla.

STULTZ, JOHN, of L. U. 333, New Kensington, Pa.

CURTICE, MRS., wife of Brother C. B. Curtice, of L. U. 1232, Fort Smith, Ark.

BOUTIN, CHARLES, of L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass.

Prompt Payment of Benefit Appreciated.

Chicago, Ill., November 17, 1905.

Brother Frank Duffy:

At a meeting held by Local Union 1597, November 15, I was instructed to notify you that this L. U. extends a vote of thanks to you and the General Office for the prompt payment of death benefit of our late brother, Eberhardt. With best wishes, Yours fraternally,

ED. HOLFORD,
R. S. and F. S. L. U. 1597.

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Baltimore, Md., November 20, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary:

Dear Sir—I have received the check for $50 and thank you for your kindness. The amount sent me will help me considerably. Please also extend my sincerest thanks for the prompt payment of my husband's death benefit, to the entire U. B. of C. & J. of A.; you will oblige me very much.

I am yours respectfully,
MRS. THADDEUS A. ENSOR.

Fake Union Labels on Brooms to Deceive Unionists.

The Merkle-Wiley Broom Co. of Paris, Ill., are placing a small, round label on the brooms they manufacture, about the same size of the Broom Makers' union label, bearing the inscription, "Not Prison Made."

This firm has two factories, one at Paris, Ill., run under the name of the Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., and another at Charleston, Ill., known as the Charleston Broom Co.

These factories heretofore were union factories and used the Broom Makers' union label, but are now using a fake label to mislead and fool the unsuspecting public.

This firm locked their employes out in the month of November, 1904, on account of them refusing to submit to an open shop proposition and a reduction in wages. At the beginning of the lockout they filled orders with prison-made brooms, purchased from prison contractors, who employ none but convict labor.

This firm is the largest of its kind in the Middle West and ship brooms into every State in the Union. The broom makers have been waging an unceasing boycott against this firm, and they have reduced their output fully one-half and have interested the American Federation of Labor in their struggle and have had the firm placed on the "We-Don't-Patronize" list.

In a letter recently received from the general secretary of the Broom Makers he says this firm, in connection with the fake label, are having the words "Union Made" placed in good sized letters in the corner of their business label. Unionists should not be deceived by the tricks of these tricksters, but should insist on having the Broom Makers' blue union label. It is placed under the wire at the finish of every broom.

Any union man who brings home a broom that does not bear the union label his wife would be justified in using it over his head instead of for sweeping purposes.

INTERNATIONAL BROOM AND WHISK MAKERS' UNION.
OLIVER A. BROWER, Sec.-Treas.

Samuel Carpenter, you will learn of something to your advantage by communicating with the Abramson Engesser Co., No. 1973 First avenue, New York City.

Claims Paid

IN NOVEMBER, 1905.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amt.
4063	Mrs. Julia Bender	1	$ 50.00
4064	Mrs. Wm. Turner	42	50.00
4065	Mrs. Maria Petschl	87	50.00
4066	David D. Ackerman	325	50.00
4067	Lorenzo Wehinger	497	144.50
4068	Eugene R. Littlefield	595	50.00
4069	John G. Hempler	884	50.00
4070	John F. Diamond	890	200.00
4071	John H. Mastine	1582	100.00
4072	Mrs. Emma C. Wilcox	36	50.00
4073	Wm. C. Benning	25	200.00
4074	Mrs. Minnie Webber	72	50.00
4075	John Westman	97	200.00
4076	William Belford	171	200.00
4077	Arcide Blanchette	408	200.00
4078	Mrs. Fannie Ford	169	50.00
4079	John Stultz	333	200.00
4080	Robert McLaughlin	476	100.00
4081	Wilbur Devany	482	200.00
4082	Mrs. Christine Nelson	755	50.00
4083	Herman Hoffmann	309	200.00
4084	Mrs. Louisa Gregorie	52	50.00
4085	Mrs. Fredericka Ernst	416	50.00
4086	Wm. Martin	1145	50.00
4087	Mrs. Bertha Schnoor	1717	50.00
4088	Mrs. Clara Reimer	169	50.00
4089	Mrs. Sadie Cardew	273	50.00
4090	Ed. McSwegen	405	100.00
4091	Louis H. Keefer	1651	200.00
4092	Mrs. Albertina Schmidt	1748	50.00
4093	Mrs. Louise J. Olson	1	50.00
4094	Phil Bergeron	73	200.00
4095	Jake Wright	1208	200.00
4096	A. O. Johnson	80	200.00
4097	Joseph Huger	375	200.00
4098	Andrew Lambert	715	200.00
4099	Carroll M. French	1080	200.00
4100	Henry W. Lott	2	200.00
4101	Mrs. Bertha D. Stolte	119	50.00
4102	Mrs. Katherine Lange	166	50.00
4103	James F. Baker	322	200.00
4104	Thaddeus A. Ensor	990	50.00
4105	Peter A. Eberhardt	1597	200.00
4106	Mrs. M. E. Derry Berry	276	50.00
4107	Frederick Stahlhut	309	200.00
4108	W. B. Griffith (Dis.)	472	200.00
4109	Mrs. Josephine Schlecht	497	50.00
4110	Mrs. Anna K. Shimp	1353	50.00
4111	August H. Vockel	36	50.00
4112	James Colwell	79	200.00
4113	Wm. Salsman	79	50.00
4114	James H. Reist	553	200.00
4115	S. L. Walkup	84	200.00
4116	Henry Hilgendorf	242	200.00
4117	Mrs. Annie McLean	726	50.00
4118	John McEwen	42	200.00
4119	Mrs. Lillian G. Phelps	43	50.00
4120	Mrs. Emma S. Ferguson	399	50.00
4121	Mrs. Ella Cannon	494	25.00
4122	Mrs. Lucy B. Decker	1075	50.00
4123	C. H. Davenport	1686	200.00
4124	Retta Travis	186	50.00
4125	Mrs. Anna S. Landsness	468	50.00
4126	Joseph Toyo	903	200.00
4127	Thos. Ryan	125	50.00
4128	Mrs. Minnie L. Dunn	864	50.00
4129	Chas. E. Keckhut	1013	200.00
4130	Laney L. Ayers	9	200.00
4131	John Douglas	22	50.00
4132	Wm. F. Smith	55	200.00
4133	Mrs. Sarah E. Brooks	86	50.00
4134	Henry C. Schoenleber	227	200.00
4135	Rudolph Zendulka	340	200.00
4136	Mrs. S. A. Weiskerchen	440	50.00
4137	Michael Kohn	499	200.00
4138	E. M. Comtois	567	200.00
4139	Jas. M. Young	696	200.00
4140	Mrs. Louis S. Miller	1248	50.00
4141	Walter Donaldson	165	200.00
4142	John P. Huchinson	430	200.00
4143	Mrs. Florence McKinnon	441	50.00
4144	Wm. Harder	550	200.00
4145	Mrs. Bertha E. Haun	197	50.00
4146	Louis Factor	16	200.00
4147	August Mecklin	24	200.00
4148	Mrs. Sindora H. Jones	318	50.00
4149	Edwin R. Nickels	365	50.00
4150	Mrs. Samuel B. Ham	146	50.00
4151	John Bland, Jr.	429	200.00
4152	Mrs. Anna A. Calvert	18	50.00
4153	Michael Hart	109	100.00
4154	Peter L. Connors	350	200.00
4155	J. C. Niessen	1108	200.00
4156	Frank Vincent	206	200.00
4157	Geo. B. Dalton	33	50.00
4158	R. J. Stanley	55	50.00
4159	Mrs. Sarah F. Crouch	510	50.00
4160	Geo. A. Karnes	206	200.00
4161	Mrs. Lena Moyer	268	50.00
4162	Francis Huber	309	200.00
4163	Geo. Milz	309	200.00
4164	Henry C. Velsor	357	50.00
4165	Chas. B. Geary	680	50.00
4166	Michael Guay	730	50.00
4167	Mrs. Martha E. Gilkey	893	50.00
4168	Mrs. Mary E. Saucier	1305	50.00
	Total		$12,619.50

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Charleston, W. Va.—W. D. Summers, Station A.
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Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
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Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d street.
Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
Kansas City, Mo.—O. H. Gordon; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
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Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur street.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
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LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lincoln, Neb., S. J. Kent, 1747 Sewell st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—Aug. Schultz, 310 1st st.
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Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Blk.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—C. M. Dayton, 1340 Glen Ave.
Middlesex, Mass., D. C.—E. C. Pinkham, 28 Dana st., Somerville, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. Griebling, 318 State st.
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Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Joseph E. Bayard, 137a Elizabeth st.
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Geo. M. Finch.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. L. Bradford, 426½ Union st.

Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.
Newton, Mass.—M. L. Chivers, 251 Washington st.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
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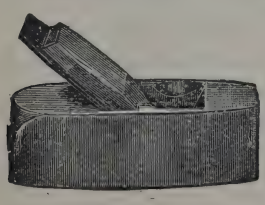
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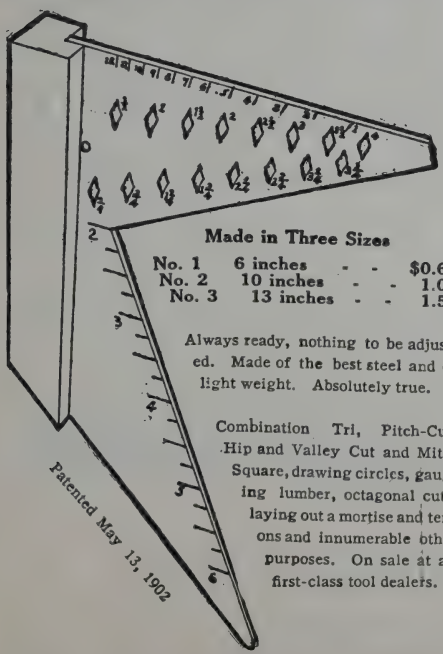
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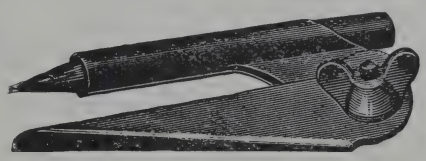
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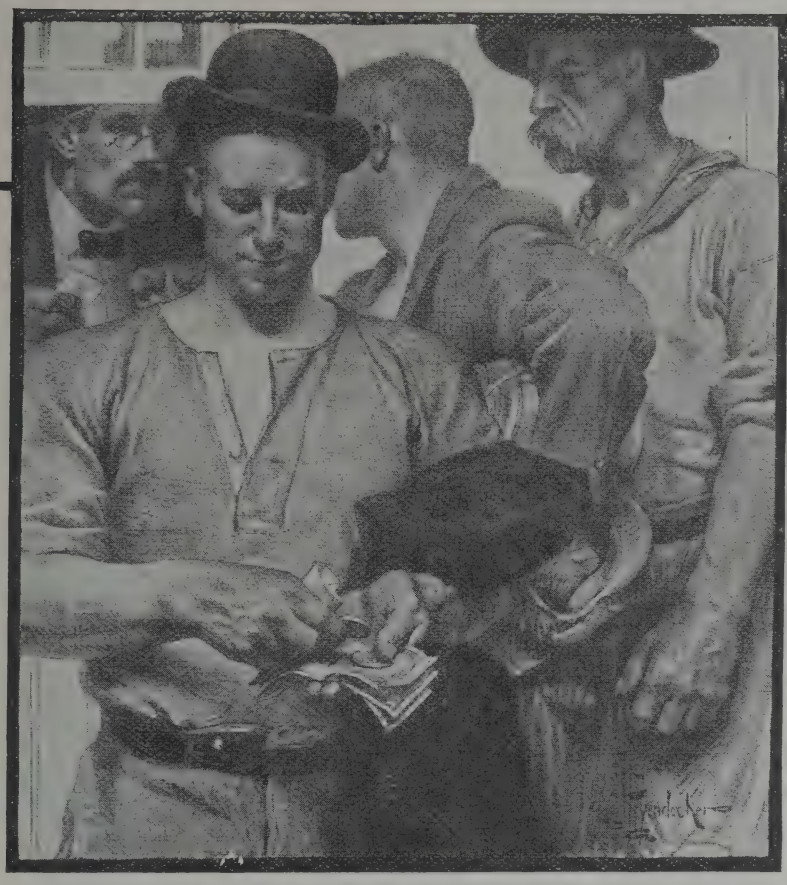
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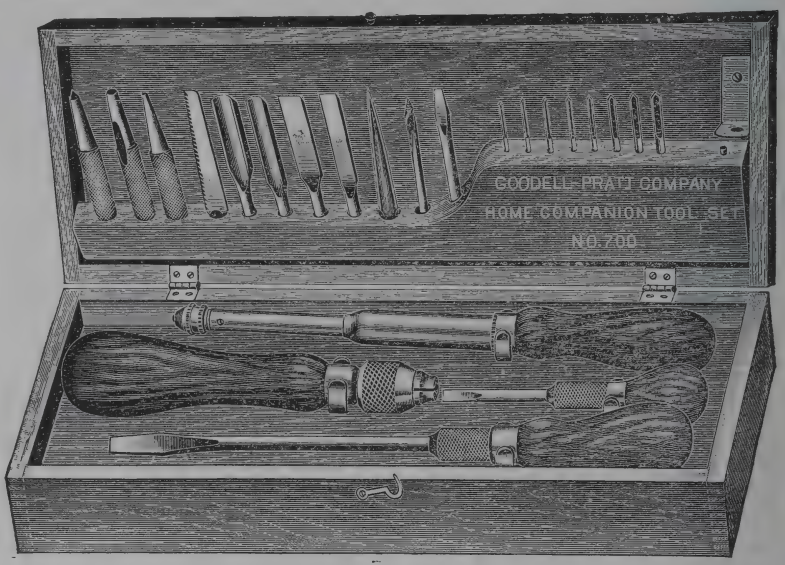
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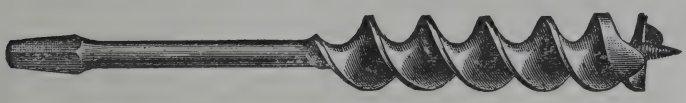
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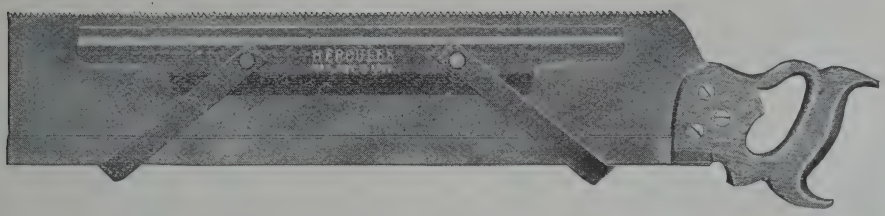
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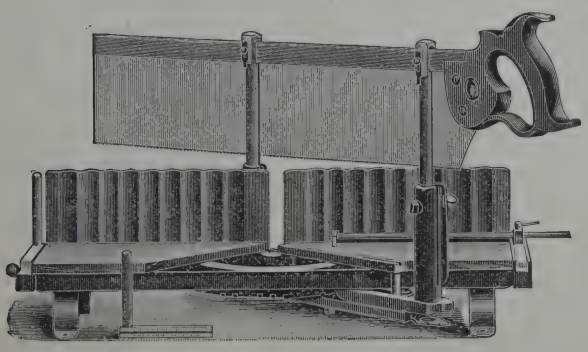
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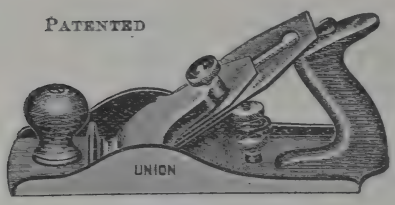
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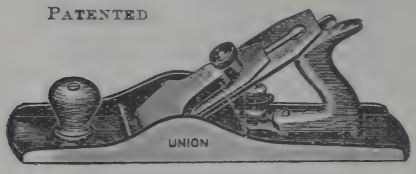
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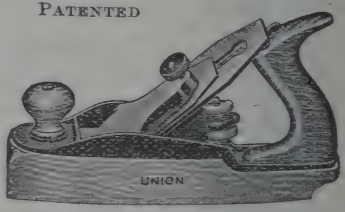
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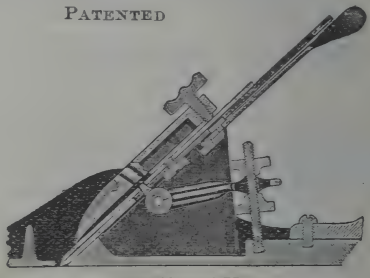
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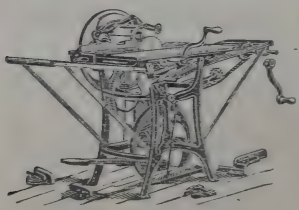
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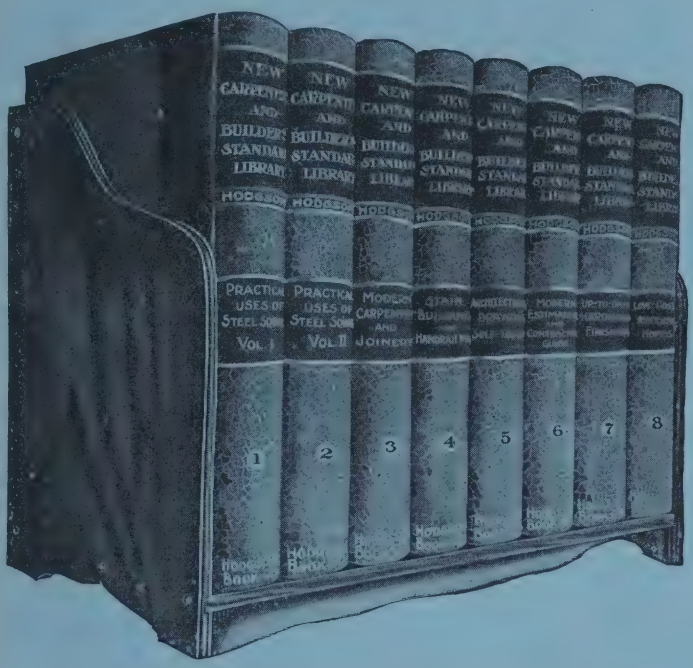


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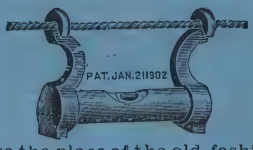
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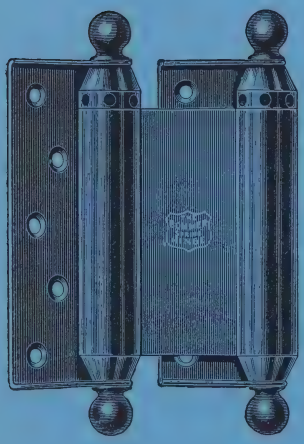
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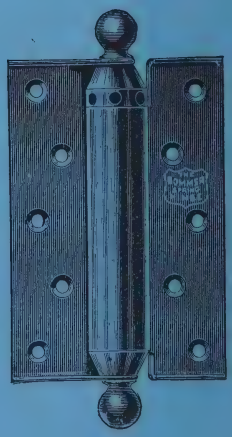
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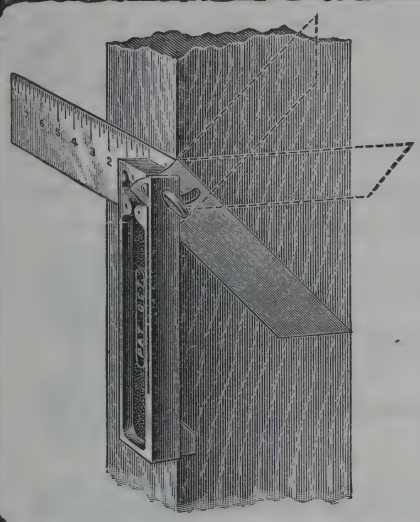


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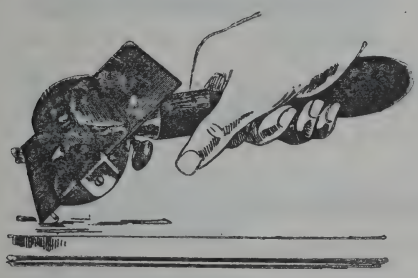
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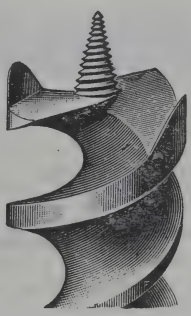
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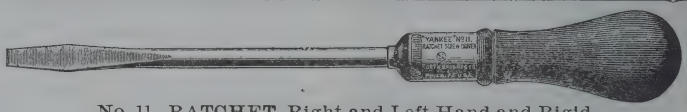
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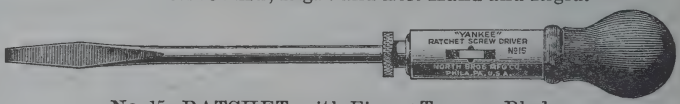
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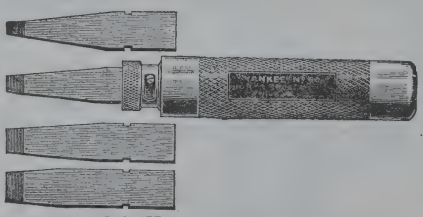
No. 11—RATCHET, Right and Left Hand and Rigid.



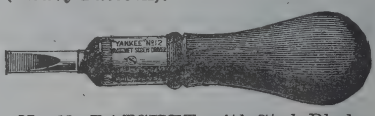
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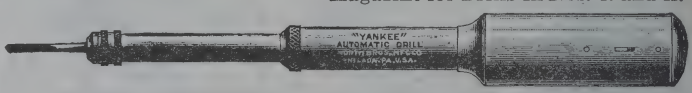


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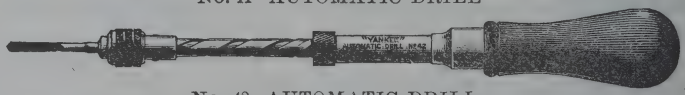
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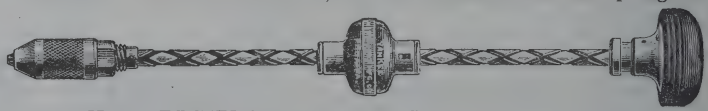
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FRED T. HODGSON, - Editor



A few of the interesting articles in the last issue are the following: "Cubing Buildings to Estimate Their Cost," "A New Art Room," "My Square and How I Use It in my Work," "Some Lessons in Brick Work," "Beams Supporting Brick Walls," "Doors," "Hollow Block Molds as a Factor in Producing Good Stone," "Beech for Flooring," "Fireproof Concrete Blocks," "Building Construction for Cottages," "Arches," "Fire Resistive Construction." Matters of inestimable value pertaining to various phases of building are published in the columns devoted to correspondence of subscribers.

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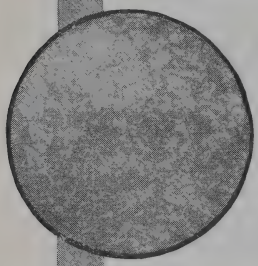
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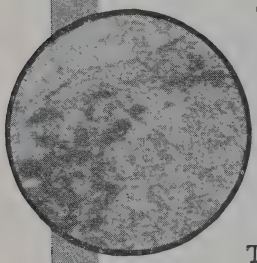
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Fragments





Ever examine fragments of steel under a microscope? Look at these two. They are magnified 825 diameters. Both are fragments from Saws.

The first is from an Atkins Saw. Note the fine, smooth texture. The steel is made up of marvelously small, irregular particles that grip each other at every point. It is compact, tough and strong. That is what is accomplished by the Atkins secret process of tempering and hardening, one of the most valuable trade secrets in the world.

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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 10 **Established in 1881** **INDIANAPOLIS, OCT., 1905** **One Dollar Per Year** **Ten Cents a Copy**

Sorrow's Healing.

Peace and pleasure, gloom and sorrow
Dwell within each human heart;
Friends may love us, yet tomorrow
From our lives be far apart;
Troubled souls may give no token—
Make no sign of pain they bear;
Hearts may ache, but still unbroken
Bravely battle with despair.

Though some dearest hopes have perished,
Wrung our hearts with keenest pain,
Other lives we know have cherished
Other idols just as vain;
'Tis in giving, not receiving,
That we lose our sorrow's sting,
As we comfort others' grieving,
Kindly deeds content will bring.

Bearing burdens for each other,
Helping weak ones on life's way,
Lifting up a fallen brother
Ceasing not to work and pray;
Thus it is in healing sadness
Grieving hearts are ever blest,
Comfort others, peace and gladness
Soothe our sorrows all to rest.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

First Vice-President Guerin on Trade Unions.



FROM the formation of the world's first union on the shore of Galilee with the twelve fishermen disciples as members, and the Carpenter of Nazareth as the master workman, the union has been misunderstood and has ever since been the victim of impulsive and unjust criticism. This should not be, for, as the master workman proclaimed its principles when he said, "By your work ye shall be known," so have the trade unionists by their work set a standard of organization that commands the respect of all good, fair-minded citizens. The success of our organization depends upon our members to at all times and under all conditions remember that you are gentlemen, even though your hands be soiled by manual labor; even while in your suit of overalls; even when tempted by the action of radical employers, don't forget yourself of Major Allen while instructing raw recruits in the military salute: He said, "Boys, if you meet an officer fifty times a day, give him this salute. If he does not return it you are the gentleman, and he is the hog."

The old slave treatment of the workman still survives in the minds of some employers, and is the cause of much of the trouble of today. The slave was owned by the master, put under an overseer with a whip in his hand, who would say, "Take that hoe and dig—get down to it, or take 'that, and that, and that,'" and a crack of the whip accompanied each word.

Some of the employers of today would strike us through a more vital point, through that which is both near and dear to us—through our wives and littles ones—when they say, "You will take the wage I offer you or get out of here and you and your family starve." But thanks to our organization of labor we are in a position today to combat such slave drivers, and demand fair treatent through our unions.

My friends, the program of such radical employers as Mr. Parry is wholly inadequate, although his work be valuable in compelling the wise to think upon the

question, as is also the employers' desire to inject the open shop. But when these dreamers wake up they will realize that unionism is not a fad; it is not an experiment of doubtful conclusions; that the problem has been solved, and that the labor movement is a prime factor in the development of natural law; that it is foremost in the defense of natural rights, liberty and justice to all mankind. For we are all of a nation of laborers who have no hospitality for human drones. Indeed, this nation is the rich fruit of labor, for our ancestors, noble and splendid men and women they were, with their strong right arms, carved out of the wilderness this great republic. They felled the forests, founded mighty cities, spanned the rivers, and knitted together all sections of the country with vast highways of commerce and telegraph; they reclaimed waste places and on every hand taught the necessity and the true virtue and dignity of labor.

There has been a decided advance in the cause of labor during the past few years. The evolution in our industrial conditions, which is the marvel and admiration of the world, has made it necessary that labor should organize. We have our origin in the instinct of self-preservation, of mutual advancement, of common good, and are as natural and legitimate as any organization of capital.

True, we have made our mistakes, we have had bad men among us, but you will find them in all the different walks of life, for all great movements in society and all great undertakings in commerce are attended by success and failure, by victories and defeats in the accomplishment of their purposes. The success of all great movements depends upon wise and courageous leadership. Those who represent the various labor organizations are charged with important and delicate responsibilities, and it is essential that they should be men of good judgment, of forceful character, and worthy of confidence. They should be men knowing the rights of labor and willing and able to assert and maintain them; they should likewise know the rights of capital, and be willing and able to respect them. It is a reassuring fact that the leaders of our great organizations are men who have been chosen because of their sound judgment, their wisdom and their integrity of purpose, and that they not only possess the confidence of labor, but of the public as well, and that accounts for our good results. And it is essential to have such men at the head of our organizations, for in the future we will not be called upon to deal with the individual employer. Industry has become so developed, and wealth so concentrated, that we are confronted with the associated interests of the employers. The situation, however, need cause us no alarm, provided we possess the wisdom to unite our forces of labor, and have the fortitude and courage to meet organized capital with organized labor, and I have no fear of the results. Our cause is a just one, and the laws of nature are on your side. The results and triumphs of civilization was accomplished through the course of thousands of years, and with the assistance of all nations and organized labor will bring out into reality all of its principles, for we have already done much to establish them; we have been earnest advocates of education, knowing full well in knowledge there is real power. We have established newspapers throughout the country, intelligently devoted to the promotion of our cause; we have founded benevolences, and paid millions of dollars to our members in sickness and in death.

We have increased wages where inadequate, and secured reasonable hours of service. We have abolished, or at least modified conditions in the sweatshops of our great cities, which were undermining the health and the morals of the operatives. We have stood against the abuses of child labor; that capital was not only coining the flesh and blood, but chastity, the immediate jewel of the soul, of little girls into money.

We have taught the necessity of the observance of contracts; we have increased and maintained a higher moral among our members, for we know full well that labor's best interests are depending upon the maintenance of orderly and staple government.

The movement for reduced hours of labor has accomplished much that is beneficial—beneficial not only to labor, but to the community as well. There should cer-

tainly be some time out of each day in which the toiler would have an opportunity to cultivate the home and the fireside and make of himself something more than a mere part of the machine with which he works.

There should be a margin of each day for self-cultivation, for the improvement of man, rather than the machine, and in the end there will be a better man, better work, better results to the employe, employer and the state.

Friendship.

(By Josephine Kirkhoff.)



FRIENDSHIP, the poet tells us, is a "frail and slender silken thread binding hearts and lives to hearts and lives." This, no doubt, is true, for we have all experienced how easily it is broken, and we have also experienced how very difficult it is to regain.

"Who knows the joys of friendship,
The trust, security and mutual tenderness,
The double joys where each is glad for both;
Friendship, our only wealth, our last retreat
and strength
Secure against ill fortune and the world."

The "Great Nazarene," the lover of men, tells us that "greater love hath no man than this, than that he lay down his life for his friend." Again we are reminded that

"A trusty friend is hard to find
But when you find one good and true
Change not the old one for the new."

All these expressions should be carefully considered by those who read them. Make new friends when you can, but don't forget the old ones under any circumstances. The true, loyal, courageous, abiding "friendship" of one person for another, in prosperity or adversity, in good or bad times, in sickness or in health, is one of the greatest "blessings" that can be bestowed upon mankind. It is not only above praise, but it is above price. Few in this world value it or appreciate it as they should; they often cast it to the winds as a thing not worth having, yet many a time during life we need the advice, consolation, assistance and encouragement of a friend. Remember the old saying has it: "A friend in need is a friend indeed." Who, therefore, would lose the friendship of such a person, who would throw away such a treasure, who would not cherish such a pearl? Who among us could get along in this world without a "friend?" A person who would despise "friendship" would indeed be devoid of principle. Never forget your friends; encourage them through life to do that which is right; cherish their memory in your hearts at all times; mourn them when dead, for it is seldom that you will ever meet with more than one true friend here below. Yes,

"Here's to the heart of friendship
Sincere, twice tried and true,
That smiles in the hour of triumph
And laughs at its joys with you;
Yet stands in the night of sorrow
Close by where the shadows fall
And never turns the picture
Of the old friend to the wall."

Money.

(By Henry J. D. May.)



IN a recent article published in The Carpenter I dealt with the "Causes and Effects of Trusts;" as a sequel to that article I send the following, in which I will endeavor to discuss the philosophy and laws that govern and control the value of "money." The great majority of people desire good government, and they work and vote with a view of securing the same. Parties are organized by men for the purpose of promulgating ideas which, if carried into effect, will give the people good government.

The people give to members of Congress the power to act for them and to protect their interests by legislation. No sooner, however, is a party installed in office and

power than men who have associated themselves together and organized corporations, trusts and combinations of capital, seek to secure such legislation at the hands of Congress as will be favorable to their respective interests. The legislation on the part of Congress concerning money has been secured by very questionable methods, and while there has been very much public discussion on the subject at times the people seem to have no adequate conception of the philosophy of money and the laws that govern and control the value of money. Most congressmen have no clearer understanding of the subject than the people whom they represent, and they are, therefore, easily persuaded to adopt the theories and conclusions of the "great financiers" of this country and of Europe, and to enact the same into laws.

There is no greater or more important question for the consideration of men at this time in this country than the money question. It is the paramount question and the one that is the least understood by the people. It affects all interests and all classes of people. Never before in the history of this country has the question been so generally considered by the people as at the present time. As much as there has been written and said on the subject during the past thirty years, the people have apparently learned nothing concerning the matter. The trouble is that the people have followed the advice of those who have secured financial legislation in their own interests, and they have refrained from investigating the question themselves, and therefore have not learned or become familiar with the laws that govern and control money and its value.

Instead of thinking and acting for themselves they have permitted others to think and act for them on the subject. They have been so busily engaged in the pursuit of money that they have had no time to consider the philosophy of money or the laws affecting money, and are quite content to turn the whole matter over to the "able and successful financier."

Financial panics come and go, and still people do not seem to understand what it is that produces them. During such times one hears on every hand the statement that "times are hard," "money is scarce," "there is no business," and the like. All sorts of reasons are given for financial panics except the right one. Among the various reasons alleged are "overproduction," "lack of confidence," "tinkering with tariff," "extravagance of the people," "too much money," "change of administration," "too much immigration," etc.

The money owners and the owners of bonds issued by nations and municipalities understand full well what it is that produces financial panics. It is they, and they alone, who, through the manipulation of the volume of the money and the legislation affecting the same produce financial panics. Their greatest opportunity for making money is during the period of a money famine, and the more frequently they occur the more of the wealth of the world they are able to secure. Such people make no public speeches, write no essays and they are not interviewed by the press on the subject. They employ others to do that work for them. They have made effective methods of securing what they want, and those methods are not understood by the people. The people feel the effect, but they do not comprehend the cause of a financial panic. They fail to understand that a financial panic is simply a money famine, and that it is produced by the retirement of a large volume of money from circulation in the country where the panic occurs. No financial panic ever was, or ever can be produced, in this or any other country, except by taking out of circulation a large volume of money. All money, except such as is used by common consent, is the creature of law, manufactured and put in circulation by the government in pursuance of law. Under our Constitution money may be coined out of any material that Congress may designate, and when any material is manufactured into money by the government in pursuance of law and made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, such money becomes, when put in circulation, a medium of exchange and is capable of being swapped for property and labor. The value or purchasing power of such money depends entirely upon the number of dollars in circulation that the government has manufactured.

People talk about making money in this or that enterprise as though they really made or manufactured it; they do not seem to appreciate the fact that they simply get money, and in no sense make it. If the government never had made any such money other means would have to be resorted to in order to effect exchange of property. If all the money in the country should be destroyed or taken out of circulation, people would have to effect exchanges by barks and other methods and, as a result, the creditor class, the bondholder and money owner would be pauperized, and labor would become exalted—would become king.

Prices in general rise and fall as the volume of money in circulation increases or decreases. This rule is absolute. Every dollar of money that the government manufactures and puts into circulation decreases to that extent the value or purchasing power of every other dollar that is in circulation, and every dollar that is destroyed or taken out of circulation increases to that extent the value or purchasing power of the remaining dollars in circulation. If all the property of the United States, real, personal and mixed, were put up under competent authority to be sold to the highest bidder at public auction for cash, it could not bring any more dollars than there are legel tender dollars, coined by the United States, in existence, for the very reason that no other such dollars could be had to increase the price.

There has been, and is now, too much credit and too little money in the country. There never will be any more money than there is now until the government manufactures more, and if the money power has its way there will be no further manufacture of dollars in this country; no more inflation, but continuous contraction. If contraction goes on much longer the public soup house will be one of the permanent institutions of the country.

The panic of 1893 was made possible by the laws enacted by Congress concerning money since April 12, 1866. The question is, What produced the panic of 1893? Many say it was "want of confidence," "fear of tariff legislation," "Democratic ascendancy and incompetency" and "fear of destroying the tariff or changing it in such a way as to destroy protected interests." All such statements are the merest twaddle. Everybody has confidence in money, but few have confidence in property, for the reason that property is ever fluctuating in value. All the property in the country is ready and willing to be exchanged for money, and everybody seems to be anxious to get money, but are unable to do so. What is the trouble then? Simply and solely a scarcity of money! It is stated upon every hand that there is as much money in the country as ever. This statement is not true, but if it were true, it does not follow that there is enough money, or that the shortage of money has produced this condition.

All wealth is created by labor, and labor ought by right control wealth, but as a matter of fact wealth controls labor. In short, the created controls and dominates the creator. What a commentary on the intelligence of man! This condition is the result of laws enacted by those who own and control wealth and are assented to by those who create wealth. As long, therefore, as the creator of wealth submits to such laws so long will he be a slave, dominated and controlled by the thing he creates.

It is to the interest of the money owner and bondholder out of debt, and the man with fixed income, to have a constantly shrinking volume of money, for the reason that there would be constantly falling prices, and therefore they would be able to live better and better, year by year, at less and less cost. Such people, and those who depend upon them, are they who are working assiduously to prevent the manufacture on the part of the government of more money and at the present time they are having their own way about the matter.

The Lives That Bless.

The lives that make the world so sweet
Are shy, and hide like the humble flower,
We pass them by with careless feet,
Nor dream 'tis their fragrance fills the bower
And cheers and comforts us hour by hour.

The Carpenter

It Stands for the Rights of Civilized People.



IN a recent perusal of some newspaper clippings I came upon William Jennings Bryan's defense of organized labor in reply to an attack made by former Assistant Attorney-General Beck at the Holland Society Banquet held in New York City. In his defense Mr. Bryan asserts that a "man who is fit to die for his country ought to be permitted to live for it." To bring about conditions enabling the men of the craft to live a life of happiness and to enjoy the rights of citizens, were the aims and objects of a few carpenters, who, in 1881, conceived the idea of forming a national organization. As a matter of fact, the great majority of carpenters living at that time in small cities and towns were uneducated as to their rights as citizens of this great country and in ignorance as to their interests as wealth producers. Hence it was a difficult task for those pioneers to get these men as well as the carpenter unions of local nature then existing, under one central head. The men who undertook the task did so under the most discouraging and adverse circumstances, but love of liberty and a determination to obtain conditions whereby the men of the craft would enjoy the rights of civilized people, spurred the projectors of the organization on to deeds of heroism, and their success, beyond expectation, has been demonstrated in later years. They were the ones who made it possible for their successors to take up and continue the good work, and to them the credit belongs.

Their successors were also men of foresight and firm determination. They took hold of the lines with a firm grip and built up our organization to be one of the largest in the country with a membership of close to two hundred thousand at the present time. Our general officers proceeded in the work of education and organization in a vigorous manner and by their persistent efforts, untiring energy and unselfish methods, our United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America embraces today most every city and town in the United States and Canada. The purposes of the projectors of our organization were fixed, first on the construction of a solid and business-like foundation and afterward to build up upon it an organization that would afford protection and successfully defend the interests of its members. Today we are reaping the reward of their patient and infatiguable efforts; we have achieved results that hardly could have been expected; our officers are far-seeing men, who, if sustained by the rank and file, will lead us on to further progress and success.

Organized labor is today a world in itself. Its members have learned to think and act for themselves, thereby demonstrating their capability to govern and control their own interests. Our experience in the last two decades has taught us that conflicts between employer and employe must be avoided when and wherever possible, as friction between the two parties hampers progress and stops the wheels of industry. "Render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's," is a command that must be recognized by all men. As we are fit to fight for our country, we want the means enabling us to live for it, this is what organized labor stands for and asks for.

Organized labor will march on to victory notwithstanding and in spite of the attacks of organized capital, and it is not too much to expect that it will in the near future be the fountain head from which will spring an army of leaders who will eventually be the leading statesmen and counsellors of this country. When that time has come the self-respecting and self-supporting citizens will be permitted to fully enjoy the fruits of their labor and in all other respects the rights of civilized people.

How to Get the Best Living.

(By J. O. Carson.)

GET the best living you can, and if things don't come your way, go after them. The world owes every man a living, and every man owes the world an effort to get it.

How can we get that living, and how can we best improve our conditions? It is against the law of gravitation, or the law of any successful people to stand still. We must either advance or retreat. We can not remain stationary.

Can we command higher wages, shorter hours or more sanitary conditions acting as individuals than we can acting as a solidified unit, or as an organization; and acting as a whole, can we not ask for and receive the assistance and support of organized labor in general, and of our own locality in particular? Could we receive such assistance acting as individuals?

The trade union movement can well be likened to a wheel, the component parts of which are the hub, spokes, felloe, tire and tire bolts. All those parts as units are useless until properly assembled, when they do much toward moving the world.

So, my friends, it is thus with the trade union movement; as units we amount to practically nothing, but as a unit there is no wrong we can not right; there is no contemplated unjust legislation we can not prevent; there is no unfair measure we can not have stricken from the laws of our city, state or nation.

Organize, educate and co-operate should be the slogan of every American worker. Don't stop with making it your slogan, however. Remember that the empty vessel makes the greatest sound.

Work quietly, but steadily for the upbuilding of your own organization. Believe in doing things, and when you talk to a non-unionist don't fear to walk up close to him. His clothes or person are not contaminating; neither will his looks annihilate you. He is just an atom the same as yourself; probably a little more stubborn or obstinate, and if you can, by moral suasion, prevail upon him to join you in the good work, you have gained more than if you secured the applications of half a dozen men whose unionism was of mushroom growth.

This stubborn fellow will be the fighter and the most consistent, once he is won over, and it is worth quite a talk on your part to convince him that it is his assistance you need, and that if he lends his presence and influence the cause will be strengthened materially.

Again, do not neglect, ignore or forget him, once you have his initiation fee. Show him on every occasion when the opportunity presents itself that you appreciate his help; make a confidant of, and get his views on any and all questions that come up.

Impress upon the minds of all that the trade union is big enough, strong enough, great enough and broad enough to assume all risks, and that it is now recognized by a majority of the employers as a necessary and very useful adjunct to the proper carrying on of business, because it guarantees to keep inviolate any equitable agreement entered into.

It is big enough to accept all responsibilities, and it should be our mission to scatter its propaganda over all the civilized world; we should plant its seeds in all soils; we should make it supreme among the toilers by relieving the oppressed and downtrodden and disseminating its principles wherever and whenever cruel, inhuman, barbarous and slavish conditions exist for the workers.

In doing this let us remember that in life, as in cards, the glory is not so much in the winning as in playing a poor hand well.

So, therefore, if you experience trouble, rebuffs and disappointments in endeavoroing to build up and increase the memship of your organization, do not be discouraged; be optimistic, get the best living you can, but remember that it is through organization that your conditions are improved and bettered, and that the trade union today stands between the American worker and industrial slavery.

The Union Paper.

(By A. V. Hoffmann.)

AT the present time almost every district in which there are labor organizations has its labor paper, and the editors are wondering why it is that they are not receiving the full support of the people for whose interests they are working. The labor editor knows his paper is the only medium through which his fellow unionists can lay their case before the public, or appeal to the public sense of right and justice, and it appears to him that he should receive their support and encouragement, but the bald fact that he is not being either supported or encouraged is staring him in the face. He works with a will for the improvement of conditions, takes up the

cudgel in defense of the unions when they are assailed, deprives himself of needed rest in order that he may be found always at his post, bears the abuse and slanders of the grafters whom he has exposed, and sacrifices himself as a sort of "burnt offering" on the altar of his country, and yet the local unions give to him a miserly, doled-out assistance which would disgust any one not gifted with a great love for the cause which he represents and a firm determination to fight the fates to a finish, no matter what the end may be.

. Of all thankless occupations that of the local labor editor stands pre-eminent. Why this should be so is one of the many unsolved riddles which have vexed the minds of men since the time when a feeling of patriotism first appeared upon the earth. Man must, and does, recognize the fact that he has been vastly benefitted by the changes which have been rung upon the harp of time, but it is one of the most stubborn truths that those who dance the hardest are the most niggardly when it comes to paying for the music. Far from a sense of loneliness is the man who fills himself to repletion at the feast and then crams his pockets with his neighbor's share of the meats, and in a great many communities this class of men seem predominant. It is not the right sort of spirit to expose; it is not good unionism; but it is the "nature of the beast," and we must bear with it until, by dint of hard and persistent hammering we have beaten into the brains of the laborer the importance and value to him of the laborer's journal.

Over and over I have heard men say that they would not subscribe for a union paper because "there was nothing in it," "it did not amount to much," "it was a mighty poor excuse of a paper," etc., etc. I must admit that labor journals are not blanket sheets, nor can one find in them a complete digest of all that has happened in the world within the last few hours. I will also admit that in many cases the local labor paper does not cover the limited area of the community in which it is published. Why? Chiefly because it takes money to run a labor paper, just as it takes money to run any other sort of paper. The labor editor must depend for patronage upon the business men of his town who advertise, and it is the business men who are nearly always found arrayed against the organization of labor, and who are not willing to advance its interests through a mistaken idea that to do so would hurt their business. Gradually but steadily this false idea is being exploded, and the best and most enterprising business men are discovering that as organized labor advances, so does their own business advance. But in the meantime there are yet thousands of men who have listened to the plausible lies of the grafting agents of the Citizens' Alliance, and kindred organizations, who have not as yet discovered the falsity of these harpy prophets, and are still standing pat for the open shop, knowing about as much of the true principles of unionism as a last year's bird's nest. From these men the union editor can expect no patronage.

Again, the union editor in the great majority of cases does not own his printing plant, but must carry his copy to some job printer or the publisher of a general newspaper for publication. The owners of the job shops and general newspapers realize that they have the union editor up a tree, and as a rule they charge "all the traffic will bear," knowing that if their charges are not paid the union editor must perforce throw up the sponge and go out of business. Being strictly private concerns, the union papers are compelled to keep within the limit of their exceedingly limited resources, and it is only after much thought and worry that their editors may venture upon an enlargement of their news space, or the introduction of new and up-to-date features which make the general newspapers attractive. Add to this the almost forgotten fact that editors, whether they be union or non-union, political or religious, must wear a few clothes and must eat occasionally or fade away into spiritual nothingness, and perhaps one may faintly realize the hardships through which many of them are passing.

Now then, if it is impossible for a union editor to make a great show in his paper because he is not rich enough to do so, how in the name of all the gods that roost on high Olympus can the fault-finding union man assist him by refusing to subscribe for his paper? How many sticks of type can be set up and paid for by kicking at the editor, when any man knows that every inch of matter, whether it be solid or leaded,

agate or nonpareil, a scare head or a turned rule, must be paid for by the editor?

If you want your local labor paper to be a thing of beauty and a joy forever how are you going about it to secure what you desire? If you have made up your mind to beautify your home do you go forth among your neighbors and tell them that your home is a roaring farce; that the walls of your house are out of plumb, the floors are out of level, the roof leaks, the rats hold high-jinks between the rafters and there are cockroaches in the cellar? Do you do this, or do you go quietly to some place where there are beautiful things for sale and invest some of your money?

Unionism has made it possible for you to beautify your home, and you should remember that it is the union editor who is backing you against the petty tyrants who would have you down upon your marrow bones, begging with tears in your eyes for enough to support your family decently, give your sons a useful education, and save your wives and daughters from possible shame and degradation. Unionism has brought you all your comforts far too easily, and you can now sit in your chair of contentment and let the union editor, who sometimes has no better home than the four bare walls of a cheap room in a lodging house, fight for you, scheme for you, suffer for you, and sometimes go to jail for you. Am I correct, or have I exaggerated? Go over the field of union journalism as I have done, and then tell me I have lied if you can.

Verily, it seemeth strange that there should be men who can and do refuse to support their union papers, knowing that it is to organized labor they owe all they have received within the last few years, and who can give no better reason than the poverty of the editors. But, would we be better served if all our union editors were rich? Would any man be a union editor if he were rich enough to be anything else? Does it not strike you that the man whose living depends entirely upon the service he gives you will look a thousand times more closely to your interest than one who has passed beyond the mere necessity of his labor? I would not sentence to eternal poverty every union editor because I think their poverty would make them more faithful. I know that sometime in the far-off future there will be rich union editors, and they will be just as true to their principles as they are now, but when that time comes the great mass of prejudiced humanity which is opposing them will have passed away before the light of a better understanding.

Of one thing I am convinced: No matter how inferior a labor union paper may be, it stands always as a battery between the union and its enemies. Take away the union paper, even though it be a miserable travesty upon the art of journalism, and you have removed the vehicle which could and would have conveyed to the public, whose sympathy and support you need, a true expression of your grievance; you have given to your enemies an open field, with the power to misrepresent and malign you without check or hindrance; you have removed the only means of defense when the grafter seeks to manipulate your organization; you have lost the best text-book of your education in the school of experience; you have shown that you are indifferent to your own welfare, and that you are willing to accept all that can be given you, but you are not willing to give anything in return. Remember that in supporting the union labor paper you are not doing so simply for the sake of the editor. It is your own welfare which is at stake. You are a part of the great scheme of organized labor, and the paper is a part of it. Deeply imbedded in your heart should be the consciousness that whatever is to the interest of the one part is to the interest of the other. To withdraw or refuse your support may appear a little thing, but it is the little things, the infinitesimal quantities which, welded together, make up the most tremendous creations, the most potential forces. It is the little facts which you are not seeing, the protoplasms of evolution, which will one day have welded themselves together and will confront you as a problem which you must solve, and how shall you have acquired the mental acumen to sift and analyze and segregate the various phrases of the problem if you have put aside the only substantial means of education in the world? There may come to you a day when you will be required to contribute to necessity many times more than the sentiment of fraternity, self-interest and advancement now asks you to give freely, and when that day comes you will won-

der why and how those formidable forces which confront you were created, and why they were not destroyed in the beginning, before they had grown to their formidable proportions. And the answer will be that in the beginning you, and thousands of others like you, were too well satisfied with your condition to take the trouble to safeguard it. You thought that so long as the enemy was afar off there would be no danger of a battle; you forgot that when an enemy has been repulsed in the broad light of day it may withdraw for a time to formulate another plan, and then to return under cover of the darkness and attack while you are sleeping at your post. Capital will never give up the fight against organized labor so long as there are men and women who must work for bread.

In conclusion I will ask you, my careless brethren, whether you can pursue your business, working eight or ten hours per day, and at the same time keep in touch with all that is being done by organized labor and the enemies of organized labor? Can you keep yourselves informed as to what has been discovered by the greatest thinkers of our times who are studying this great problem? Do you not think it would be vastly better if you had a union paper entering your home which would keep you up-to-date in your knowledge of union affairs? Or would you rather remain in your careless and conceited ignorance, fondly imagining that your own wee, small head contains enough brain matter to solve all the riddles of the money-made Sphinx? It is up to you.

Why Not Attend to Business.

(By Frank Duffy.)

WHY don't you attend the meetings of your Union regularly? Is it because you have other engagements, or that you are too busy and can not spare the time, or is it because you have become "careless" and "indifferent" as to whether your Union is a success or not? My friends, it must be distinctly understood that men are called together for some purpose or other, with some object in view and some end to be gained. Did you ever study the purposes, the objects and aims, the desires and intentions of organized labor? If so, is it possible that you are one of the "Don't Cares?" I can hardly believe so. Trades unions stand for more than "increased wages" and "shorter hours;" they stand for the protection of the "home," the education of the "masses," the elimination of "child labor," the promotion of "friendship" and such other things as are necessary for the comfort and well-being of the wage-workers generally.

Now, how are these "affairs" to be looked after and attended to properly and promptly if the members remain away from the "meetings?" Just imagine a man opening a "store" or starting a "business" of any kind and staying away from it. What success would he have? None. His business career would soon end. But some of you may say, "It is not necessary to attend every meeting of the Union." Perhaps you will also say that "you have full confidence in the ability of the officers," and that so long as enough members are present to form a quorum, business can be attended to all right. That may be all very true, but when only a "minority" attend there are very "few ideas" thrown out and the organization "loses that life and energy" so essential to its welfare and success. My advice to you would be, "get together" and get together often, every meeting night if possible. Make it a point to attend the meetings of your Union regularly. Even if you never say a word, your presence will be a source of encouragement to your fellow workers to continue in the good work until greater accomplishments have been achieved.

Duty points with outstretched fingers,
Every soul to action high—
Woe betide the soul that lingers,
Onward, onward is the cry.

Unionism.

(By R. S. Stoddard.)

IT is beyond my comprehension why any laboring man should object to join a union of his trade or profession, and help to fight the battle for right and justice, for it means so much to him, and he is not so mentally blind that he can not see this. Any one of ordinary intelligence knows full well that at this time capitalists are organized against labor for the purpose of cutting and keeping down the price of labor, and lengthen the working day. If we let them go on in their selfish greed without

our opposition, they will have us all working twelve hours per day at a price which would make beggars of us in less than three months. We must either knuckle under and submit to the demands of the money kings, or join the bona fide trades unions and be prepared to meet our selfish foe with right and justice. In talking with a non-union carpenter recently, I asked him why he objected to join the Brotherhood of Carpenters and help to maintain wages and the eight-hour system. His reply was, "I don't have to join the union because I get the same wages and working hours that you union fellows do and I don't have to pay dues to keep up anything." I reminded him of the time when he once worked at his trade for $1.75 per day of ten hours, and asked him what so changed conditions of things that now we commanded double that amount for eight hours' work. He said it was supply and demand which brought about the change. I asked him why it was, if his theory was correct, that in some places where the union was not established, carpenters were only getting $1.50 for ten hours' work, but still paying as much for the maintenance of life as in localities where conditions are good?

He was silent, as any other selfish, narrow-minded person would be on the subject. I explained to him that such a person was stealing privileges which labor organizations had established, and if he had any manhood in him, he would help to fight the battles for right, and not stand back and let the brave ones win the battle, and then come up and steal privileges and opportunities from us, at our expense. But after the union boys froze him out on a few good jobs and forced him to walk the streets, he did not harp on supply and demand as the cause of good prices.

If our unions would all enforce the working card, these professional scabs would be less plentiful, and the union would be benefited by it.

But I meet with some who object to the union because they are afraid of it. Right here is where many of our brothers make a big mistake, by not educating themselves up to a thorough knowledge or understanding of the objects and aims of the union so that they can explain the principles by which we carry on this union business to one who is not familiar with it and in this way forcing him in. We must do right, and work right, and talk right, and not be astride the fence. We must either be on the side of organized labor, or under the heavy fist of the capitalist, and it is for us to decide who we will ride with. No laboring man is willing to be imposed on, be he union or non-union, and he will dodge the abuse when he can, and his protection lies in the united efforts of labor. The non-union men would more speedily come into our organization if we would seek to explain more fully and pleasantly the solid principles of our order, and not allow any one to say he is afraid of the union, because of his ignorance of it.

"Right Wrongs No Man."

(By John B. Powell.)

"Right wrongs no man," they say—
The rule is good for all.
Rich and poor, sad and gay,
And yet I stop the call,
To realize the poor
Have no open door
To comfort's kindly way.

"Right wrongs no man," they say—
The rule is good for life.
We measure, day by day,
Each struggle and each strife—
The strong, in all their might,
The weak, whate'er their plight
That right may have its sway.

"Right wrongs no man." Indeed!
Is there no selfish line,
Which favors restless greed?
No slowly coming time
For those who wait in tears
The calming of their fears
Of misery and need?

"Right wrongs no man." Ah, yes.
The rule will ever stand,
So bright, and to bless,
If firmly right demand
That justice which decides
Between opposing sides
With an impartial hand.

"Right wrongs no man." Be just,
And to thyself be true.
Each day place all thy trust
As if thy days were few,
In Him who rights all wrong
To weak and to the strong—
Then right will be thy due.

Editorial

The Carpenter

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The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1905.

Before the journal reaches our readers the local unions will be in receipt of the October Quarterly Circular issued by the General Secretary, notifying them of the adoption of the amendment to Section 55 of the General Constitution by a vote of 27,637 in favor of the amendment and 11,760 against.

We may well congratulate ourselves on this result of the referendum vote, as the defeat of the amendment would have necessitated the levying of special assessments, a course which, as demonstrated by previous occasions, is unpopular among our membership, causing discontent, dissension and a decrease in our membership. Experience has taught us that not only in our U. B., but in all other labor organizations, it is much easier for the members to pay a small additional amount of dues each month than to pay an assessment of 50 cents or less in a lump sum.

Our monthly per capita to the General Office, beginning with next month, October, 1905, will be 25 instead of 20 cents. The slight increase in force a few months will scarcely be felt by our members, while it will be large enough for the General Office to meet the enormous increase in the death and disability claims, caused by the higher death rate of the past eighteen months, and to transact the business of the U. B. promptly and in a business-like manner.

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Labor Day has come and gone. From pulpit, stage and platform the story of labor, its objects and aims, its rights and its wrongs have been discussed at length. Men high in the councils of the state and nation willingly gave their services on that occasion in its defense.

It is remarkable, indeed, that throughout the civilized world at the present time the claims of labor are being recognized.

One of our prominent state governors spoke as follows last Labor Day:

"When one reads of the condition of the wage earner a hundred years ago he can but be impressed with the wonderful improvement in his situation today. In the eighteenth century in England the laborer never ate wheaten bread, and tea and sugar were only for the rich. His rented hovel, with thatched roof and battered walls afforded him a miserable shelter. His wages were so meager that he had no chance of bettering his condition. His children were shut out from any broader view of life through education. There were few public schools, and those only in certain towns. Now every man that works can have a home of his own; his children can receive an education without cost, and his wages are such as to allow him all the necessary comforts that his nature demands.

"Organization has been largely instrumental in the great improvements in the condition of the wage earner. Through it there has been established and maintained an equitable scale of wages. The interests of the working man have been protected, and his rights defended and lessons of good will and justice have been inculcated among men. There should not be contentment with what has been accomplished in bringing about a better and higher condition of society. There is needed more mutual sympathy between all classes and conditions of men. Let there be more confidence between the men who earn and the men who pay the wages. Let them learn to respect the rights of each other more. The son of the wage earner may become a capitalist, and the son of the capitalist may become a wage earner. Labor without capital would be unemployed, and capital without labor would be useless. Each is necessary to the other. What hurts one will injure the other.

"Whatever his station in life may be, it should be the ambition of every man, whether employer or employe, to be worthy of the proud title, 'an American citizen.' In the latter day civilization corporations of labor are as necessary as corporations of capital. Each has rights the other should respect and rights which the government should protect. Since the beginning of civilization men have disagreed and disputed about their rights. This will always be so as long as human nature controls. One can not always be right and the other always be wrong.

"I believe that the principles of arbitration properly and fairly entered into will result in benefit to all classes. In the old days when there were no great organizations of capital, the employer came in personal contact with the employe and their difficulties could be amicably settled face to face. Now when we have great corporations employing thousands of persons there can be no personal acquaintance between employer and employe, arbitration should supply the elements of justice which were formerly given by personal contact and mutual sympathy. Arbitration is not only a benefit to the employers and employes, but it is necessary for the protection of society. In the settlement of differences between labor and capital, society is doubly interested, for the whole people are disturbed by them. The best interests of the public demand that all disagreements between capital and labor be submitted to and decided amicably by arbitration instead of being fought out by tests of endurance and force. Not only will disputes between labor and capital be eventually thus disposed of, but the time when the nations will submit their differences to an international court of arbitration seems nearer now than ever before."

In the Land of Hard Times.

From the palace of Ease my lady set out,
 Her carriage wheels shone in the light.
Her fields lay fertile and green about,
And she wondered how any blind soul could
 doubt
 That God rules ever in might.
And she marveled greatly how sin and shame
To this fair world came.

O woman, weary of toil and pain,
 No wonder your heart is gall.
God gave His people a wide domain,
He gave us the seasons, the sun and the rain
 And room and food for us all.
It is man, the author of selfish crimes,
Who brings hard times.

There gazed from a window across the way
 A creature pallid and gaunt.
Her cheeks were hollow, her face was gray,
And hard, deep lines by her hard mouth lay,
 For she dwelt in the house of Want.
And a look like a curse came into her eye
As my lady rode by.

She hated the world that had used her ill,
 She was bitter with discontent;
She was weary of toil in the dull treadmill,
Where she wasted her life in the effort to fill
 The mouth of that monster, Rent.
She hated the owners of acres broad,
And she doubted God.

O lady fair, in your castle of Ease,
 You are happy and well content,
But what would you do were you one of these
Who toil and suffer and starve and freeze
 To fatten the monster, Rent?
Yet God rules ever, and right some day
Must have its own way.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. M'CARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of Committee Appointed by General President Huber to Tabulate and Count the Vote on Section 55 of General Constitution as Amended by General Executive Board.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 30, 1905.

William D. Huber, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, your committee appointed to compile and tabulate the referendum vote of the local unions on the question submitted by the General Executive Board to amend Section 55 of our General Constitution by striking out the word "TWENTY" on first line, after the letters "G. S." and inserting instead the words "TWENTY-FIVE"—the amended section to read as follows:

> Section 55. Each local union shall pay to the G. S. twenty-five cents per month for each beneficial and semi-beneficial member in good standing. (Not three months in arrears)

have carefully tabulated the vote "for" and "against" and submit the following report:

Total vote cast "for" and "against"	39,397
Total vote in favor of amending Section 55	27,637
Total vote against amending Section 55	11,760

The above vote shows a vote of over two-thirds in favor of the amendment, as required by Section 137 of the General Constitution, and the amended section is therefore the law.

The votes of the following local unions were rejected for the reasons as given, or for not being received at the General Office within the specified time limit—September 20. The statement below shows when the vote was taken by the local union, when mailed to the General Office and when received at the General Office:

Local Union No. 39—Vote taken September 19; posted September 22; received September 23.

Local Union No. 564—Vote taken September 26; posted September 27; received September 29.

Local Union No. 992—Vote taken September 1; posted September 27; received September 29.

Local Union No. 1033—Vote taken August 16; posted September 25; received September 27.

Local Union No. 1055—Vote taken August 15; posted September 21; received September 22.

Local Union No. 1152—Vote taken September 11; posted September 25; received September 27.

Local Union No. 1080—Vote taken September 15; posted September 24; received September 26.

Local Union No. 1161—Vote taken August 28; posted September 26; received September 27.

Local Union No. 1291—Vote taken September 18; posted September 21; received September 22.

Local Union No. 1439—Vote taken September 18; posted September 22; received September 23.

Local Union No. 1701—Vote not accepted; no quorum being present, the tally sheet showing that but six members were present.

Local Union No. 1666—Vote not accepted; no quorum being present; tally sheet showing but five members present.

Local Union No. 75—Vote rejected; tally sheet gives twenty members present, while twenty voted in favor and twenty voted against.

Local Union No. 897—Vote rejected; not filled out as per instructions and no seal attached.

Very respectfully submitted,
W. E. WHITE, Chairman.
P. W. HARTIGAN,
S. P. MEADOWS,
WM. J. KELLY, Secretary.
Committee on Compilation.

Referendum Vote on Amended Section 55.

Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.
1..	69	198	60..	28	13	123..	12	..	189..	27	..
2..	22	80	61..	10	61	124..	16	..	190..	67	9
3..	12	38	62..	..	208	125..	111	..	191..	9	7
4..	32	31	63..	52	18	128..	12	..	192..	..	11
5..	64	3	64..	43	14	129..	39	1	193..	13	..
6..	..	39	65..	40	25	131..	120	1	194..	35	10
7..	41	4	66..	22	5	133..	26	4	195..	..	22
8..	92	16	67..	40	12	134..	362	..	196..	35	5
9..	63	..	69..	25	1	135..	48	..	197..	28	9
10..	..	216	70..	..	33	136..	1	23	199..	2	74
11..	51	2	72..	52	53	137..	28	..	201..	5	20
12..	224	..	73..	254	33	138..	25	..	202..	71	2
13..	4	46	76..	97	6	139..	96	1	203..	25	6
14..	4	18	77..	62	..	141..	..	122	204..	10	..
15..	18	12	78..	82	..	142..	45	33	205..	26	1
16..	49	32	79..	89	7	143..	4	4	206..	28	3
18..	4	29	80..	..	227	145..	4	28	207..	9	11
19..	49	3	81..	1	14	146..	21	24	208..	15	4
20..	16	20	82..	17	1	147..	49	2	209..	107	..
21..	..	72	83..	31	2	148..	54	25	210..	34	3
22..	983	3	84..	22	..	149..	18	8	211..	66	109
23..	1	47	85..	14	4	150..	8	..	212..	6	1
24..	61	..	86..	3	5	151..	9	7	214..	12	..
25..	21	53	87..	87	..	152..	15	4	215..	26	1
26..	..	111	88..	13	3	153..	3	8	216..	53	2
28..	2	53	89..	13	..	154..	27	1	217..	12	5
29..	68	15	90..	42	7	155..	63	1	218..	40	1
30..	4	3	91..	69	..	156..	17	..	219..	68	..
31..	41	9	93..	21	1	157..	27	..	222..	9	8
32..	68	9	95..	6	31	158..	7	..	223..	28	..
34..	6	58	96..	24	11	162..	..	41	224..	83	3
35..	24	6	97..	7	34	164..	5	12	225..	20	..
36..	32	22	98..	124	23	165..	55	5	226..	18	..
37..	25	1	99..	19	18	166..	3	51	227..	25	1
38..	15	14	100..	33	4	167..	3	34	228..	84	..
41..	12	9	101..	2	23	168..	3	25	229..	5	49
42..	43	3	104..	54	1	169..	26	14	230..	28	..
43..	80	2	105..	11	3	170..	..	26	231..	64	1
45..	41	7	107..	29	1	171..	71	..	232..	15	..
47..	54	..	109..	62	8	174..	..	21	233..	24	18
48..	..	35	110..	43	2	175..	45	1	234..	3	10
49..	14	2	111..	..	35	176..	20	9	235..	7	8
50..	21	9	112..	..	48	177..	26	1	236..	4	14
51..	49	8	113..	6	..	178..	16	..	237..	42	..
52..	9	89	114..	58	14	179..	43	..	238..	39	..
53..	133	38	115..	53	2	180..	23	9	239..	..	62
54..	..	230	116..	1	39	181..	1	174	240..	73	3
55..	69	16	118..	102	2	183..	41	9	241..	70	57
56..	29	4	119..	6	60	184..	25	32	242..	187	4
57..	12	7	120..	32	..	185..	..	9	244..	19	..
58..	..	387	121..	11	3	187..	43	3	245..	11	7
59..	32	34	122..	2	45	188..	..	51	246..	15	9

Referendum Vote on Amended Section 55—Continued.

Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.
247..	74	8	361..	17	34	468..	58	..	576..	10	..
248..	5	5	362..	32	5	469..	12	..	577..	17	2
249..	20	1	363..	30	..	470..	4	74	578..	41	12
250..	..	12	364..	32	..	471..	78	3	579..	7	..
251..	23	17	365..	12	14	472..	16	..	580..	11	1
252..	8	9	366..	6	..	473..	47	..	581..	21	..
255..	24	7	367..	31	10	474..	..	10	582..	7	..
256..	40	14	369..	45	..	476..	157	1	583..	12	2
257..	68	11	370..	25	..	478..	149	10	585..	..	15
260..	39	1	372..	12	..	480..	..	7	586..	45	..
261..	12	..	374..	60	4	481..	11	5	587..	2	22
262..	146	2	375..	1	38	482..	48	4	588..	13	..
263..	46	1	377..	21	..	483..	233	15	589..	10	..
265..	11	..	378..	8	39	484..	..	20	590..	17	5
268..	27	1	379..	18	1	486..	123	6	592..	55	1
273..	20	49	380..	14	1	487..	17	18	593..	31	7
274..	70	1	381..	..	41	489..	7	..	594..	21	..
275..	20	29	382..	12	26	490..	110	..	595..	49	45
276..	8	15	383..	48	13	492..	104	6	596..	6	2
278..	7	8	384..	37	11	493..	53	..	597..	10	2
279..	14	1	385..	18	2	494..	30	18	598..	13	..
281..	141	..	386..	..	37	495..	30	..	600..	14	..
286..	11	..	387..	42	..	496..	19	..	602..	8	14
287..	2	28	388..	20	33	497..	139	9	603..	62	15
288..	35	1	389..	20	..	498..	16	..	604..	19	3
289..	1	47	390..	27	99	499..	4	18	605..	66	..
291..	54	19	391..	34	6	500..	26	..	606..	1	60
292..	25	5	392..	17	..	501..	23	..	611..	12	..
293..	29	5	393..	7	25	503..	6	5	612..	64	1
294..	8	..	394..	31	3	504..	8	32	613..	54	..
295..	11	12	395..	3	7	505..	3	14	614..	1	18
296..	31	..	396..	6	7	507..	9	3	616..	36	10
297..	29	..	399..	..	7	508..	6	3	618..	13	..
298..	..	12	400..	7	1	509..	82	3	620..	9	4
299..	105	2	401..	34	..	510..	24	2	621..	43	1
300..	66	1	402..	32	..	511..	14	..	622..	3	14
301..	35	..	403..	35	..	512..	2	14	623..	9	..
302..	35	7	404..	20	..	513..	101	..	624..	78	..
303..	23	5	405..	7	4	514..	74	2	625..	28	..
304..	47	19	406..	7	..	517..	..	31	626..	13	28
305..	9	2	407..	40	4	518..	8	17	627..	73	..
306..	45	35	408..	2	41	519..	24	..	628..	6	34
308..	36	24	409..	13	..	520..	..	14	629..	18	..
309..	460	1	410..	28	4	521..	27	11	630..	10	..
311..	12	19	413..	43	4	522..	76	..	632..	55	10
314..	15	6	419..	..	48	523..	11	..	633..	61	1
315..	7	2	420..	10	..	524..	13	2	635..	26	..
316..	133	2	422..	104	..	526..	37	4	636..	18	11
319..	7	16	423..	77	40	527..	11	4	637..	53	3
320..	42	..	424..	4	..	529..	5	1	638..	9	1
321..	..	46	426..	42	3	530..	1	16	639..	15	26
322..	49	7	427..	30	..	531..	54	..	641..	..	8
323..	14	11	428..	8	..	533..	12	..	642..	14	..
325..	106	10	429..	126	..	534..	36	..	643..	36	..
327..	142	1	430..	72	..	537..	2	20	644..	11	5
328..	1	36	431..	38	..	540..	24	8	645..	15	..
329..	..	53	432..	..	42	541..	16	..	648..	..	14
330..	12	5	435..	15	..	542..	3	4	650..	3	17
331..	23	7	437..	18	8	543..	13	4	651..	3	30
332..	41	1	438..	27	6	544..	4	7	652..	12	..
333..	7	6	440..	64	6	545..	12	2	653..	12	2
334..	48	2	441..	10	56	546..	34	..	656..	3	12
335..	60	4	442..	15	..	547..	8	1	657..	64	..
338..	..	9	443..	9	22	548..	8	..	658..	10	17
339..	41	14	444..	5	28	549..	23	..	659..	29	2
340..	95	13	445..	7	..	550..	4	48	660..	41	1
341..	2	5	447..	50	..	551..	1	71	661..	69	4
342..	3	43	448..	27	16	554..	57	..	667..	3	74
343..	180	..	449..	1	55	555..	10	3	668..	59	..
344..	7	..	451..	56	4	556..	13	..	669..	17	1
346..	15	..	453..	1	66	557..	20	19	670..	12	..
347..	7	1	455..	10	..	558..	14	..	671..	10	..
348..	21	..	456..	7	5	559..	68	2	672..	11	14
349..	46	..	457..	22	58	560..	18	..	674..	30	..
350..	32	4	458..	5	14	561..	9	4	678..	32	6
351..	22	1	459..	2	13	562..	1	25	679..	8	12
352..	6	13	460..	18	..	563..	55	15	680..	10	22
353..	40	..	461..	24	4	565..	11	..	682..	..	17
354..	8	4	462..	5	2	566..	12	3	683..	6	50
355..	2	66	463..	..	12	568..	10	7	685..	20	..
357..	..	20	464..	78	3	571..	25	..	686..	3	7
358..	18	2	465..	..	31	572..	9	..	688..	8	..
359..	1	44	466..	12	1	574..	..	36	689..	..	61
360..	60	..	467..	23	54	575..	40	19	691..	44	7

Referendum Vote on Amended Section 55—Continued.

Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.
692..	27	16	819..	11	3	950..	10	..	1085..	..	18
693..	9	..	821..	2	15	951..	10	1	1088..	9	..
694..	1	8	823..	..	17	952..	16	..	1091..	..	35
696..	78	..	824..	6	..	953..	11	6	1093..	16	5
697..	22	..	827..	30	..	954..	6	183	1094..	..	8
698..	15	45	828..	12	..	957..	12	..	1095..	8	..
699..	14	3	829..	25	..	958..	26	..	1096..	33	..
700..	38	..	830..	..	9	960..	14	..	1097..	10	..
702..	12	..	831..	17	1	961..	37	..	1099..	4	5
705..	39	..	833..	1	25	962..	18	..	1100..	210	..
707..	25	..	834..	..	16	964..	..	19	1102..	9	..
708..	26	..	835..	13	..	968..	7	..	1103..	110	10
709..	14	1	836..	19	..	969..	12	..	1105..	12	4
711..	..	16	838..	..	16	971..	18	1	1106..	9	2
712..	32	32	839..	13	5	973..	7	..	1107..	14	22
713..	76	3	840..	15	3	975..	10	4	1108..	21	4
715..	48	4	841..	21	8	976..	7	5	1111..	33	..
716..	74	5	844..	13	1	979..	..	21	1113..	..	12
717..	21	5	845..	9	..	980..	10	2	1120..	5	5
718..	40	1	847..	7	29	981..	38	..	1121..	..	11
719..	1	10	849..	18	13	984..	24	..	1122..	15	1
720..	3	28	850..	18	..	986..	33	..	1123..	3	7
721..	9	..	851..	14	..	987..	21	..	1124..	15	..
722..	15	1	852..	12	4	988..	..	13	1126..	41	1
723..	86	22	854..	14	4	989..	12	1	1127..	30	..
724..	17	16	856..	7	12	990..	9	9	1128..	3	8
726..	57	..	857..	15	1	991..	23	..	1129..	16	9
729..	9	..	858..	..	17	993..	55	7	1130..	15	1
731..	8	2	859..	20	7	994..	17	..	1134..	11	..
733..	8	3	860..	22	4	995..	12	..	1135..	12	..
734..	17	..	861..	8	9	996..	..	27	1136..	10	4
736..	25	..	862..	..	14	997..	18	..	1140..	32	..
737..	10	..	863..	14	3	999..	12	1	1141..	9	..
740..	17	..	864..	1	25	1002..	..	15	1143..	21	..
742..	24	..	865..	19	..	1003..	39	..	1144..	11	2
743..	15	..	866..	7	..	1005..	7	..	1145..	20	..
744..	..	12	868..	10	..	1007..	13	3	1147..	22	2
746..	40	2	870..	11	..	1009..	19	..	1149..	..	20
747..	65	..	874..	4	3	1011..	31	2	1155..	37	9
751..	61	1	877..	..	30	1014..	3	19	1157..	63	..
753..	8	..	878..	44	..	1015..	..	43	1158..	5	55
755..	39	8	880..	7	7	1016..	27	12	1160..	8	5
756..	10	2	882..	2	8	1017..	8	..	1162..	1	23
757..	21	11	883..	42	3	1018..	10	..	1164..	5	2
759..	44	..	884..	111	1	1019..	62	..	1166..	22	..
760..	27	1	885..	12	4	1020..	1	24	1168..	5	5
761..	10	20	887..	2	59	1021..	1	10	1170..	10	..
762..	9	11	888..	35	1	1022..	31	1	1173..	19	..
763..	14	5	889..	20	5	1024..	11	2	1174..	16	1
764..	15	1	890..	44	2	1026..	28	6	1176..	11	..
766..	33	2	893..	12	..	1028..	12	..	1177..	3	26
767..	14	..	894..	11	..	1031..	15	1	1178..	11	..
768..	33	..	895..	13	19	1032..	11	..	1179..	17	..
769..	27	14	900..	21	3	1035..	50	..	1180..	17	4
771..	18	..	901..	5	59	1036..	51	50	1181..	20	..
772..	19	19	903..	52	..	1037..	13	..	1182..	7	..
774..	100	15	904..	37	1	1039..	12	..	1183..	13	1
775..	13	5	905..	18	..	1040..	21	..	1186..	22	..
780..	2	18	907..	38	..	1041..	11	..	1188..	13	7
781..	7	12	911..	10	..	1042..	43	..	1189..	20	..
784..	8	..	912..	14	..	1043..	22	..	1193..	16	..
785..	2	26	914..	8	16	1045..	8	..	1207..	..	37
787..	22	..	916..	25	1	1046..	14	1	1208..	11	12
788..	8	..	917..	25	8	1051..	42	1	1209..	..	24
790..	4	8	920..	10	52	1053..	5	17	1211..	21	..
792..	54	9	921..	2	9	1056..	11	..	1212..	21	..
793..	15	1	923..	1	21	1058..	9	2	1213..	14	..
794..	..	15	924..	9	4	1059..	1	11	1220..	17	1
798..	23	1	927..	4	14	1060..	17	..	1224..	12	..
799..	22	..	930..	15	9	1061..	1	11	1226..	2	11
800..	10	..	931..	12	4	1062..	26	..	1230..	6	3
801..	12	8	932..	14	2	1063..	14	..	1231..	20	6
802..	23	1	934..	13	..	1065..	21	6	1232..	23	..
803..	8	..	935..	..	9	1067..	..	18	1234..	9	1
804..	12	..	936..	26	..	1068..	9	..	1236..	11	..
806..	12	2	938..	16	..	1069..	18	..	1240..	11	..
809..	14	4	939..	14	1	1070..	8	4	1242..	24	..
810..	77	6	940..	26	..	1071..	16	..	1243..	..	26
811..	2	9	941..	26	..	1072..	28	..	1244..	37	..
812..	28	..	943..	30	..	1074..	13	..	1245..	7	..
813..	35	2	944..	21	2	1075..	17	..	1246..	13	..
814..	21	..	945..	43	3	1078..	12	4	1248..	13	..
815..	25	..	946..	2	6	1082..	7	101	1249..	9	4
816..	19	..	947..	21	4	1083..	9	11	1252..	2	..

Referendum Vote on Amended Section 55—Continued.

Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.	Union.	Yea.	Nay.
1253..	2	9	1392..	13	..	1518..	7	..	1649..	10	..
1255..	30	..	1393..	17	8	1519..	20	..	1651..	36	6
1256..	..	8	1395..	10	..	1520..	1	13	1653..	9	2
1257..	15	..	1396..	8	..	1526..	..	46	1654..	14	..
1258..	17	..	1397..	12	4	1530..	9	..	1659..	16	1
1261..	13	..	1400..	43	..	1531..	5	2	1661..	11	..
1262..	5	9	1401..	16	..	1532..	16	..	1663..	10	3
1263..	..	11	1404..	8	3	1533..	11	..	1665..	20	..
1265..	12	..	1405..	16	8	1538..	7	..	1667..	1	39
1266..	17	..	1407..	14	..	1541..	10	1	1670..	1	11
1275..	25	..	1408..	..	20	1542..	9	..	1671..	6	..
1276..	8	2	1413..	6	21	1545..	19	..	1672..	..	20
1279..	45	6	1415..	16	..	1547..	23	1	1675..	13	..
1280..	15	..	1417..	8	23	1548..	..	33	1678..	5	4
1281..	23	1	1419..	21	..	1551..	9	..	1679..	10	..
1282..	9	11	1422..	5	7	1552..	13	..	1681..	18	..
1283..	6	1	1426..	36	6	1553..	11	..	1682..	6	..
1286..	9	..	1432..	36	1	1557..	..	13	1685..	10	..
1287..	..	37	1433..	17	3	1558..	12	..	1686..	32	..
1288..	6	1	1434..	35	..	1560..	6	16	1687..	13	1
1290..	..	7	1435..	..	7	1561..	11	..	1691..	18	..
1293..	16	1	1436..	14	2	1562..	8	..	1693..	..	25
1298..	..	9	1443..	18	11	1566..	12	..	1695..	..	13
1305..	9	34	1445..	5	10	1567..	1	17	1699..	20	4
1306..	16	..	1446..	8	..	1568..	16	..	1702..	12	..
1312..	15	..	1447..	1	31	1571..	6	1	1707..	14	..
1313..	15	..	1448..	17	..	1572..	16	2	1710..	18	2
1315..	15	..	1450..	..	45	1573..	..	17	1711..	9	..
1317..	12	3	1451..	..	25	1575..	13	..	1712..	14	..
1319..	58	6	1453..	20	..	1576..	10	..	1717..	137	2
1321..	..	10	1458..	..	10	1577..	31	..	1719..	28	..
1322..	14	..	1460..	11	..	1583..	16	..	1720..	30	..
1324..	1	8	1463..	..	9	1586..	..	18	1722..	48	..
1325..	35	11	1464..	11	..	1590..	11	..	1725..	29	..
1327..	3	7	1465..	..	17	1591..	27	1	1730..	9	1
1328..	11	..	1466..	20	..	1593..	15	..	1732..	28	..
1329..	34	..	1468..	26	..	1596..	117	..	1733..	..	28
1331..	20	..	1469..	50	..	1600..	11	..	1734..	13	..
1332..	13	..	1473..	23	9	1601..	14	..	1740..	4	4
1340..	16	15	1478..	19	..	1603..	1	7	1743..	12	..
1345..	27	..	1479..	1	9	1604..	..	9	1744..	16	..
1347..	..	20	1480..	10	..	1606..	10	..	1746..	25	..
1348..	12	2	1481..	9	..	1609..	10	..	1748..	1	53
1350..	14	..	1483..	5	3	1610..	10	4	1749..	14	..
1354..	26	10	1484..	19	..	1611..	44	..	1750..	..	16
1359..	31	..	1487..	10	..	1616..	10	23	1752..	13	1
1360..	12	4	1488..	11	..	1618..	20	4	1754..	..	8
1362..	..	7	1489..	10	..	1619..	18	..	1756..	75	..
1364..	28	..	1496..	25	..	1620..	..	8	1758..	5	8
1365..	13	..	1499..	9	1	1622..	13	..	1760..	12	4
1369..	40	..	1503..	9	..	1625..	..	22	1761..	5	43
1373..	10	..	1504..	12	2	1626..	14	2	1762..	12	..
1376..	8	..	1505..	38	2	1628..	6	7	1763..	21	..
1377..	18	14	1506..	12	..	1630..	..	12	1769..	14	4
1379..	9	10	1509..	..	14	1633..	18	3	1770..	22	..
1380..	17	..	1510..	24	3	1635..	29	..	1771..	14	1
1382..	8	5	1512..	..	17	1637..	15	..	1774..	12	3
1383..	18	..	1513..	4	3	1639..	14	..	1779..	19	..
1384..	14	..	1514..	10	..	1641..	11	..	1786..	7	..
1385..	..	7	1515..	9	4	1645..	..	7	1790..	167	24
1387..	1	8	1516..	9	..	1647..	14	..	1793..	28	..
1391..	22	..									

American Federation of Labor Convention Call.

Pursuant to the constitution of the A. F. of L. the Executive Council has issued a circular to all affiliated unions advising them that the twenty-fifth annual convention of the A. F. of L. will be held at Old City hall, in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 13, 1905, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the A. F. of L. immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to September 30, 1905.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Colonial Hotel.

Delegates should notify chairman of the arrangements committee, Uriah Bellingham,

426 Diamond street, Pittsburg, Pa., stating time of their arrival at Pittsburg and over which road they will travel.

"187" The New Number of Postoffice Box of General Office.

The attention of all District Councils, Local Unions and members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and labor organizations in general, is hereby called to the change in the number of the postoffice box of this General Office, owing to the removal of the Indianapolis postoffice to new quarters in the new Federal building, an edifice under course of construction these past three years and now about completed. The new box number assigned to this General Office is "187."

All communications to the General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer of the U. B. are from now on to be directed to Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

In Acknowledgment of Prompt Payment of Death Claims.

San Antonia, Tex., August 28, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, G. S. U. B. C. and J.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I hereby extend my thanks to the Brotherhood for the prompt payment of the funeral benefit of my wife. Please return to me my membership or due cards.

Respectfully yours,

J. E. G. MAY.

316 Soledad St., San Antonio, Tex.

New Brighton, Pa., August 28, 1905.

Brother Frank Duffy:

Dear Sir—Please find enclosed release of Mrs. Francis C. Dunn. Many thanks to the Brotherhood from the family. Please deliver to General Treasurer; also find enclosed clearance coupons.

Yours fraternally,

ABRAM BURRY, F. S. L. U. 246.

Expulsions.

George Britton of L. U. 1391, Kansas City, Mo., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the local union.

George Haywood of L. U. 613, Jamaica, N. Y., has been expelled for absconding with the pay of eighteen men in his capacity as superintendent of a job.

Rejection of Candidate.

William H. Found applied for admission to, and has been rejected by, Local Union 624, Brockton, Mass., three times in succession.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Nashville, Tenn.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Buffalo, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss.
Burlington, Ia.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Red Bank, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.	Waterbury, Conn.
Owosso, Mich.	Bradentown, Fla.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Washington, Pa.
Erie, Pa.	Williamsport, Pa,
Miami, Fla.	

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Ukriah, Cal.	Erie, Pa.
Rochester, N. Y.	Bloomsburg, Pa.
Santuree, San Juan, P. R.	Atlantic City, N. J.
	North Yakima, Wash.
Oaktown, Ind.	Sidney, N. S., Can.
Glace Bay, N. S., Can.	Hastings, Neb.
Berkley, Va.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Rockford, Ill.	Redwing, Minn.
Faribault, Minn.	Globe, Ariz.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Statesborg, Ga.
Mount Pleasant, S. C.	Omaha, Neb.
Cherry, Ill.	Atlanta, Ga.

Total: 23 Local Unions.

Emblem Rings and Pins.

In response to the frequent calls from Local Unions and members for gold emblem pins, gold rings, gold watch fobs, etc., the General Office has made arrangements to supply these articles at the most reasonable and exceptionally low rate, and orders for same will be promptly executed.

This is our price list:

Rolled gold pins or buttons	$0.25 each
Solid gold pins or buttons	1.00 each
Watch charms, rolled gold	1.25 each
Watch charms, solid gold	7.50 each
Cuff buttons, rolled gold	.50 each
Cuff buttons, solid gold	2.00 each
Emblem rings, rolled gold	1.50 each
Emblem rings, solid gold	5.00 each
Business Agents' badges, German silver	3.50 each

IN ORDERING these goods be sure to STATE DISTINCTLY whether you want ROLLED GOLD or SOLID GOLD.

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

To Our Affiliated Internationals. Greeting:

Notwithstanding the fact that the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America is at this time subjected to unfair and unwarranted criticisms in certain quarters the work of organization is progressing in a decidedly gratifying manner as will be seen by a perusal of our late official directory.

Since the issuance of our last bulletin the cities of St. Cloud, Minn.; Waterbury, Conn.; Bernardsville, N. J.; St. Paul, Minn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Trenton, N. J., and Pittsburg, Pa., have applied and have been granted charters in this Alliance. It is worthy of note that recently the larger cities of the country are endeavoring to establish local alliances. This is in part due to the fact that central bodies heretofore existing have not given the universal satisfaction or protection desired, while on the other hand the active members of our various International Unions have become convinced that a more feasible manner of solidifying the general movement in so far as the building tradesmen are concerned is by the advent and through the agency of this alliance.

Through the energy of Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners the central western section of the country is manifesting a decided activity in the matter of establishing local alliances, and unless all indications completely fail the near future will witness the installation of new locals in and around Kansas City. Though deeply engrossed in the discharge of the many duties thrust upon him by the late convention of the S. B. T. A., President Kirby is doing good work in the eastern section of the country, and inquiries for information are being constantly solicited which augers well for the future. Reports from our various local alliances indicate a period of unusual activity in the building industry together with a remarkable absence of industrial contention among the building trades wherever our alliances are located.

It is worthy of note that the predictions of the promoters of this Alliance are being realized in this respect since it was intended to secure improved conditions for the building men of the country with the least possible friction. The presence of intertrade disputes existing as they do in certain quarters prevent the co-operation of the building trades in forming a central body and give rise to a feeling of insecurity, but encouraging signs point to a diminution of these trade quarrels, and their total disappearance will give rise to not only a feeling of greater harmony, but will at the same time materially aid in procuring for the members of our various International Unions those changes that can only be secured through the medium of organized labor.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. SPENCER, G. S. T.

Prison-Made Doors, Sash, Blinds, Etc.

The attention of our members has been called on several occasions in the past to the fact that doors, sash, blinds, exterior and interior trim and other woodwork used in buildings in some instances are being manufactured in state prisons.

Many of our District Councils and Local Unions have a clause incorporated in their by-laws prohibiting their members from handling such goods.

At the thirteenth general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Milwaukee in September, 1904, the following resolutions were presented by Delegate M. J. O'Brien, representing Local Union 72, Rochester, N. Y.:

"Whereas, The question of the organization of the factories and mills engaged in the manufacturing of sash, doors, blinds, exterior and interior trim used in the alteration and construction of buildings, is of vital importance to the members of the U. B., and one that will require much time and the expenditure of a large sum of money, and,

"Whereas, The State of New York has equipped in two of its penal institutions plants for the manufacturing of the said material above mentioned, thus bringing the products of the State prisons into competition with those of the men engaged in the various mills and factories of the State; thereby establishing a precedent that in time will prove injurious to the members of

the U. B. in other sections of the country; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates to the thirteenth biennial convention of the U. B. of C. and J. use every honorable means within our power to prevent the introduction of said system into the different States and territories comprising the jurisdiction of the U. B., and the general secretary be instructed to call the attention of the membership at large to said matter."

This matter was referred to the committee on resolutions. After several days' consideration that body reported favorably on the subject, and the convention, without debate, concurred in the report. It is therefore hoped that all local unions and district councils will be governed by these resolutions and the actions of the convention thereon.

Practical Factory Sanitation.

A recent bulletin of the Department of Labor, on "Factory Sanitation and Labor Protection," merits a much wider and more general circulation than the method of distributing government publications promises to secure for it. While by no means a comprehensive discussion of the subject to which it relates, and touching only a few of the many evils incident to the neglect in workshops of precautions essential to health and comfort of men and women employed therein, it is suggestive and will well repay thoughtful study by every employer of labor. It will make it reasonably evident to the appreciative reader that there is room for a new profession—that of sanitary engineering applied to workshop conditions. It is one which demands the preparation of large experience and an intimate knowledge of industrial conditions. Not only every mechanical trade, but every shop presents problems of its own which, if solved intelligently, must be dealt with with reference to facts as one finds them, with men as their social environment has made them, and with localities according to climate, humidity and whatever must be considered in the judicious selection and development of a manufacturing site.

Successful workshop sanitation calls for a knowledge of many sciences and practical familiarity with economic conditions. The amateur in such matters is likely to be found an impractical and unsafe adviser. The zeal of the radical reformer needs to be tempered by the discretion which is gained only from experience in dealing with masses of average men who are more likely at first to obstruct than to co-operate with measures designed to conserve health and promote comfort. Often the attainment of satisfactory conditions is possible only by gradual approaches, time being given for the formation of new habits and the gradual raising of the standards of judgment in matters pertaining to comfort and decency. The employer who, impressed with the idea that his workshop conditions are not what they should be, goes too fast and too far in an effort to make them "ideal," is usually disappointed in the outcome, with the result that he abandons further effort, regrets the expense and trouble he has already incurred, and decides that since his work people are too indifferent or too careless to co-operate with him in carrying out his plans for their benefit, he will in future remain content with what they find satisfactory. This is superimposing one mistake upon another, both of which might have been avoided had he put himself under wise guidance and taken only such steps as would have commanded the co-operation of his work people. A certain amount of pressure is usually necessary to enforce on the part of the indecent a proper respect for the rights of the decent. This can not be effectively exerted if too many new rules need to be enforced at once. Practical tenement house reform, which we now have in New York for the first time, illustrates the fact that confidence in any form of disinterested benevolence is a plant of slow growth. What is now being accomplished in improving the domiciliary conditions of the poor in New York would probably be impossible if it had not been approached through years of effort, most of it apparently without benefit and destructive of altruistic impulses on the part of the official and the philanthropist.

It should be remembered, however, that there is nothing altruistic in the creation and maintenance in workshops and fac-

tories of conditions favorable to health and comfort. The efficiency of labor employed indoors in monotonous occupations depends very largely upon the minimization of dangerous and uncomfortable conditions. The man who is dull and logy, who must fight to keep himself awake, and whose intelligence is blunted and his strength sapped by continued breathing of a vitiated or poisoned atmosphere, can not be an efficient workman, and is not cheap even at low wages. Pure air is indispensable to the normal man, and this is not always easy to obtain in crowded neighborhoods, even when "all outdoors" is drawn upon. It depends a good deal upon what stratum of the atmosphere is tapped, so to speak, whether what is had is stimulating and invigorating or depressing and enervating. This is a matter of expert judgment, assisted by chemical and bacteriological analyses. Factory and workshop ventilation presents no great difficulties if undertaken intelligently, but it involves a good many things which must be taken into account, and which, if overlooked or neglected, will destroy the best laid plans. The air vitiated by lung exhalations, by dust and by smoke and fumes must be disposed of before room is given either for fresh air to enter or for it to be of service when it does enter. It is obvious that specific suggestions as to ways and means would be not merely valueless, but misleading. Each building and very often each room in the building has to be studied as a problem by itself, and dealt with as conditions peculiar to itself and to the occupations conducted within it, its normal population and the character of its occupants may demand. As a rule, factories are so built as to make good ventilation as an afterthought a matter often involving great ingenuity. The employer of labor does not, however, need to consult others as to whether the conditions to which his work people are exposed during working hours are good or bad. He can tell this for himself by walking through the shops and noting not merely his own sensations, but what he may see without effort. If led by the instinct of self-interest into well-directed effort to make the conditions as good as he can, the results will be abundantly and satisfactorily compensatory.

The condition of the floors will usually be found to demand thoughtful attention. Floors which can not be kept clean, and into which the dirt and grime of years are ground, should be subject to indictment as public nuisances, "dangerous to life and detrimental to health." When such a floor becomes the ceiling of the room below, and every movement over or across it sends its load of dirt sifting down through cracks and knot holes upon those below, the danger is doubled. No material is suitable for a factory floor which can not be kept clean, and upon which it is not possible to turn the stream from a hose as often as it is necessary. Accumulations of rubbish on floors should be avoided. They are a source of many dangers, and when they are found it is safe to conclude that the shop management is slack. A dirty, littered, dust-laden shop can not possibly be a safe shop to work in, and labor employed therein can not be utilized to good advantage.

Shop heating is a matter worthy of more consideration than it is usually given. Work indoors is rarely done to advantage in a temperature much below 60 degrees F., and the man at the bench who has cold feet and hands is not an efficient mechanic, however faithful to his responsibilities. An artificial temperature maintained above 75 degrees is as unsuitable for sustained industry as one below 60 degrees. Men can and do work in temperatures very much higher than this, but it is in short shifts and calls for the putting forth of supreme effort to accomplish results, which is very different from well-directed industry sustained through nine or ten hours. Such matters do not often automatically regulate themselves. A foreman will find it advantageous to keep an eye to the thermometer in the shop under his charge.

Toilet facilities can not be discussed profitably on broad lines. What may be proper and sufficient depends largely upon the class of labor employed, but in every instance decent and strictly sanitary appliances are found to be more satisfactory than those which revolt and shock workmen not brutalized by habitual contact with them. It may be assumed that if better than average facilities are provided

(Continued on Page 53.)

What Our Organizers Are Doing

N. Arcand.

The Montreal strike, which had begun June 27, has practically come to an end on September 14. On this day the few carpenters still unemployed found employment in other shops than the dissident ones, whose owners had sworn high and low that they would destroy our U. B. in Montreal. These stubborn contractors are now in a bad dilemma, having but incompetent scabs at their service, as the following facts will show: Out of the thirty non-union men employed by one of these contractors the foreman could not find one to do the little job of hanging English windows. Another of the scab bosses has seen three of his men grievously wounded in the same week. The first one cut his foot, the second one his arm and the third one—something which may seem incredible, but is nevertheless true—succeeded in cutting his neck. It is easy to foretell that these contractors will not be able to hold out against us with men of this kind, and that final victory is ours.

On the 15th of September I went down to Three Rivers, where I found our local union half disbanded. I attended their meeting, and after some appropriate remarks I succeeded in getting the members ready and willing to rally around our banner again.

They are now once more on the road to progress. They are now preparing for an open meeting which, I anticipate, will bring good results.

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John Weyrich.

Since my last report I have visited the following cities: Van Wert, O.; Findlay, O.; Fostoria, O.; Tiffin, O.; Bucyrus and Galion, O. Wherever I was unable to meet with any local union I have canvassed the jobs and talked with members and officers personally on the necessity of an increase in our per capita tax.

Upon instructions from our General President I investigated the difficulty existing in Findlay between L. U. 822 and the local branch of the S. B. T. Alliance. I discovered that the trouble there originated in the election of a carpenter as president of the alliance, whose brother is an outspoken anti-socialist. Therefore, two influential socialist delegates from the carpenters, fearing that they could not use the alliance for their socialist purposes, planned the disruption of that body and succeeded in causing the carpenters to withdraw. After hearing the story from both sides, the carpenters and the alliance, I advised L. U. 822 to reconsider their action, be true to trades unionism and leave politics alone. I am glad to report that my advice was taken heed of. L. U. 822 again affiliated with the alliance, paying all back taxes due that body. While in Findlay I learned that J. W. Slayton paid L. U. 822 a visit and told them that he was on the road as general organizer for the General Office, and that, believing this to be true, the local union called an open meeting for him. At this meeting Slayton forgot trades unionism entirely, merely telling his hearers what they should do at the polls on election day. During the progress of the meeting the hat was passed around to collect money for defraying J. W. Slayton's expenses. This occurrence ought to have convinced the members of L. U. 822 that Slayton was not sent out by the General Office and that the U. B. does not expect their organizers to pass the hat and make a collection to defray their expenses.

On my visit to Bucyrus I found that the membership of the local union had dropped down to twenty-three members, all working in the Charles Roehr & Son's interior trim factory. This firm has a big contract in Pittsburg—a sixteen-story building, a twelve-story building in Baltimore and a fourteen-story building in Toledo, O. They work ten hours and wages are low.

The company incorporated last week. I had a three hours' conference with the new firm on August 24 and I believe that if proper steps were taken by our men in Pittsburg, Baltimore and Toledo, Roehr & Sons could easily be got to enter into an agreement for shorter hours and a higher minimum wage. Not only that, but every man in their employ could be compelled to join our organization. The firm have expressed themselves as being very anxious of being in good accord with the U. B., also as desirous of obtaining our label.

They also have a $30,000 contract for trim work for London, England. They are very busy at present, employing 130 mechanics eligible to membership in our union.

I informed the firm, as well as the local union, that this matter would certainly be attended to shortly.

Our Galion local union had voted against the increase of per capita tax, but after I had explained the situation they assured me that they would reconsider their action and vote favorably.

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M. C. Hughes.

Pursuant to instruction from G. P. I proceeded to Denver, Colo. Arriving there, I found a good field to work in. L. U. 528 had recently been organized, but had a small membership. I waited on Mr. McPhee, a leading member of the Mill Owners' Association, known as the Big Five, trying to enter into an agreement establishing union conditions. Thomas Kidd of the Wood Workers was on the ground for the same purpose; neither he nor myself were, however, successful at the time being, as the president of the association happened to be out of town. Thereupon I visited the mills and talked to the men, showing them the benefits that could be derived from membership in our organization.

I was successful in obtaining quite a number of applications for L. U. 528. I met with the D. C. and found a good set of delegates, men in the foremost ranks and the most active workers in the movement, that I ever met. On the following Monday night I visited L. U. 55. This is a good, healthy local union, doing business in business-like manner; their members are up to date. On Tuesday I met with L. U. 528; they admitted eleven new members and elected Brother George Seifert business agent. On the ensuing morning Brother Seifert and myself visited the different mills and secured sixty-nine applications for membership. Keeping up the good work, we had, inside of four weeks, 300 new members. With the assistance of the D. C. I was successful in inducing five of the mill owners to adopt our label. Local Union 55 owns its own hall; their ex-president, Brother Hyden, is a member of the common council. Receiving instructions from G. P. to proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo.—our men there being on strike—I was about to leave when I received a telegram calling me to the bedside of my son, who was taken seriously ill. Returning home, I found him in bad shape. While here I found plenty of work to do with Brothers Denison and Fuelle, the general organizer. We visited many non-union jobs and were lucky enough to unionize one of the largest in the district, the S. S. P. Co.

After spending a week in Kansas City I went to Pittsburg, Kan., where I canvassed quite a number of jobs. I found L. U. 561 of this city rather slow in pushing ahead. I also visited L. U. 876 of Fontenai, Kan. Their membership is small but up to date. Both towns being only six miles apart, I advised these local unions to organize a D. C. and work together for the equalization of local conditions. The scale in Pittsburg is $3.75 for eight hours, while in Fontenai it is $3 per eight hours. I do not doubt but that L. U. 561 could obtain better conditions by their members attending the meetings more regularly. I am now in Omaha, Neb., making a special effort to organize the mill men; present indications are pointing to success.

I was present at a meeting of L. U. 427, packing house carpenters, but only six members being in attendance, no business could be transacted. I also visited L. U. 364 of Council Bluffs, Ia., and must say the members are showing the right spirit in the movement. They are represented in the Omaha D. C. and so is South Omaha. They have a good business agent in the field, who is always ready for business.

W. J. Shields.

In the time intervening between this and my last report we have had demonstrated a contrast between present and past methods as operated by trade unionists. In our Boston and vicinity district the boys are living under agreement which specifies that in the month of January each year the joint committee representing builders and men shall come together and decide conditions for the year to come. This law was complied with, but the changes looked for by our side were not acceptable to the other side, and so the controversy was entered into and continued down through the spring and into the summer, our membership persisting continually. It tried the patience of the boys and at times there was rumblings that sounded like the breaking away and precipitating our district into strife. But conservative disposition held the day until the builders offered a concession in the matter of a 28-cent per day advance of wages, to take effect May 1, 1906. This gave us our opening and we proposed arbitration. This was agreed to and the case was handed down to Judge Wentworth, who listened to the argument presented by the two parts, and in deciding the case he found for our side in every particular, giving us in the words of General President Huber (who was in our city at this time) one of the most sweeping decisions ever handed down to a labor union. I give this report that the operation and effect of this movement may impress others with the understanding that radical movement, while at times necessary, still it is a condition to be avoided if possible. I know some will say that the settlement represents a streak of luck, but to me it represents good, solid, long-headed management. No case in my experience looked darker than did the Boston and vicinity movement. Still they won out, no member's personal interest being injured. The membership of the locals was generally increased; the enthusiasm of the individual was elevated and added to and the fight was won not only on the trade conditions, but on these other matters which represents to me the greater gain.

On August 26 I installed the new union at Rochester, N. H. A delegation was present from Dover, who assisted in the work. We enjoyed a pleasant evening, and on leaving felt assured that the membership of this new local were fully competent of performing the mission of organizing an up-to-date local to back the interests of the carpenters of the section. On Labor Day I was with the boys at Northfield, Vt. Their program proposed a parade, speaking, band concert and a long list of sports; but the weather man disposed. The parade was pulled off, not rowed off as it were in some sections of the country. The speaking exercises were gone through with, but the sports were postponed. I met the members of our local in the evening, and it was a pleasure to learn from them that no man handled our tools in that town but those who carried our cards. Business is good and conditions much higher than in surrounding communities.

I attempted to start a local in one of these places called Randolph, where they still work sixty hours per week, but they don't want it. They dodged my meeting. There was a few showed up and they showed considerable enthusiasm. They agreed, that if I would come again, to furnish an audience, so later while in Vermont I will again visit them when, let us hope, they will begin the unloading of their bondage by starting the union.

Lately my time has been devoted principally to New Hampshire; a few of the Massachusetts locals were also waited on. The condition of New Hampshire, as noted in last report, was to the effect of being behind the other New England states, the nine and ten-hour day being worked while the other states are generally enjoying the eight-hour day. The campaign for shorter hours was therefore continued, and in furthering this move I cemented the forces of Manchester, Concord and Nashua in a D. C. This constitutes a competitive radius where the employers of one community feel that they can not move in favor of increased conditions unless the competitors of the other places also move. To make it agreeable to these employers the eight-hour movement will be looked for in the three cities at the same time, with the same method used in operating movement, the machinery to be controlled by

the D. C. Our ambition is not only to establish eight hours, but the more important work of building up to greater efficiency the different unions within this jurisdiction. Another section similar to the one just described is Dover, Somersworth and Rochester. This group had no organization when I entered on this trip. My ambition was to start a local in each of the three places, then the D. C. to be followed by a similar line of work as described above. I won out in two places, Dover and Rochester. Somersworth we will bring our way later, as both the new unions feel the necessity of bringing into the U. B. ranks this other union, that the competitive radius may be complete and protection guaranteed to the employers in going with us to better conditions. We have been privileged to add four new unions to our New Hampshire list on this trip—the French local at Manchester and locals at Laconia, Dover and Rochester. We have a movement started that will change conditions in the upward trend, and with the aid of the General Office and the renewed interest of our membership, the number of union carpenters throughout the state should be on the increase from this on. The other meetings attended were to stimulate growth and, considering the season of the year, good interest was manifest. Business is generally good throughout the section. This, with the improved conditions coming our way, has a stimulating effect on the membership, and with the attention attracted it should be possible to impress the truism on the minds of all carpenters; that is, if it were not for the unions conditions would not represent what they do, and also if we have ambitions for better things still, it is only by getting together that we can attain them. This is a labor sermon in itself and as convincing a one as can be preached.

United Textile Workers of America.

Fall River, Mass., August 15, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of International, National and State Branches.

Greeting:

On behalf of the United Textile Workers of America, we desire to tender our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the officers and members of your national union, also the officers and members of your affiliated locals, for the generous support and financial assistance given to the textile workers of Fall River, during their long and protracted struggle for a wage that would enable them to live according to the recognized standard of American citizenship.

Had it not been for the magnificent support given to us by organized labor in general we could never have waged such a struggle, one that won the admiration of all classes of the community. When we consider the fact that twenty-six thousand men, women and children were directly involved in the strike, and in addition to this number, some fifty thousand others were indirectly concerned, and that, for a period of six months, not a break of any consequence was made in the ranks of the organized operatives, it is no wonder that this strike awakened a deep interest throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Although the terms of settlement were not as satisfactory as we could have wished, nevertheless one important fact must be recognized, viz., that when the settlement was made, it was with the representatives of all unions involved.

We are proud to say that the same spirit of trade unionism exists among the textile operatives today as was manifested previous to the strike taking place, in spite of the suffering and hardships endured, and we are more firmly determined than ever to continue the work for the betterment of the conditions under which the textile workers are forced to labor.

Once more assuring you of our deepest gratitude, and with best wishes for the future success of your organization, we remain sincerely and gratefully yours,

JOHN GOLDEN,
General President.

ALBERT HIBBERT,
General Secretary.

JAMES WHITEHEAD,
General Treasurer.

A real intelligent man or woman will ever be ready to learn a thing or two, but don't change your opinion as you would change a suit of clothes and contrary to your own convictions.

Correspondence

Open Shop Fight Still On in Waterbury, Conn.

Editor The Carpenter:

Waterbury has evidently been selected as the battleground for the establishment of the open shop by the Interstate Contractors, Builders and Dealers' Association in this section of the country. For the past sixteen months we have been giving this combination more open shop than was asked for in the beginning; not a union carpenter has raised a hammer or pushed a jack plane for an open shop boss since May 1, 1904; they haven't hired whom they pleased as they suggested doing before the opening of hostilities, but whatever they could pick up, including anything with a hammer and saw. We are sorry to say that some of the union scabs who roam the country with a due book in their inside pockets or stowed away in a trunk drop in on us occasionally and several charges have been preferred. This element should be dealt with severely and taught a lesson for all time. Our position has not been shaken, however, but on the contrary, the fight has been the means of cementing our members closely together so that the bait thrown out by the employers with the steady-job game on the end of it has no effect and fails to accomplish the desired results. Twelve of our boys have established themselves in business and are in to stay. They have contracted for several thousand dollars' worth of work, and with the lumber combine bursted up and gates thrown open to sell to every one who wishes to buy, all obstacles are removed and twenty-six union builders are doing the work, employing all the union men in the city, while thirteen Interstate Builders are doing the fighting, mostly among themselves.

We are glad to say that the Interstate Association is drawing its last breath. The general walking delegate of the bosses' union has several resignations from Waterbury builders in his Bridgeport office and others are reaching him so fast that he has become alarmed and pleads with the discontented ones not to insist on their resignations being accepted; perhaps for fear some one might lose his twenty-one-hundred-dollars-per-year job and be compelled to make another attempt at the law business.

We want all traveling brothers to give Waterbury, Conn., a wide berth until the Interstate winds up its affairs. Then the right hand of fellowship will be extended to those who wish to call on us.

Fraternally yours,

T. G. S.

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Local Union 717's Comments on Second Vice-President Fuller's Report.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the July Carpenter there is the report of Second Vice-President Fuller. In reading over the report the members of Local No. 717 were surprised and astonished at the statements made by Brother Fuller, and a committee was appointed to correct those statements. We admit that looking at the situation at that time, from a union standpoint, things were bad; but when Brother Fuller says that the conditions were caused by politics, the statement is wrong. Politics is never allowed in Local 717, nor does it influence them as a union. He says:

"They gained the eight hours, but owing to the failure of some men and some of our own craft, to stand by their union and its demands, the minimum scale feature was defeated and the open shop forced upon them. The partly unsuccessful outcome of this movement, I was informed, caused many of our members to drop out and seek better conditions in the Brotherhood of Builders."

Now, Brother Fuller should have known that that was not so. In the first place they did not organize the Brotherhood of Builders for some time after the strike, and not one of them dropped out to join

the B. of B., but were expelled by Local 717 for having joined. He says further:

"But for some reason, best known to themselves, our local union would not agree to make any attempt at the establishment of a minimum wage nor the closed shop."

Brother Fuller knew the reason full well. It was in the dead of winter and a very bad cold and wet winter, such as we had not had for a number of years; business was very, very dull; more men out than in work, and that was partly the reason, and we think a good reason, too. It would have been the height of folly to have made demands at that time, and anyone who would have stopped to have reasoned a little would have known it. Again he says:

"I failed to secure the co-operation of the local union in my endeavor to build it up again."

Brother Fuller, nor forty Brothers Fullers, could have done any more than what was done at that time. The weather was so bad that it was impossible for a large number of our members getting to the union, they living out in the suburbs, it being cold, muddy and wet. Why, Brother Fuller told one of us that he started to go to see a member. He went two or three blocks and came back. He said, "The mud was so bad that he could not go any farther, and that he did not blame the members for not coming to the meeting." Now if Brother Fuller had to turn back after going only two or three blocks —and that near the center of the town, in the daytime—how must it have been for one who lived twenty or thirty blocks away, and in the dark, too. He says further:

"Its present membership is maintained merely by the benefits derived from the local sick fund and the death and disability benefits guaranteed them by the U. B. from our general fund."

That is a nice reflection on us, we are sure. We thought that we were worthy better than that. As we said in the beginning, we are surprised at such a report; we feel very much grieved that Brother Fuller thought so little of us as to make that statement. There are as good union men in No. 717 as there are in the U. B. Again he says:

"The various trade organizations are at present controlled indirectly by contractors."

We repudiate that statement as not being true, and Brother Fuller should have known it. While we all thought very much of Brother Fuller, we are very sorry and very much grieved that he should have made such erroneous statements. Conditions are bad enough without making them appear worse. Fraternally yours,

C. T. KESSLER,
T. J. SMITH,
D. A. WRIGHT,
Committee.

(Unanimously approved by Local 717, August 29, 1905.)

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Wages and Cost of Living in Western Australia.

Editor The Carpenter:

I frequently receive letters warning men to stay away from certain places, as trade is dull, and sometimes from places where work is good, on the grounds, I suppose, that there is a sufficient supply of men and no newcomers wanted. This week I received a letter from Perth, Western Australia, in which my correspondent says: "We want mechanical labor, but common labor is overstocked." Wages are quoted as follows: Carpenters, rough, $12 per week, good carpenters $24 per week; stonemasons, $24; plasterers, $24; painters, common, $12; painters, good, $19; general laborers, $12 per week.

These wages are general throughout Western Australia, except in the gold fields, where they are considerably higher, while the cost of board and lodging averages $5 per week outside of the gold field. In order to give you an idea of the cost of living I will qoute the following prices: Bacon, 30 cents per pound; beef, 20 cents; bread, 6 cents per one-half loaf; butter, 25 cents per pound; cheese, 20 cents; coffee, 24 cents; mutton, 14 cents; pork, 24 cents; sugar, 5 cents; tea, 24 cents; tobacco, $1.25 per cut, and potatoes, $1.50 per bushel. These prices are, of course, higher in the gold fields.

According to the census taken April 5, 1891, there were only 917 Chinese and no Japs in the state of Western Australia; since that date the commonwealth has

practically excluded all natives of Asia, reserving the Australian commonwealth for the white race only.

Yours truly,
G. TOYNE, L. U. 815.
Haywards, Cal.

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From Pasadena, Cal.

Editor The Carpenter:

Not having seen in previous issues of The Carpenter any communications from Local 769, and having been recently elected as correspondent for this local, I will endeavor to give a brief review of conditions as they exist here.

Labor conditions in all trades is in first class condition and there is work enough to keep all workmen busy (I don't want any brother who may read this to infer that I am recommending this as a place to emigrate to get work) especially at this season of the year, as the winter months are the dull ones the same as in Eastern cities. However, if present conditions continue to exist for some years to come carpenters would not make any mistake in coming to most any section of California in the spring, say about the 1st of April, but don't come in the late fall or winter, for it will only mean disappointment to you unless you have plenty of money to pay your board. We are bound to have an influx of floaters any way, as the climatic conditions are such as to make this an ideal spot to winter in. Los Angeles, nine miles from here, is in the same fix as we are—plenty to do in summer and late fall months and a floating population in the winter, many willing to work for any old price to pay expenses.

Local 769 has a membership in good standing of 300, which practically represents a resident membership. This number will probably be increased by fifty during the next three months or during the cheap rates on transcontinental railroads.

Carpenters are receiving a minimum wage of $3.50 per eight-hour day, many brothers getting $3.75 to $4 during rush months. The best of feeling exists between contractors and men. The history of 769 shows that we have never had a strike or been locked out. All reasonable demands have been cheerfully complied with by the various contractors, and our standing with the business men and general public is second to none. We believe in being conservative in all we do, with equal justice to employer and employe. As our motto, we also aim to admit none but those of our craft who are competent to command and earn the full scale of wages.

We held our third annual Labor Day celebration on September 4 with a parade in the forenoon in which 600 union men were in line, headed by mounted police, Crown City band, mayor, city councilmen, representatives of the press of Pasadena and Los Angeles, except the Times, which is notoriously unfair to organized labor. In the afternoon we had a fine program of sports and games at Tournament Park, several thousand people being in attendance. In the evening a ball was given in Woodmen hall. Not an accident or unpleasant feature arose to mar the day, and the press and general public speak in warmest praise of our effort to provide annually a day of free entertainment for the laboring classes and their families.

Yours truly,
H. N. WOODS,
Pres. and Correspondent Local 769.

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The Trade School Recruit.

Editor The Carpenter:

The up-to-date carpenters turned out by our trade schools (save the mark) in scores after one term, with his brand new kit of nickel-plated junk, lightning screw drivers, electric drills and a bunch of lightning rods of assorted lengths attached to his skypiece, is getting to be a familiar figure in the landscapes.

With the modern craze for "hurry up" and "keep up your end," it is a case of burning the old story candle at both ends and also in the middle, the prime of life.

I sometimes wonder if Dr. Osler had our latter-day martyrs (I mean carpenters) in view when he launched his famous chloroform theory. Indeed, it would seem that a man anywhere in the forties is only fit for the old-fogy brigade.

However, we must ever remember that every dog has his day, and a short one in this lightning-change age; and the young, brand new trade school graduate journey-

man has all his own difficulties to surmount.

In order to smooth the way for youthful ambition, and in view of the fact that we have no superannuation, I would make a motion that from time to time all the "has-beens" should meet in convention in order to decide by lot, or otherwise, who should retire (gracefully) in order to make room for the trade school recruits, Dr. Osler's method or "Hari Kari" to be decided by each for himself.

If this humble suggestion should meet with your approval there could be a fighting chance for the lightning screw-driver brigade. Otherwise the "has-beens" back to the woods for them.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES BARRY, L. U. 509.

New York City.

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A Few Thoughts for Serious Consideration.

Editor The Carpenter:

The time has arrived in the history of our grand organization when changes regarding our finances must necessarily be made if we desire to keep in the front ranks of organized labor.

Our death rate is increasing at such an alarming rate that the older members are viewing it with apprehension and some of them are wondering if this will prevail (which it surely will), whether the funds will be sufficient to pay their families the benefit due them when the time comes for them to answer the last call of the Master Carpenter. This is a matter that affects every member, and it should be our duty towards the pioneers of this organization to see that their families are protected and that sufficient funds are on hand to pay the benefits they are entitled to. Let us make our older members stay on earth as happy as we possibly can and not act as some of our employers do. It seems strange that after the hours have been reduced, the wages advanced to nearly double what it was twenty years ago, the dues we pay into the organization are practically the same. The cost of living has increased double what it was. Then, brothers, in all fairness, what would we be today without our organization? Worse than chattel slaves! Why not pay a portion of your increased wages into the union so that we can make further progress. By paying sufficient dues we could be able to pay our members on strike at least two-thirds of their wages. At present, as we all know, the General Office is not able on 20 cents per month to do all they would like to. It is an assured fact that a member on strike can not live and keep his family on one dollar per day, and there are times when he does not get even that. If we had a large fund on hand we would not have occasion to order strikes so often and the employers would be more considerate. If you will stop and figure up the amount of money your local receives for death and disability benefits and the amount you pay into the General Office as per capita tax, you would wonder how the organization is run and kept alive.

All other expenses are increasing accordingly, and we must expect it—even the fraternal organizations have to make changes occasionally to meet new conditions and we must do the same.

Every locality is crying for organizers; there is, indeed, lots of work for what organizers we have, and more besides. I am of the firm belief that organizers should be selected from the best men in the organization, men who know the craft from A to Z, and who are not afraid to express their opinion; men who are not bound up with self-admiration. Wherever you go you will hear organizers criticised and in some cases they may have good reasons for doing so. Still, if certain things were explained to them they might see it in a different light. No one ought to find fault with being criticised in a local union, but the greatest trouble we have there is too much fault-finding outside the hall, where outsiders can hear the critics, generally being members who should know better.

It was nothing for members fifteen years ago to work for the organization night and day for no recompense whatever other than the consciousness to better the conditions of the craft. Now the spirit seems to be: No work unless I get pay. Brothers, this is not the true spirit of a trade unionist; every member should be willing to sacrifice a little in this movement without being mercenary.

The greatest enemy we have to fight to-

day is not the employer—it is the men who carry a union card in their pocket and don't know what it signifies. If all the members were united we could secure any concessions from our employers we desire in reason. The employers are aware of the unfraternal spirit existing among some of our members, and through having this information they don't have the respect for the unions they would if a more harmonious and fraternal feeling would exist.

In conclusion let me say that I was very sorry to see the amendment to our laws defeated regarding members paying 25 cents per year for the journal and have it mailed to their home. I believe it is worth far more than the 25 cents, and I would like to suggest that the General Secretary insert in the journal a notice requesting all members desiring The Carpenter mailed to their homes for so much per year to send their names and home address to the General Office, and if sufficient names are forwarded to commence this method. Let the General Secretary notify those who have signified their intentions through the journal when he will be ready to mail them to their homes.

I am willing to put my name on the list and I will do all in my power to get all I can to do likewise.

This will start the ball rolling and will eventually end in every man to follow suit. Let every member do his duty by trying to educate his fellow-craftsman up to the standard of trades unionism and we will have no fear of the future.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. POTTS, L. U. 33.

Boston, Mass.

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From Pottsville, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

We are getting along nicely. Our finances are on the increase and we are constantly gaining in membership. Local Union 228 is keeping its old stand by hustling and spreading the spirit of unionism among the craft. We are 131 strong, in good standing, and ere long expect to reach the 150 mark. On the 7th of September we initiated eight new members and had the largest attendance in the history of the local union.

At this same meeting a vote was taken on the amendment to Section 55 of our General Constitution, resulting in a unanimous vote in favor, which certainly shows the willingness of our membership to help our U. B. and the G. E. B. out of the present difficulty. After all the business was transacted the members fell in line and marched to a nearby restaurant for the edification of the inner man with the good things of the season.

Brother D. A. Post was our distinguished guest; he entertained the boys with a fine speech, telling them of the conditions of the craft throughout the territory he recently had the pleasure of visiting.

Trade is brisk here at present, as it is in most all other parts of the country at this time, everybody having plenty of work.

The members of our local union have no complaint to make; on the contrary, they speak in commendable terms of the good the local union has done for them in reducing the daily hours of toil and raising the price of their labor.

Hoping that I am not taking up too much space in the columns of our valuable journal, I will close, wishing prosperity to all sister local unions throughout the United States, Canada, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, hoping that the U. B. will soon spread to other foreign shores, enlighten our downtrodden craftsmen and help them to rise to a living platform.

Faternally yours,

H. C. STEIDLE, R. S. L. U. 228.

Pottsville, Pa.

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Some Words of Admonition.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am often thinking of the early days of our U. B. and the brotherly respect we had for each other when we were first organized. At that time we were always mindful of the obligation we took—not to wrong a brother or see a brother wronged.

Do we today live up to this obligation? I am sorry to say that many of us do not. These brothers remind me of a young wasp. These little animals are bigger when they first make their appearance in the world than they are at any time afterwards. So it seems to be with some of our members—when they first join the organization they are bigger than after a year or so has

elapsed. Such should not occur; we should grow stronger every day; we should uphold the banner of brotherhood at all times and do to our brothers as we would have them to do to us. Let us ask ourselves candidly: Are we doing our full duty, and are we doing everything possible for the furtherance of and in support of our cause, or are we pulling down what other good brothers have built up?

We should confess that we have not been doing all that we could and should have done and make up our minds that from this time on we will earnestly endeavor to do better.

Here in our Local Union 1740 of Gwynn, Ark., complaints have repeatedly been made about some of our officers not doing their duty. Other members complain of having been put to much trouble in finding the officers after coming to our town. I could not say whether or not any of our officers are guilty of any offense or dereliction of duty, but I do say that any of our officers or organizers should show the members and the contractors that they are in for business on behalf of the membership, and not the members in for business in the interest of any officer or organizer. The time is fast approaching when we will need all the strength we have. We should therefore not waste our strength beforehand by petty quarrels or neglect of duty.

Let us understand each other and act in harmony with each other in the interest of all concerned. Let us accept the opportunities in due time that God is extending to us, for else we will be deprived of them. Let us get in the right way and press forward—the prize is always at the end of the race. May God help us is my prayer.

W. S. H. TALLESON,
Gwynn, Ark. F. S. L. U. 1740.

In Reply to Brother M. J. O'Brien.

Editor The Carpenter:

Permit me to say a few words in reply to Brother Michael J. O'Brien's article published in the August number of our journal, wherein he severely criticises the arguments set forth in my letter, headed "Benefits Should Be Alike for Old and Young," appearing in the May issue. I absolutely repudiate the insinuation that I, for one, joined the union for what I could get out of it. I still believe it to be an injustice to demand the same amount of per capita tax from a superannuated and semi-beneficial member that a full beneficial member, below fifty years of age, has to pay. And as regards Brother O'Brien's remarks that I was criticising and finding fault with the union I say, God forbid it. I love unionism too well and have been a member of the union ever since it has been organized here in Key West, and still intend to stick to it as long as I live.

It is a well known fact that the young die as well as the old, and so it is in our U. B. My advanced age will certainly not keep me out of it, and if anyone has a right and a cause to object to the provisions of our Constitution pertaining to per capita and to benefits it ought to be the membership at large. For, while superannuated members pay the same amount of tax to headquarters they pay a smaller amount of dues to their local union.

In my case it is 30 cents per month, while the younger members of my local union pay 50 cents. Deducting the 20 cents per capita from my dues, there are only 10 cents left for the local union. I further repudiate the insinuation that ignorance on my part kept me from joining the union before my fiftieth year of age. At that time there was no union for me to join; but as soon as there was a chance to establish a union here in Key West, I became one of its organizers and promoters. As I said before, I intend to hold to the union as long as I live—I have it too much at heart to think of leaving it.

However, we can not expect to be all of the same mind, and as I am paying the same amount of per capita to headquarters that any other brother does, I thought it was but right and just that I should receive the same benefits. If the U. B. holds different views in the matter, that shall not cause me to abandon the union.

In my letter published in the May Carpenter I simply expressed my opinon on the distinction made in our Constitution between old and young members. I think it to be not more than right that I should form an opinion of my own, the same as any other brother in our U. B., and if that opinion differs from that of others, I don't

want to be called down as ignorant. Still remaining a brother in fraternity and unionism, I am,

Fraternally yours,
E. BAKER, L. U. 1137.
Key West, Fla.

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The Seattle Building Trades Unions.

(Published upon request of special committee of Seattle Building Trades Unions.)

To All Business Men of Seattle:

We address you this communication with the belief that if you are not a member of the Citizens' Alliance, you have been solicited to become such.

As we understand the proposition, this is an organization fostered by large manufacturing interests throughout the country with a view of reducing the wages of the working people to the lowest possible level in order that said manufacturers may be more nearly able to compete with other manufacturing nations of the world.

If such be the case Seattle business men can not be greatly interested in giving support to such organization.

All business men must recognize the fact that it is owing to the good wages paid in this city that we are fairly prosperous.

From the time that the working men began to organize in Seattle business became better; do not be deluded with the idea that wages would be as good if there were no organizations, or that business would be as good if wages were half what they are now.

Good wages paid have far more to do with our prosperity than we imagine. This city is supported in the main by wage workers; cut in half their earnings and you cut in half the trade of the average business man.

Place wages back to where they were before there were any organizations among the workers, then see where your business will go; where there is one vacant house now there will be twenty then, and any reasonable person will concede that there are enough of them vacant now.

We are not saying to you that labor unions are infallible; we know that they often make mistakes; but we are doing all we can to work in harmony with the public and at the same time secure a recompense for our toil that will enable us to support our families in comfort.

It is all very well to refer to the "freedom of contract," "American citizenship," etc., but do not delude yourself with the belief that you can do that which will get us down to soup-house wages and that you will then have just as much good business as you have now.

Ask this question to yourself and answer it to yourself in a fair, square manner, "Am I so anxious to assist a hired man to promote the Citizens' Alliance that I am willing to sacrifice half my own business?"

Here is the proposition straight and plain: An agent for an outside concern with which you have no concern comes to you and requests you to assist in paying him a high salary so he can break up the labor unions and deprive you of half the money we are paying to you in trade; is it a good business proposition for you to support him? Is it?

We kindly request that you consider this carefully; we do not think this alliance is a good thing for you or for us; we have the indisputable evidence that it is not a good thing for the business people of Seattle; in a few days we will offer it to you for your own judgment.

Very respectfully submitted,
SPECIAL EXECUTIVE COM.,
Building Trades Unions.

Is it not far more appalling that in the midst of this unparalleled prosperity, while the wealth of Croesus is being added to the wealth of those who have, and the great majority of our workers are well paid, well fed and well housed, that there is still a submerged tenth of our people living in such grinding poverty and unwholesome want that it blunts their own intelligence and dwarfs and cripples both the minds and bodies of their children.

No matter how much trades-unionism may be abused and its leaders libeled, the fact remains undisputed and unshaken that the union is the uplifting factor of the working man and that the advancement of the toiler is directly the result of organization's power and influence.

News Notes from Local Unions

Red Bank, N. J.—Trade is still very dull around here and there appears to be no prospect for any improvement. One-half of our members, and some non-union, are away from here in search of means to keep their families from want.

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Ft. Worth, Tex.—As a warning to migrating carpenters we will state that, while the daily papers here have been advertising for more carpenters, the town is already full of idle men. We would advise all traveling brothers to stay away from here at present.

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Loveland, Colo.—Our local union is in good shape; we have taken in quite a number of new members of late; of course we have some kickers, but this will happen in any organization. Our journal, The Carpenter, is a grand book; surely the U. B. ought to feel proud of it.

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Bingham Canyon, Utah.—We have raised our wages from $4 per day to 50 cents per hour, or $4.50 per day of nine hours, and have established a weekly payday. Since we organized in July last we have succeeded in getting practically all carpenters in camp to join our local union.

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Ridgeway, Pa.—Hyde-Murphy Co., a firm doing business in this place, has entered into an agreement with L. U. 947 and is now fair to organized labor. These people have opposed unionism for the past three years, especially the Carpenters' Union. Now they have all of their carpenters in the union and will have no others on their work; hence, there is much rejoicing in our ranks. It has been a hard, long fight, but the results are well worth the effort. We have every reason to believe that this firm will now be as strong for us as they formerly were against us.

Brunswick, Ga.—This is a good place for carpenters to stay away; work is fairly good, but builders' material is so scarce here and so difficult to obtain that as a consequence it is impossible for us to work full time. Migrating brothers are earnestly advised to wend their way to other fields for the present.

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Waterbury, Conn.—Carpenters are requested to keep away from this city. Our members have been on strike for the past sixteen months against the open shop. Pay no attention to fake advertisements; those desiring reliable information as to conditions here should write to the recording secretary of our local union.

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Charleston, S. C.—Work here is not very brisk, and as we have as yet not altogether succeeded in establishing a decent minimum wage, all traveling brothers will confer a favor upon us by staying away. We have a D. C. embracing three local unions, 52, 159 and 577 composed of ship carpenters. We are working nine hours per day.

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St. Augustine, Fla.—We have had a good summer, every one of us being kept busy. Some of our boys thought when we established the eight-hour day on April 1 ultimo, that we were driving the work out of town and that we had to starve. On the contrary, we all had work for considerable time to come. The plumbers secured the eight hours on September 1 last.

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Cranbrook, B. C.—Local Union 1241 is getting along very well this season, thanks to the ardent endeavors of Brother D. D. McIntosh, our district organizer. He was with us on August 3 and initiated four new members. More have been added since and we hope to have all the non-

union men in town in the near future. Work is fair, with about enough men to fill the demand.

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Roswell, New Mexico.—Craftsmen are advised to pay no attention to advertisements from this town calling for carpenters, as we have a strike on here as a result of our difficulties with the firm of Pearce & Bixby; they are advertising for men. We have nearly all the men at work, but an influx of more men would jeopardize our cause, and the newcomers would certainly be disappointed in securing work on any union job.

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Mt. Kisko, N. Y.—The local union in this little town is doing fairly well. We have nearly fifty members on our roll, but we are sorry to say that it is almost impossible to get them to attend our meetings. We shall celebrate Labor Day by a clam bake, which, as far as indications go, bids fair to be a success. We must congratulate the editor and officers on the new cover and style of our official journal, The Carpenter. It is very neat and an up-to-date publication.

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Titusville, Fla.—Being well organized now, and our local union in good working order, we are turning our eyes to some of the surrounding cities, believing that with the assistance of a general organizer the craft in these localities can be organized also. Dayton, to the north, is organized, but Sanford, to the northwest, is not. Neither is Cocoa, Eau Gallie, Melbourn and Ft. Pierce, to the south of us. Sanford, we think, is large enough to get up a local union of their own. It is about forty-five miles from here. Ft. Pierce is about eighty-five miles to the south. It has several boat-building and wagon shops and enough carpenters to organize. Cocoa, Eau Gallie and Melbourn are about eighteen, thirty-five and thirty-nine miles, respectively, to the south of us, and while it may not be possible for any one of them to organize by themselves, they could combine together.

✣ ✣ ✣

Norfolk, Va.—Brothers will please take notice that it will require at least one year before any carpenters are wanted on the Jamestown exposition grounds. At present, though not a man is wanted, many men are coming here only to be disappointed, and the result follows—they are stranded and become a burden to our members of this city. If we are left alone for a while we will be in a position to take care of visiting brothers and at the same time secure an advance in wages. Stay away from Norfolk, Va., until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Bradentown, Fla.—Conditions here at this time are so unsatisfactory that we must warn traveling brothers not to come on here, but rather give this place a wide berth. Work in this vicinity has been very scarce for some time, it is very slack even at present and no improvement in sight. Many of our best men are idle and some were compelled to take out clearances for other localities. We are in fear of trouble this coming fall. Stay away! We had a very nice parade on Labor Day and some very fine speeches by our distinguished guest, Brother Gratten. Notwithstanding the dull times, we are increasing in membership and there is scarcely a non-union carpenter in our little town.

✣ ✣ ✣

Missing Members.

Henry Klinkman of L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., is missing since July 22, 1905, and no trace has been found of him. He is fifty years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs between 180 and 190 pounds, has dark hair sprinkled with gray, grayish blue eyes and sandy mustache. Any brother or reader who may locate him will render an inestimable service to his heartbroken wife by communicating with

CHAS. FRY, R. S.
4320 Oregon Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Charles E. Perry, a carpenter by trade, who three or four years ago joined a Lake Placid local union, is inquired for by his son. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by

HOMER H. PERRY.
58 Harlem Ave., Carbondale, Pa.

F. A. Haninger of L. U. 201, Wichita, Kan., left town on June 30 in search of work and has not been heard from since. He is twenty-eight years of age;

5 feet 9 inches in height, weighs about 165 pounds, is smooth-shaven. Any information as to his whereabouts will be highly appreciated and gratefully received by his sorrowing wife and mother. Kindly address MRS. F. A. HANINGER.
346 Sherman Ave., Wichita, Kan.

Caleb Day, a member of L. U. 240, New York City, is missing. Any one knowing his present whereabouts will please notify his wife, as matters of importance are awaiting him. Adress
MRS. CALEB DAY.
344 E. 77th St., New York City, N. Y.

✣ ✣ ✣

Notice to Carpenters.

Be on the lookout for John J. McLean, and in case he locates anywhere, kindly notify L. U. 65 of Perth Amboy, N. J. He left his wife and four children without any means of support and L. U. 65 is anxious to see him brought to justice. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, quite slender, has black curly hair, smooth face, is quite smart-appearing and a good talker. He drinks heavily when he has the price. In case of locating him, kindly notify the local union and we will do the rest. J. L. DONEHUE, Bus. Agt.
9 Maple St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Beams Supporting Brick Walls.

When the masonry alone, without any floor attachment, is supported, the load on the girder will vary according to several conditions.

If the masonry is not thoroughly bonded together throughout, or if great inflexibility is desired, it may be necessary to consider the whole mass of wall as sustained by the girder.

If the wall has no openings, and the brick is laid with the usual bond, the material incumbent on the girder would be indicated by the dark line-height, one-fourth of the span. It is best to consider this a triangle, whose height equals one-third of the span, as in lower dotted line, and as the weight of brick wall is nearly ten pounds per square foot for each inch in thickness, from these data we find the bending stress on the beam to be the same as that caused by a distributed load, in pounds equal to 25 x square of span in feet x thickness of wall in inches.—National Builder.

How a Church Protects a City.

A leading furniture manufacturer of this city, a man whose shrewdness and far-sightedness have given him and his family name more than a national reputation, long ago placed himself on record, writes Mr. E. A. Stowe of Grand Rapids, with the statement that if the furniture industry of Grand Rapids ever reached a point when it was dominated by the union the industry would be doomed and the growth of the city would be effectually checked. Happily, that condition is likely never to confront us, because of the uncompromising attitude of the Christian Reformed Church on the subject of secret societies and the interdict it imposes on its members taking the oath which every applicant has to register who joins the union. The Biblical injunction "Swear not at all" is an effectual barrier between the workman and the union, insuring industrial peace for Grand Rapids and continued prosperity for the manufacturer and worker alike.—Record and Guide.

Creditors Can Garnishee Wages.

Governor Higgins signed the Monroe garnishee bill on April 11. The measure got through after a long fight in the Assembly. This bill has been before the Legislature in one form and another for several years, urged by retail merchants. The salary of any person who receives a weekly stipend, salary, or wage of $12 or more, may be attached for debt. This bill will affect hundreds of thousands of wage earners throughout the State.—Record and Guide.

There was recently completed at Troyes, France, a church which was begun in the third century and has therefore taken 1,600 years to build. The foundations were laid during the lifetime of Pope Urban and though the structure has long been consecrated the last remaining stones were laid the present year. The church is said to be a gem of Gothic architecture.—Carpentry and Building.

Craft Problems

Craze for Metal Brackets, Pots, Stands, Etc.

(By George Rice.)

Cast iron, wrought iron, galvanized iron, brass, bronze and various other metal brackets, stands and classes of household ornaments may be found in service now.



Fig. 1.

This is indeed the metal age in this direction. Your correspondent has undertaken to describe some of these simply constructed metallic house furnishings. Practically the majority of the articles are the old

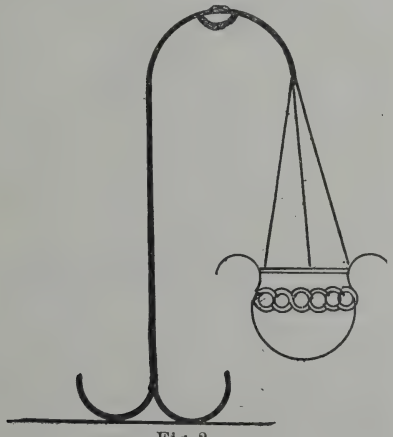


Fig. 2.

wood devices remade in metal. The common bracket, the artistic flowers support, the gong device, and the like, and modeled from metal instead of from the materials usually employed. The work of the designing is ordinarily done at the works where the articles are made. I called at some of these places and found that strips of wrought iron, half an inch wide and eighth of an inch in thickness were utilized for much of the work. These strips are bent cold on forms and the pieces are riveted or brazed together to form the de-



Fig. 3.

sign. This work is often done at home. The apparatus is simple. A few wood molds, a vise, a hammer and some cheap brazing tools are all that are required. Figure 1 is a drawing of one of the tpyical patterns of metal brackets constructed from the narrow strips of metal. These brackets, if made of iron, are usually col-

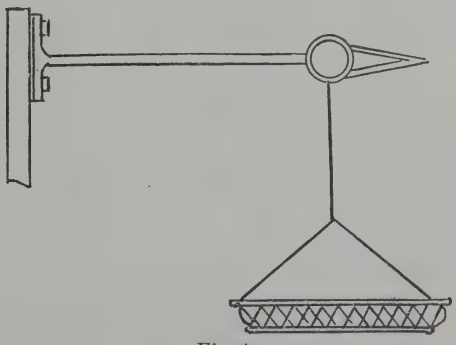


Fig. 4.

ored black. From two to four brackets are used for the supporting of the shelf. Then these styles of brackets are used for hanging a picture out from the wall, as is the custom in some of the modern artistically arranged rooms.

Figure 2 is a sketching of a three-footed supporting stand for a flower pot. These stands are made with the two pieces or three pieces of metal forming the supporting legs, riveted or brazed together up the full length of the upright shaft. This shaft is then looped over at the top and dropped down to connect with the supports of the pot as shown. It makes a

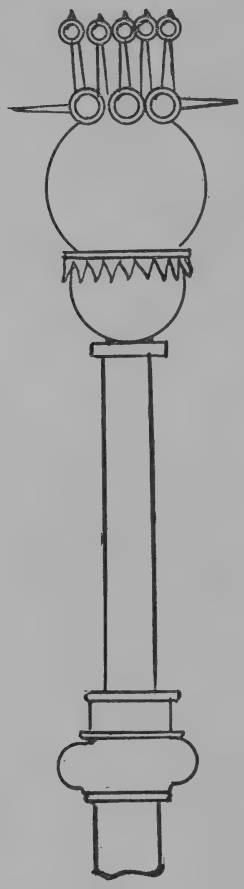


Fig. 5.

simple and neat affair. I noticed a number of oddly worded and designed signs of welcome in some of the ornamentally fitted modern rooms. One I observed stated that "Pa says the lights in the parlor must be turned out at 11 o'clock." The frame work of many of these signs is designed from metal. The metallic strips are shaped into ovals, angles and various descriptions of rooms and are adjusted so as to produce a frame for the inscription. That in Figure 3 is one of invitation. Other kinds are observed, some of which are very interesting reading matter. In fact, the host or hostess can produce many comical effects with these signs, as they are never taken seriously. I visited one house that

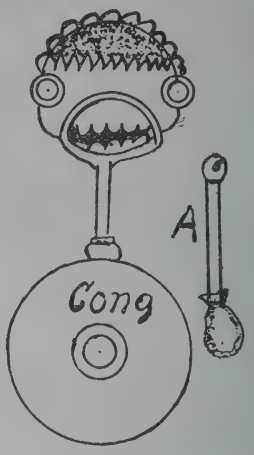


Fig. 6.

caused me merriment during the entire period I was there. Upon entering the parlor two electrical lights bloomed forth a greenish glare from the eye sockets of a skull over a picture. Another picture dropped forward as the door opened and a cord was released, exhibiting on the back of the picture, another view, representing



Fig. 7.

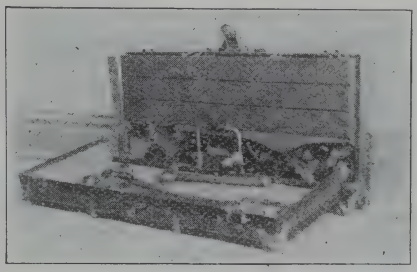
something just the contrary to that depicted on the front canvas of the picture. Kindred comical illusive suggestions cropped up and I felt highly entertained. Metal work is also utilized in the modern household decorative science as a means for hanging articles, as shown in Figure 4. The supporting fixture is made to be attached to the wall with screws, as shown.

Then to the end of the spear-point like affair is hung tne card basket or other articles. I entered one house, touched the electric bell, an arm swung out toward me, on the point of which was supported a card case and on the upper rim of the case was inscribed, "Not at home. Your card please." I deposited my card and stepped away and the supporting metal arm swung back of the door in position again. I turned to go, when I met the host on the steps and he invited me in to see how the thing operated. By throwing a lever every time he went out a clutch was put into connection with a rod joining a treadle affair under the door mat. Therefore, anyone stepping upon the door mat caused the mechanism to work, and the arm would swing around, exhibit the card basket and sign. Then as soon as the visitor stepped off from the mat the action of the mechanism caused the card basket to return to its place. Ornamental designs in metal posts, decorations for halls, arches, alcoves, and in fact all portions of the home may be seen in practical use in these days of intricate and strange artistic effects. Some of the designs are quite wild in their construction. But they serve to amuse the visitors a little while, and that is satisfactory to the host. I know of some well-to-do people who have spent considerable money on these iron and brass fixings, solely for entertaining purposes. I saw one clock that cost $600 to cause a stuffed dog to come out and bark when it struck the hour. Figure 5 illustrates one of the metal designs of posts I observed in the hall of the rich man. These were made of common cast iron, moulded. But the entrance ornaments were all gilded. The iron was colored a jet black, almost like enamel, and the round tips of the parts, the decorative work, the points, were all given a nickeled effect by a sort of a silver plate. Figure 6 illustrates a gong which I noticed hung to the front door of a residence. These gongs with the fantastic head effects for the upper portion of the affair are originally from the Philippine Islands. The Spanish and the Filipino use these gongs instead of the bells we are accustomed to in America. The native usually forges the gong from a brasslike metal and the gong possesses a hollow ringing sound that can be heard a long distance. The head or upper part of the gong is always more or less artistically decorated in metal effect as represented. The gong is then hung just outside the door with the stick near by. This stick is made with a skin-bound head, as at a, and with this stick the visitor pounds upon the gong until some one responds. Figure 7 is a sketch of a flower stand of metal strips. The hot house people have done considerable business in these types of flower stands. They are made of heavier stock than the flower stands of wire we are accustomed to see. Quite a large variety of designs are made.

A Sample Case Tool Chest.

Editor The Carpenter:

Having seen several "chests" in The Carpenter from time to time, I send the inclosed photo and description of my



"sample case chest" for the benefit of the members of our U. B., should you decide it worthy of a place in The Carpenter.

It looks well, holds a surprising amount of tools and can be carried on the cars like a grip, saving expressage or excess baggage.

It is 32½ inches long, 16 inches high and 5 inches wide (inside dimensions); the three tills are each 2½ inches deep and 4 inches wide, leaving an inch space for saws buttoned on lid. The tills are supported by angle irons securely riveted to ends of box and are also held in place when chest is closed by a similar piece of angle iron one inch long nailed on the end of tills and protruding between lid and box.

The lid holds a pair of hand saws, compass and coping saws, with room for small

back or string saw securely buttoned in place with flush buttons.

The 24-inch jointer and stair router are hung upside down in the plane box, which also holds a fare, smoothe, block, rabbet, fluting, plow and butt router planes, besides a bench scraper, brace, square, hammer, hand ax and apron.

Brothers of the U. B. are welcome to the design, and if they can beat it, I would like to be shown how.

M'CLUER H. PARKER.

Denver, Colo.

Spacing Posts and Balusters.

(By W. C. B. Randolph.)

As simple as it seems when once understood, it has bothered many a young carpenter to quickly and accurately space for posts and balusters, without resorting to the slow and unscientific way of repeated trials and guesses.

Figure 1 shows a barn sill 56 feet long, which is to have five 8x8-inch posts, spaced so that the stalls between posts will all be the same width.

Now with five posts there will be four spaces of 14 feet each. But if we begin at one end of the sill and space four 14-foot spaces, we will find that the distance between the corner post and the one next to it is less than the distance between the second and the third, or the third and fourth.

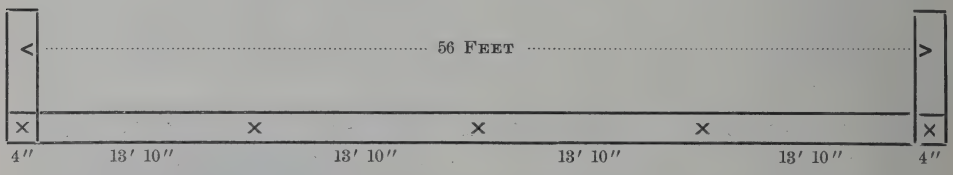
Why is thus? Because, if we begin measuring from the extreme end of the sill we shorten the distance between that and the next post by just half the thickness of the post. For in spacing we measure to the centers of the posts inside but from one side of the post at the end.

This would always cause a difference of half the thickness of the post in the first and last spaces.

Now to obviate this difficulty deduct eight inches, the width of the post, from the length of the barn, thus: 56 feet equals 672.8 inches equals 664 inches, 664 divided by 4, the number of spaces, equals 166 inches, or 13 feet 10 inches, the distance between the centers of all the posts alike. But in spacing off the sill for the post mark off the square for the corner post and begin measuring the 13 feet 10 inches from the center of that square, for it is now the centers we are getting and which makes all the posts equal distances apart.

Or to put the same thing in another form: The distance between the posts would be fourteen feet if the post had no thickness at all. But they do have a thickness of eight inches, so we divide the thickness of the post, 8 inches, by 4, which equals 2 inches.

Now subtract that from 14 feet, which leaves 13 feet 10 inches, the distance apart



from centers. If the post is 6x6 inches, divide 6 by 4 equals 1½ inch, and subtract that from 14 feet, and so on, for any sized post.

This same plan will work for spacing balusters, if a given number is required. But where the distance apart is given which may be spaced approximately, then it is probably best to set the dividers to the given distance plus the thickness of the baluster, and begin stepping as far back on the post as to equal the thickness of the baluster and space through to the next column.

The lost space should be the thickness of the baluster less than the divider is set for, which will give the same distance between the post and the last baluster as between all the balusters.

In stepping through this way it will be the farther side of the baluster that is found, and not its center, for we can not see to set a baluster squarely by a center point so at the stepping marks square across the rail and set the balusters to the near side of the marks which will give the proper spacing for all.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Gewerk- und andere Vereine.

Die Gewerkschaftler haben prinzipell gegen die Zugehörigkeit der Arbeiter zu anderen Vereinen, gleichviel ob diese Vergnügungs- oder Unterstützungszwecke verfolgen, nichts einzuwenden, um so weniger, wenn sich deren Mitgliedschaft aus Lohnarbeitern rekrutirt und ein engerer Verkehr mit Feinden der Arbeitecsache ausgeschlossen ist. Wir haben aber alle Ursache, ganz energischen Einspruch zu erheben, wenn den Gewerkvereinen eine untergeordnete Rolle zugewiesen wird, d. h., wenn anderen Vereinen größeres Interesse und mehr Zeit und Geldopfer dargebracht werden, als dem Gewerkvereine.

„Der Mensch muß sein Vergnügen haben," ist ein altes und wahres Sprüchwort, an dem wir gewiß nicht rütteln wollen. Der Arbeiter und die Seinigen bedürfen nach des Tages Mühe und Last der Zerstreuung innerhalb und außerhalb ihrer Behausung. Sie bedürfen des gesellschaftlichen Verkehrs und der Unterhaltung mit Freunden, um nicht zu versauern und die Lebensgeister frisch zu erhalten.

Die Gewerkvereine aber, wenn sie ihrer Aufgabe gerecht werden wollen, können sich nur ausnahmsweise mit der Veranstaltung von Festlichkeiten und Bereitung anderer Vergnügungsgelegenheiten befassen. Daher kommt es, daß viele ihrer Mitglieder, die musikalisch veranlagt sind, Gesang-Vereinen angehören, und Andere Vergnügungs-Vereinen oder Clubs, die ihnen öfters Gelegenheit bieten, sich und ihren Familien für geringe Kosten einige Stunden der Zerstreuung zu verschaffen. Gegen die Zugehörigkeit zu derartigen Vereinen kann vom gewerkschaftlichen Standpunkte aus also keinerlei Einwand erhoben werden. Aber wir müssen die beklagenswerthe Thatsache konstatiren, daß es viele Gewerkschaftsangehörige giebt, deren ganzes Dichten und Trachten auf den Gesang-, Vergnügungs- oder Kranken-Verein gerichtet ist, die um keinen Preis eine Singstunde oder Club-Versammlung versäumen möchten, aber den Union-Versammlungen nur, wenn Nichterscheinen mit Strafe belegt ist, beiwohnen. Diese Mitglieder sind stets bereit, in anderen Vereinen ein Amt zu bekleiden, wenn sie aber in der Union für ein Amt kandidiren sollen, so machen sie alle möglichen Ausflüchte und zeigen sich als Drückeberger. Auch ist schon sehr häufig die Klage laut geworden, daß sich unter den Mitgliedern, die einem anderen Vereine angehören, ein gewisser Corpsgeist gebildet, unter dessen Einfluß die nichtzugehörenden Mitglieder, besonders bei dem Suchen nach Arbeitsgelegenheit, zu leiden hätten, d. h. daß sich die zugehörigen Mitglieder eifrig bemühten, dem Sanges-, Club- oder Logenbruder zur Erlangung von Beschäftigung behülflich zu sein, dagegen aber dem außenstehenden Bruder die kalte Schulter zeigten. Der Arbeits-Nachweis ist eine rein gewerkliche Frage, eine Pflicht, der sich ein jedes Gewerkschaftsmitglied unterziehen, und ein Recht, das Jedem ohne Unterschied zu Gute kommen muß. Ein solcher Corpsgeist steht im Widerspruch mit den Gewerks-Regeln und Prinzipien und ist somit von jedem wahren Gewerkschaftler zu bekämpfen.

Gegen die Zugehörigkeit der Gewerkschafts-Milglieder zu Unterstützungs-Vereinen kann ebensowenig wie bezüglich Vergnügungs-Vereinen berechtigter Einwand erhoben werden. Denn einestheils wird von vielen Gewerk-Vereinen keinerlei Unterstützung in Krankheits- oder Sterbefällen gewährt und anderntheils ist da, wo eine Unterstützung gewährt wird, der Betrag so gering, daß derselbe im Krankheitsfalle des Mitgliedes nicht zur Bestreitung des Lebensunterhaltes desselben oder seiner Familie hinreichend ist und nicht hoch genug, um im Sterbefalle die Familie vor der bittersten Noth zu bewahren.

Unter diesen Umständen ist jedem Gewerkschafts-Angehörigen der Anschluß an eine Kranken- oder Sterbekasse sogar zu empfehlen. Aber wer hätte nicht schon die Bekanntschaft eines fanatischen Logenbruders gemacht, der in seinem Unterstützungs-Verein oder seiner Loge sein Ein und Alles sieht, der keiner anderen Frage, als einer solchen, die mit der Loge in Verbindung steht, zugänglich ist, nur hierfür Interesse hegt, den Gewerkschaftsfragen gleichgültig gegenübersteht, sich der Union nur dann

erinnert, wenn er beschäftigungslos ist und weidlich über die Union loszieht, wenn sie ihm nicht sofort Arbeit nachzuweisen vermag?

Wir wollen gerne zugeben, daß fanatische Logen-, Sanges- oder Clubbrüder in den betreffenden Vereinen keine Regel sondern eine Ausnahme bilden, immerhin aber beweist das Vorhandensein solcher Brüder, daß sich die Erkenntniß der Thatsache, daß der Gewerkverein für den Arbeiter die wichtigste und nützlichste aller Vereinigungen ist, in den Unterstützungs- und Vergnügungs-Vereinen noch nicht durchgerungen hat.

Umso erfreulicher ist es für uns, hier darauf aufmerksam machen zu können, daß in diesem Lande eine nationale Krankenkasse rein proletarischen Charakters besteht, welche sich bemüht, der gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung dadurch Vorschub zu leisten, daß sie nur Mitglieder aufnimmt, die der Organisation ihres betreffenden Gewerkes angehören. Auch giebt es eine Anzahl Gesangvereine, welche die Mitgliedschaft in einer Union zur Aufnahme-Bedingung machen. Doch sind das nur löbliche und daher allen Arbeitern zur Nachahmung zu empfehlende Ausnahmen. Die meisten der Unterstützungs- und Vergnügungs-Vereine Amerikas sind aus heterogenen Elementen zusammengesetzt, aus Arbeitgebern, Geschäftsleuten und Arbeitern; es darf uns daher nicht Wunder nehmen, wenn in einer so zusammengewürfelten Gesellschaft auf Arbeiter-Interessen und die Arbeiter-Bewegung keine Rücksicht genommen wird. Nur ist es fast unbegreiflich, daß sich bei dem heute wogenden ökonomischen und politischen Interessenkampfe noch Arbeiter zu einer solchen Bettgenossenschaft herbeilassen können, bei der das Interesse für die Gewerksorganisation unfehlbar Abbruch leiden muß und vor der wir entschieden warnen müssen.

Es ist die höchste Zeit und die heiligste Pflicht aller Gewerkschaftler, die den Zweck und die Aufgabe der Gewerkvereine begriffen haben, den fanatischen Logen-, Sanges- oder Clubbrüdern klar zu machen, daß sie es der Gewerksorganisation zu verdanken haben, wenn sie in der Lage sind, einem Vergnügungs- oder Unterstützungs-Verein anzugehören, ihre Beiträge an dieselben zu entrichten und an den von denselben gewährten Vergnügungs-Gelegenheiten und anderen Vortheilen Theil zu nehmen. Ohne die Gewerks Organisation, welche dem Arbeiter höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit erkämpft, wäre dies unmöglich, und der Arbeiter, der die Interessen der Gewerksorganisation den Interessen anderer Vereine hintenansetzt, schädigt nicht nur sich selbst, sondern seine Familie und seine Gewerksgenossen.

Zu diesen Ermahnungen sehen wir uns schon deshalb veranlaßt, weil uns die Statistik der Unterstützungs-Vereine, zu denen wir auch die Lebensversicherungen rechnen müssen, belehrt, daß deren Mitgliedschaft viel beständiger ist und die festgesetzten Beiträge, die zuweilen beträchtliche sind, viel regelmäßiger entrichtet werden, als in den Gewerkvereinen.

Nachdem wir im Vorangehenden die Nützlichkeit der Vergnügungs- und Unterstützungsvereine anerkannt und die Zugehörigkeit zu denselben, insofern sich deren Mitgliedschaft aus Arbeitern rekrutirt, befürwortet haben, glauben wir gegen den Vorwurf, daß wir der Nachlässigkeit gegenüber anderen Vereinen das Wort redeten, gefeit zu sein. Wir wollen hier nicht der Nachlässigkeit in irgend welcher Beziehung das Wort reden, sondern treuer Pflichterfüllung, und zwar in erster Linie treuer und strenger Pflichterfüllung gegenüber dem Verein, von dem unser und das Wohl unserer Familien abhängt, gegenüber dem Gewerkverein.

Wenn die Blätter fallen . . .

Wenn die Blätter fallen und die Bäume ihre dürr gewordenen Aeste gegen Himmel strecken, wenn das Quecksilber im Thermometer zusammenkriecht, weil die Luft rauh geworden, wenn die Sonnenstrahlen matt herniederglänzen, dann geht es wie eine große, leise Klagemelodie durch unsere belebte Welt. Der aufmerksame Horcher und überhaupt alle Jene, welche nicht gedanken- und empfindungslos an den bunten Erscheinungen der Natur vorübergehen, sie hören das Lied vom Werden und Vergehen der organischen Wesen. Das große Sterben in Feld und Wald, von jeher ein Lieblingsthema der Dichter, ist für den empfänglichen Menschen immer etwas Stimmungsvolles. Es drängen sich ihm Vergleiche zum Menschenleben auf, das geradeso dem Wechsel unterworfen ist, wie alles Lebende in der Natur. Er schreitet über das welkende Laub dahin und gedenkt der Zeit, da das Leben auch über unsere Gräber dahinschreiten wird, achtlos, gleichgültig und ohne Erbarmen. Was ist jeder Einzelne von uns, als ein kleines Blättchen im großen Menschenwalde? Eine handvoll Erde, ein leichtes Häufchen Stoffes, ein unsagbar geringer Theil jenes mächtigen Alls das wir um uns haben.

Und wissen wir nicht auch längst, daß der einzelne Mensch fast völlig machtlos und dem all-

gemeinen Geschehen gegenüber genau dasselbe ist, wie ein Blatt am Baume, das vom Winde bewegt wird? Gewiß, eines haftet fester am Zweige als das andere, und dennoch fallen sie alle herab und werden zertreten, verfaulen im Grunde, um den Stoff zu neuem Erstehen zu geben. Wie viele Menschen halten sich nicht auch tapfer gegen die Unbilden des Lebens, wie Viele trotzen den Stürmen und werden schließlich doch herabgerissen und zertreten.

Die Stürme im Walde entwurzeln oft den stärksten Eichenbaum, während die biegsame Fichte der Vernichtung entgeht. So auch zuweilen im Menschenleben: der sich dem Sturme trotzig entgegenstellt, sich nicht beugen läßt, wird gefällt. Und gerade im Arbeiterleben kommt das besonders oft vor. Die Unternehmerrache sucht sich zuerst die Hervortretenden, die Wortführer, die die Sache Aller zu vertreten haben und sich der Willkür entgegenstellen. Freilich verstehen sich diese in der Regel in Folge ihres Temperaments und beweglichen Geistes auch wieder am ehesten zu helfen. Der Bannstrahl des Unternehmers schlägt auch manchmal daneben . . .

Und noch ein Beispiel. Wir schreiten über die Höhen und durch den Wald; da sehen wir, wie sich die geschlossene Masse gegenseitig schützt, sich die Einzelnen immer gleichmäßig entwickeln und zur Höhe streben. Welch ein prächtiger Anblick, so ein schöner Fichtenwald. Aber hier und da stehen auch einige Bäume vereinzelt in der Lichtung; wie zerzaust, wie verkümmert sehen sie aus. Die Stürme rütteln und schütteln sie unbehindert, wehr- und schutzlos stehen sie da und der nächste stärkere Anprall schmettert sie zu Boden.

So auch der Mensch, wenn er alleinsteht, wenn er sich nicht einfügt in die große Masse, wenn er glaubt, für sich allein leben zu müssen. Wehrlos und schutzlos steht er den Stürmen des Lebens gegenüber da. Und ist er gar ein Proletarier, wie wird er gerüttelt und zerzaust und wie bald streckt es ihn dahin! Fügt er sich aber ein in die Schaar seiner Klassengenossen, lebt er mit ihnen und für sie, so kann er, mag er noch so schwach sein, den ärgsten Stürmen trotzen. Wie sich die Bäume im Walde aneinander schmiegen und im Sturmesbrausen einer den andern stützt, wie der dichte, abgeschlossene Wald eine Wehr bildet gegen den heranstürmenden Feind, so ist auch das organisirte Proletariat groß und stark und von keiner Macht der Erde kann es vernichtet werden. Als Einzelne schwach und hülflos wie das dünne Fichtenstämmchen, schließen sie sich zusammen in der Organisation, schmiegen sich aneinander, stützen sich gegenseitig, und die tausend und abertausend Schwachen bilden zusammen eine unüberwindbare Einheit voll Kraft und Majestät, gerade so wie der rauschende Wald.

Die regelmäßigen Herbststürme treffen uns Alle, die wir zum Proletariat gehören. Möge Keiner daran vergessen, was er ist. Und möge Keiner glauben, daß er allein den Stürmen trotzen könne. Eine Weile mag er's aushalten, aber für Jeden kommt der Tag, da es ihn endlich doch niederschmettert, wie den stärksten Baum. Nur in der Vereinigung, nur in der Organisation ist die Kraft, die allen Widerwärtigkeiten des Lebens zu trotzen vermag. Nur das Zusammenfassen aller Kräfte gibt die Möglichkeit des Widerstandes, die Gewißheit des Sieges. Von unten herauf, aus jedem Einzelnen schwillt die Kraft, indem der Einzelne sein Leben dem Ganzen und das Ganze dem Einzelnen widmet. Einer für Alle, Alle für Einen! das ist das Losungswort des kämpfenden Proletariats und nur in diesem Zeichen kann es siegen.

Von unten herauf, aus der Erde treibt der Saft in die welken Zweige. Aus der Mutter Schooß steigt das neue Leben des Frühlings.

Auch der Völkerfrühling kann nur aus der Tiefe des Volkes heraufwachsen, aus den namenlosen Massen, die nichts ihr eigen nennen, als ihre Arbeitskraft, die aber erfüllt sind von dem Drange nach Freiheit und Recht, nach Wahrheit und Gerechtigkeit.

Wenn die Blätter fallen, tönt's wie ein Klagelied um uns her. Aber auch ein Kampflied braust durch den Hain. Es ist der prophetische Sturmgesang des in der Tiefe der Erde sich vorbereitenden und rüstenden Lenzes. Eine Mahnung zugleich an alle Jene, die thatenlos dem Ringen und Kämpfen ihrer Kameraden und Klassengenossen zusehen. Das Volksreich der Zukunft steigt nicht wie ein Paradies aus den Wolken hernieder — es will in mühevoller, andauernder Arbeit aufgebaut werden. Trage daher Jeder hierzu: Balken für Balken, Stein für Stein! Und seine Grundmauern sind die festgefügten Gewerkschaften!

(„Glück auf!" Organ der österr. Bergarbeiter.)

Arbeiter-Organisationen auf den Philippinen.

Vor der Okkupation der Philippineninseln durch die Amerikaner gab es dort keinerlei Organisationen der eingeborenen Arbeiter. Die

The Carpenter

Chinesen besaßen seit langer Zeit Zünfte, die gegenwärtig noch fortbestehen und eine stramme Kontrolle über ihre Angehörigen üben. Die Filipinos selbst haben das Beispiel der Chinesen nicht nachgeahmt. Zugleich mit der jüngsten Entwickelung ist jedoch auch im fernen Ostasien eine gewerkschaftliche und sozialistische Organisationsthätigkeit unter den Arbeitern zu merken. Die Ideale und Methoden der Arbeiter-Organisationen stammen aber, wie Dr. V. S. Clark schreibt (Bulletin of the Department of Labor, No. 58), weniger aus Amerika, als aus dem romanischen Europa; und sie werden so lange herrschend bleiben, bis der Strom des intellektuellen Einflusses, der noch aus Spanien kommt, versiegt.

In Manila wurden die ersten gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen im Jahre 1899 gegründet. In kurzer Zeit existirten solche der Tabakarbeiter, Buchdrucker, Barbiere, Holzarbeiter, Zimmerer und Handlungsgehülfen. 1901 wurde ein Verband der einzelnen Vereine unter dem Namen „Union Obrera Democratica Filipina" geschaffen. Den Anstoß zur Entwickelung dieser Organisation bildete vornehmlich die Entwertung des einheimischen Geldes nach der amerikanischen Okkupation und die dadurch geschaffene Nothlage, welche zu gemeinsamem Handeln drängte. Ein Jahr darauf waren in Manila und Umgebung an 20,000 Arbeiter in 150 Vereinen organisirt.

Der erste organisirte Ausstand, der unternommen wurde, war jener der Hanfarbeiter, dann folgten (1902) die Buchdrucker und die Tabakarbeiter. Dabei muß man bedenken, daß noch das spanische Strafgesetz in Geltung steht, welches organisirte Ausstände zu Zwecken der Lohnerhöhung und Verbesserung der Arbeitsbedingungen verbietet. Als eine Folge davon wurde der Führer der Striker, J. de los Reyes, zu vier Monaten Gefängniß verurtheilt, jedoch vom Gouverneur Taft begnadigt.

Bald darauf folgte eine Reorganisation der „Union Obrera" unter ihrem neuen Führer, Dr. D. Gomez, wodurch der Beitritt von Einzelmitgliedern ermöglicht wurde. Ende Mai 1903 kam es jedoch zur behördlichen Auflösung des Verbandes, wobei es sich herausstellte, daß ihr Führer die vorhandenen Gelder der Organisation sich angeeignet hatte.

Die einzelnen Fachvereine blieben unbehelligt.

Ein Organisator der American Federation of Labor berief im selben Jahre eine Delegirten-Versammlung der Vereine zusammen, an welcher 400 Vertreter Theil nahmen. Bei dieser Gelegenheit wurde ein neuer Verband, die „Union del Trabajo de Filipinas", gegründet, die noch besteht. Sie ist nach amerikanischem Muster konstituirt und von der Regierung genehmigt. Der Präsident dieses Verbandes ist L. Santos. Auch außerhalb Manila's wurden bereits Arbeitervereine gegründet. Die gegenwärtige Mitgliederzahl läßt sich nicht angeben.

H. F. (im „Correspondenz-Blatt der General-Kommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschl.").

Aus den deutschen Gewerkschaften.

Der Vorstand des Centralvereins der Bildhauer bereitet anläßlich der im nächsten Jahre fälligen Vierteljahrhundertfeier dieses Vereins die Herausgabe einer Festschrift vor.

Der Vorstand des Buchbinder-Verbandes veranstaltet unter den Mitgliedern des Centralvereins der Bildhauer ein Preisausschreiben zu Entwürfen für ein Verbandsplakat.

Im Handschuhmacher-Verband findet zur Wahl des Vorsitzenden, dessen Amtsdauer bis zum 1. Oktober reicht, eine Urabstimmung statt, ein Modus, der sonst in keiner anderen centralisirten Gewerkschaft üblich ist.

Das Organ des Central-Verbandes der Maurer, der „Grundstein", hat mit seiner No. 36 eine Auflage von 175,000 erreicht, was einen Zuwachs von 35,000 in diesem Jahre bedeutet.

Die Leitung des Tapezierer-Verbandes unternimmt energische Schritte gegen die Verwendung gesundheitsschädlicher Tapeten, indem sie die Mitglieder zur Einsendung von Proben zwecks Untersuchung auffordert.

Der Vorstand des Deutschen Werftarbeiter-Verbandes beruft zum 9. Okt. eine außerordentliche Generalversammlung nach Bremerhaven ein mit der Tagesordnung: Auflösung des Verbandes und Uebertritt der Mitglieder zu einer anderen Organisation. Es ist das Verdienst der Werftindustriellen an der Unterweser, durch ihre Massenaussperrungen die Werftarbeiter zur Konzentration ihrer Kräfte, zum Anschluß an größere Gewerkschaften bekehrt zu haben. („Korresp.-Bl.")

Der internationale Bergarbeiterkongreß, welcher in Lüttich (Belgien) vom 7. bis 11. August tagte, hat die Errichtung eines internationalen Bergarbeiter-Sekretariates beschlossen. Letzteres wird seinen Sitz in England haben und hat seine Thätigkeit am 1. Sept. d. J. begonnen.

Die Verbände der Maurer und Zimmerer haben mit dem Arbeitgeber-Verbande für das ganze oberschlesische Industriegebiet einen Arbeitsvertrag, gültig bis zum 31. März 1907, abgeschlossen, der die Arbeitszeit für die Zeit von Januar bis 15. März auf 7½ bis 10 Stunden, vom 16. März bis 30. Sept. auf 10½ Stunden und vom 1. Okt. bis 31. Dez. auf 10 bis 7 Stunden regelt, sowie einen Stundenlohn von 34 Pfg. bis 31. März 1906 und von da ab auf 35 Pfg. festsetzt.

Der Ausstand der Arbeiter der Singer'schen Nähmaschinen-Fabrik in Florisdorf, Oesterreich, der nun schon seit einigen Monaten im Gange ist, dauert zur Zeit noch fort. Die Strikebrecher werden von Polizisten in die Werkstätte eskortirt, arbeiten aber nur von 8 Uhr Morgens bis 3 Uhr Nachmittags. Die Polizisten helfen der Firma aber auch auf andere Weise: In den Wohnungen der Ausständigen erscheinen zwei bis drei Sicherheitsbeamte fast täglich, um sie zur Aufnahme der Arbeit aufzufordern.

Der Tischler-Ausstand in Bern (Schweiz) ist nach viermonatlicher Dauer mit dem Erfolge der Arbeiter beendet worden. Der neue Vertrag bestimmt die 9½stündige Arbeitszeit, einen Minimallohn von 48 Rappen pro Stunde; eine Lohnerhöhung von 8 Prozent. Der Vertrag ist auf die Dauer von drei Jahren abgeschlossen.

Ein Gesetzentwurf über den Arbeitsvertrag ist von dem Institut für soziale Reformen in Spanien kürzlich veröffentlicht worden. Derselbe erstreckt sich auf die Arbeitsbedingungen der Arbeiter in öffentlichen Diensten, sowie der in Industrie, Handel, Gewerbe und Landwirthschaft thätigen Arbeiter und endlich auf die Dienstboten. Besonders ins Auge gefaßt ist die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit der Frauen und Minderjährigen. Ferner sind darin Vorschriften über die Lohnzahlungen enthalten; die Löhne sollen wöchentlich, mindestens aber alle zwei Wochen, den Dienstboten mindestens monatlich ausgezahlt werden.

Arbeiter-Solidarität. In Dänemark hat ein ganz eigenthümlicher Streit zwischen Kapitalisten und Arbeitern, nachdem er ungefähr sechs Jahre lang gedauert, unlängst seinen Abschluß gefunden. Es zeigt sich jetzt, daß die betreffenden drei Kapitalisten, unter denen sich auch der Justizminister Alberti befindet, durch diesen Streik einen Verlust von 1,100,000 Kronen (über eine Viertel-Million Dollar) gehabt haben. Hiermit verhält es sich wie folgt: Vor längerer Zeit bildeten der damalige Rechtsanwalt Alberti, Fabrikbesitzer Cloetta und der Maurermeister Schioldan eine Aktiengesellschaft unter dem Namen „Gesellschaft Kopenhagener Hausbesitzer" und kauften in einem der entlegeneren Stadtviertel 26 Häuser, eine ganze Straße, welche fast ausschließlich von Arbeiterfamilien bewohnt waren. Die Miethe betrug damals rund 159,000 Kronen jährlich. Als aber während der großen Arbeitssperre im Jahre 1899 die erwähnte Gesellschaft mit größter Strenge gegen diejenigen Miether verfuhr, die mit ihren Zahlungen in Rückstand kamen, und sie erbarmungslos exmittiren ließ, beschlossen die Arbeiter, künftighin die betreffende Straße zu meiden, welche dann unter dem Namen „Die Straße des Todes" bekannt wurde. Infolgedessen erlitt die Gesellschaft einen Verlust von rund 100,000 Kronen jährlich, demnach in sechs Jahren 600,000 Kronen, und bei dem kürzlich erfolgten Verkauf der minderwerthig gewordenen Häuser verlor die Gesellschaft eine weitere halbe Million Kronen. („Holzarb.-Ztg.")

Der Pionierkalender für das Jahr 1906

im Verlage der „New Yorker Volkszeitung", 184 William Str., New York, der soeben erschienen ist, ist entschieden eines der besten in Amerika erscheinenden Jahrbücher, dessen Lektüre allen Gewerkschaftlern zu empfehlen ist. Der Kalender, welcher hauptsächlich im Interesse der deutschen Arbeiter dieses Landes herausgegeben wird, zeichnet sich dieses Mal besonders durch Reichhaltigkeit des Inhalts, durch Illustrationen, wie auch durch Ausstattung aus. Von den Bildern sind hervorzuheben das Titelbild „Russische Ordnungs-Retter an der Arbeit", ferner „Steinklopferin", „Frauen in der Revolution" und mehrere andere. Aus dem reichhaltigen Inhalt sind besonders zu nennen die Novellen, Erzählungen und Skizzen: „Nach dem Ende" von E. Wilbrandt, „Molly" von Hebe und „Salome" von Edna Fern. Von historischen Arbeiten sind zu erwähnen: „Ein deutscher Arbeiter-Verein in New York von Hermann Schlüter und „Die revolutionäre Entwickelung Rußlands" von S. Ingermann. Von besonderem Werthe ist eine kleine Skizze von Karl Eugen Schmidt über „Soziale Skulpturen". Ueberaus zahlreich sind die kleinen Abhandlungen, Gedichte, Sentenzen, Anekdoten u. s. w. Der „Pionier-Kalender für 1906" ist zum Preise von 25 Cents durch den Verlag zu beziehen.

Departement Français

Les Conseils de Prud'homme en Europe.

Il existe en France, depuis la création du code civile, appelé "Code Napoleon" en 1806, un tribunal special, dedi! aux différends pouvant subvenir entre patrons et ouvriers. Le même genre de tribunal existe en Allemagne, et date, autant que nous avons pu en avoir connaisance, depuis 1865 à peu de chose près. Les pouvoirs de ces tribunaux sont les mêmes, et leur but et résultat se ressemblent dans les deux pays.

Le nom de ce tribunal en Allemagne est "Gewerbeshiedsgericht," tandis qu'en France nous l'appelons communément "Conseil de prud'hommes," et pour raison de leur resemblance dans les deux pays nous continuerons de leur appliquer ce dernier nom, lorsque nous en parlerons dans cet article.

Ces tribunaux, destinés à régler les différends de moindre importance entre patrons et ouvriers ont à peu près le même but que les tribunaux de commerce, qui tendent à protéger les intérêts speciaux des commerçants en général, et qui exercent également le droit en dernier ressort dans les causes disputés devant les conseils de Prud'homme en manière de cour d'appellation, si les sommes involvés sont d'une suffisante importance. Cette importance se limite en France généralement à 200 frs., tandis qu'en Allemagne la hauteur de la somme réléguée devant la cour de commerce est de 100 mark, c'est à dire 125 frs. Le salaire étant bien plus élevé aux Etâs Unis d'Amerique qu'en Europe, il va sans dire que la compétence d'un Conseil de prud'homme chez nous devrait se monter à une somme bien plus élevée, disons 100 ou 150 dollars. Malgré cela, cette dernière question est plutôt secondaire; dès que ce genre de tribunal ouvrier se trouverait introduit dans les moeurs et coutumes de notre pays, ces questions de details se régleront tout seule.

Les lois dans ces deux pays ne créent pas absolument ces tribunaux, ils autorisent les villes ou plus tôt les conseils municipeaux, d'établir ces Conseils de prud'hommes, si leur besoin se fait sentir. Mais ce besoin ne se fait sentir qu á mesure que la class ouvrière comprend la necessité de s'organiser en chambre syndicale, et ce sont ces chambres syndicale, autrement appelée les "unions ouvrières" qui se chargent d'en faire la demande aux conseils municipeaux de leurs villes respectives. Cela n'empêche pourtant pas les ouvriers non-syndiqués, d'avoir et de profiter également de cette bienfaisante institution.

Voyons un peu les cas divers qui pourront être porté devant ces tribunaux. Le plus souvent ce sont des cas concernant les salaires. Un patron se refuse, pour une raison quelconque, de payer l'ouvrier; soit qu'il n'ait pas l'argent necessaire, soit qu'il renie le prix stipulé pour un travail fait ou encor à faire; ou alors qu'il prétend que le travail n'est pas éxcuté dans les conditions convenues. S'il s'agit d'une somme de 5, 10 ou même 20 dollars, l'ouvrier perdra plutôt cette somme, que d'aller en cour civile, parceque l'avocat qu'il sera forcé de prendre, et la perte de temps que ca lui occasionera, lui couteront bien plus que la somme qu'il aura à réclamer. Bon nombre de patrons, speculant la dessus, volent leurs ouvriers, profitant de cette impunité, causé par la pauvreté de leurs employés. Il existe d'autres cas. Une échelle de salaire (scale of wages) étant introduit d'un commun accord entre patrons et ouvriers, est très souvent mise de côté, simplement par la volonté, ou plutôt le mauvais vouloir du patron. Le Conseil de prud'homme est appelé à régler ce différend, et par cela même previent fort souvent une grève, prête à éclater. Dans les métiers qui permettent aux façoniers d'emporter et de faire leur tra-

vail chez eux à la maison, ces cas arrivent plus souvent que chez ceux, qui s'éxèrcent à la fabrique ou à l'atelier. Bien souvent nous avons vu des ouvriers se mettre en grève pour protester contre le traitment indigne que leur fut subir, soit le patron lui même, ou un de ses employés, contremaitre, superintendant, ou tout autre butor, appelé communément "nigger driver" chez nous. Cette cour de travailleurs se charge également de réglement de difficultés survenant entre ouvrier travaillant dans un même contrat, ou pour toute autre raison. Chaque cas est prévu et comme chaque cas est porté devant une cour ou un parti compétant on peut être sur que chaque différend est au préalable pris en sérieuse considération. Encor faut il considérer, qu'avant de s'ériger en juges, le Conseil de prud'homme agit d'abord en conseil de conciliation. Combien de cas avons nous connus, qui auraient pu être réglés amicalement, si une pareille cour de conciliation aurait existée avec un pouvoir officièl, donnant autorité aux juges d'agir en vertue d'une loi, tel que donne cette loi sur les Conseils de prud-homme en Europe, et dont les juges sont non seulement compétents mais encor impartials.

(A continuer.)

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le mouvement syndical en France.

Les Grèves en France.

C'est un fait notoire que, malgré ses progrès incessants, l'organisation ouvrière en France n'a pas encore atteint les développements qu on est à même de constater dans d'autres pays, notament aux Etats-Unis, en Angleterre ou en Allemagne. L'esprit qui anime nos groupements, les méthodes d'action employés sont à plus d'un point de vue, opposés à ceux qu'on rencontre à l'étranger. Faut-il voir là le produit de notre caractère national? Faut-il, au contraire prendre cette situation comme un stade de l'évolution de l'organisation ouvrière qui promet plus encore pour l'avenir qu'elle n'a jusqu'ici tenu chez nous?

L'expérience seule répondra à ces deux interrogations et mettra d'accord les doctes professeurs et siences syndicales qui se prononcent "ex cathedra" sur tous ces sujets. Le présent nous montre que les groupements ouvriers sont en perpétuel mouvement de transformation et, dans bien des cas l'erreur d'hièr est devenue la vérité d'aujourd'hui. Je n'en prends pour témoins que l'attitude des syndicats relativement aux cotisations élevées et au service accessoires, telles que caisses de chomage et de secours; beaucoup de ceux qu'il n'y a pas longtemps, fulminaient à leur endroit, en sont devenus les zélés partisans. Ainsi va le monde.

Ceci étant donné, il ne sera que plus curieux d'examiner les résultats qu'avec son organisation actuelle le prolétariat français obtien par la grève. L'ouvrage que vient de publier le ministère du commerce sur les grèves et les recours à la conciliation et à l'arbitrage en 1904, va nous permettre de les apprécier. Les ouvriers français n'hésitent pas, malgré la faiblesse de la plupart de leurs organisations, à engager la lutte, à abandonner le travail quand ils se jugent molestés ou lorsqu'ils estiment que leurs droits sont méconnus. C'est ainsi que l'année 1904 a vu naitre 1026 grèves englobant 271,097 grèvistes occupés dans 17,210 établissements et occassonnant 3,934,884 journées de chômage. Il est bon d'ajouter que la multiplication des conflits soulevés par les travaileurs agricoles, nouveaux venus dans l'action syndicale, et les différents qui ont resulté de l'application intégrale de la loi sur le travail des femmes et des enfants par laquelle se trouve limitée la durée du travail pour tout le personnel des établissements visés, il est bon d'ajouter que ces deux causes ont été pour beaucoup dans l'accroissement anormal des grèves au cours de l'année dernière.

Sur les 271,097 grèvistes il eut 223,930 hommes, 37,942 femmes et 9,225 jeunes gens. Tous ces conflits obligèrent 37,943 ouvriers non grèvistes à cesser le travail, lesqueles subirent de ce fait en chomage moyen de 18 jours et demie alors que pour l'ensemble la durée moyenne du chomage pour chaque grèviste n'a été que 11 jours. Les résultats de ces conflits peuvent se résumer ainsi.

Réussités	28.95 pour cent.
Transactions	38.40 " "
Echecs	32.65 " "

Placés en regard de ceux fournis par les statistiques étangères, ces chiffres donnent à première vue et dans plusieurs cas une

certaine avance à la France en ce qui concerne la proportion des grèves heureuses. Quelques camarades n'ont pas manqué d'en inférer que c'était la démonstration indéniable de la supériorité de la méthode française. Il y a là à mon avis, une exagération involontaire et une erreur d'appréciation. Chez nous l'intervention du syndicat proprement dit, est généralement null auprés du patronat au moment de la présentation des revendications. Il est considèré par lui comme une quantité négligeable. Ce n'est qu'après la grève déclarée, à la suite du refus du patron, qu'il finit par s'imposer à son attention et l'oblige à compter avec lui. Il en resulte que rares sont les amélioration obtenues par la seule intervention amiable du syndicat et que la lutte seule peut procurer aux ouvriers les satisfactions qu'ils sont en droit de réclamer ou leur permettre de s'opposer aux mesures portant attainte à leur dignité ou à leurs salaires. De là le nombre des grèves. De la peut-être également la cause de cette proportion des succès, toutes ces rèclamations n'étant pas d'une importance capitale pour les patrons, n'entrent parfois en lutte avec leurs ouvriers que pour leur montrer qu'ils sont les maitres. Ou'un syndicat gagne en puissance, qu'il soit affilié a une fédération bien disciplinée et disposant des ressources suffisantes pour engager et soutenir la bataille, qu'il parvienne ainsi à s'imposer aux patrons avant, pendant et après la grève. De ce fait la situation ne se trouvera-t-elle pas modifiée complétement? Les conflits n'en deviendront-ils pas moins nombreux? On peut répondre hardiment oui et étayer cette affirmation par de faits.

Parmi les groupements ouvriers français, la Fédération du livre est celle qui par ses traditions, son administration, sa façon d'opérer, se rapproche le plus des organisations étrangères. Elle a une ligne de conduite bien définie et traité d'égal, égal avec la Fédération et les syndicats patronaux. La puissance est indiscutable et n'etaient les conditions dans lesquelles se débat l'industrie depuis trente ans, il est certain qu'elle aurait déjà modifié de fond en comble le system de travail. Mais qu'est-il resulté de cette force qu'elle représente? C'est que les grèves y sont beaucoup plus rares que dans les autres corporations, et que les conflits auxquels elle participe donnent une proportion d'échecs plus elevée que celle fournie par les autres catégories. Et cependant les typographs n'ont jamais cessé de formuler de nombreuses réclamations et de s'opposer à tout mouvement en arrière, toujours appuyer par leurs syndicats auprès des patrons.

Les grèves sont relativement rares en face de ces réclamations parce que le syndicat est assez puissant pour solutionner une foule de différends par de simple négotiations, le patron reculant souvent devant la perspective d'une bataille. D'autre part, les échecs y sont plus nombreux pour cette saison que le patron n'accepte le combat que lorsqu'il est à peu près convaincu qu'il aura la victoire, les statuts de la Fédération du livre obligeant, dans certains cas, ses adhérents à engager la lutte et a quitter les ateliers quand bien même la partie est perdue d'avance. Autrement le patron n'hésite souvent pas à accepter les revendications. De là cette rareté de grèves, de là cette proportion d'insuccès.

Examinée de près, cette situation, décele, en définitive, une plus grande puissance de la catégorie des travailleurs qu'elle intéresse.

Et je me demande si le cas n'est pas le même en ce qui concerne le parallèle à établir entre les résultats des gréves français et les résultats des greves étrangères?

(A continuer.)

G. GUENARD.

Paris le 1. Septembre, 1905.

L'union fait la force et l'organisation assure la puisance. La force seule commande le respect à nos employeurs. L'ouvrier no syndiqué n'inspire aux patrons que pitié et mépris. Seuls les ouvriers organisés et syndiqués sont aptes à discuter et à defendre leurs intérêts.

C'est le comble de la folie de plaider pour un taux ou cotisations faible. Plus la cotisation est faible, moindres sont les avantage, plus grand sera le nombre de défections, de démissions, de retardataires dans le payment des cotisations.

Seulement le travailleur qui vit comme une brute au lieu de vivre comme une créature humaine ne voit nulle necessité de fair partie de l'union de son métier.



Our advertisers will please take note of the change in the number of our postoffice box, which will henceforth be No. 187. All orders for advertisements in this Journal and all changes in standing advertisements must reach this office not later than the 25th of the month in order to assure insertion or change in the following month's issue: Address Frank Duffy, box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

The New Universal Square.

In regard to the delay in supplying the trade with the larger sizes of their squares, The Duby and Shinn Mfg. Co., of New York, desire to explain that the reason is due to the fact of its being necessary to have a specially prepared steel, which when they began manufacturing they did not know would be needed. To make matters worse for them their order was placed at a time when the steel mills were taking stock, and making repairs. This forced them to wait more than two months for a supply.

They have, however, now completed a large number of all sizes, and will soon have caught up on their back orders, and be in a position to supply all demands.

The Brotherhood Pin.

This pin should be worn by every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as a proof of affiliation with this organization. The pin is gold plated and enameled in two colors, is of exquisite design, and will be greatly appreciated by the owner. The price, in any quantity, is 25 cents each. Orders should be sent in by Local Unions, not by individual members, and will be filled promptly when remittance is received at the General Office.

Business Agents' Badges.

The General Office supplies badges for business agents, on application of any District Council or Local Union, at the price of $3.50 a piece. The badge is of German silver, of a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

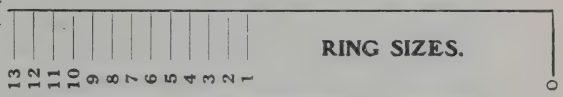
The new Brotherhood Emblem Ring is an article just placed on the market by the General Office upon solicitation from many brothers, and the new venture will doubtlessly be welcomed and receive the support of all members who like to wear jewelry. There is no handsomer brotherhood emblem than one of these beautiful rings. It is not like a button worn on a member's coat and often out of his possession; it is always with him, asleep or awake. The ring on the finger stamps the bearer at once in the eyes of his fellowmen as a man who believes in his brotherhood. The rings are of the best quality in solid and rolled gold. The gold-filled ring wears splendidly, and in appearance is equal to the solid gold. In ordering state size desired.

Solid Gold. Rolled Gold.

—Prices—

Solid Gold$5.00 each
Gold Filled 1.50 each

How to Determine the Size—Cut a strip of thick paper so that the ends will meet exactly, when drawn tightly around the second joint of the finger. Lay one end on the diagram at O and order the size the other end indicates.



RING SIZES.

Send all orders, accompanied by remittance in correct amount, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

Steel Giants.

At the New York Hippodrome building at Forty-fourth street and Sixth avenue are incorporated four steel trusses, weighing forty-four thousand pounds apiece. A steel truss one hundred and fifteen feet long and twenty feet wide seems a hard monster to manage. Yet a big crane lifts these giants seventy-five feet in the air as easily as if they were feathers, and they are put in place with less fuss than most of us make in driving a tack.—"With the Procession."—Everybody's Magazine for April.



STARK, MRS., wife of Lyman B. Stark of L. U. 357, Islip, L. I., N. Y.

SEIPLE, GEORGE H., of L. U. 463, Philadelphia, Pa.

DUNNING, JOHN W., of L. U. 487, Linton, Ind.

The Times Temple of Journalism.

Although the monumental building of the New York Times has now been up and open for weeks it is still a piece of news in the building world and never will be sufficiently overshadowed to lose its interest. In the March issue of the Architect and Builders' Magazine the leading article, occupying twenty pages of letter press and fine illustrations, describes the Times building from the concrete under the foundations to the top of the flagstaff. The architects of New York's towering and famous temple of journalism were Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz and Andrew C. McKenzie and the engineers Purdy and Henderson.

The Times building is the highest in this city. Its extreme height is over 476 feet. Nearly half of the work and its most wonderful part is underground. There is a pumping plant sixty-one feet below the curb, and all records in structural steel tonnage were broken in its construction. Its steel frame is the strongest and stiffest structure of similar dimensions ever erected, and the sub-structure is on a base more than three times the size of the building lot. In the construction of the building many unusual engineering problems were solved. It has the heaviest steel frames and the thickest walls ever put into a high building, and in its construction 80,000 field-driven rivets were used. It contains a thirty-ton girder, the largest in any office building, and a nineteen-ton section column. Six systems are used to brace a mass of 40,000 tons. The structural iron in the building weighs, in round numbers, 7,000,000 pounds, the brick 19,000,000, cement and mixed mortar 14,000,000, terra cotta 3,500,000, wood 1,500,000, terra cotta arches and partitions 5,000,000, limestone 2,500,000, rubble masonry in back fill exclusive of 2,000,000 pounds of cement, nearly 15,000,000 pounds, so that with the other figures the whole weight is brought up to the tremendous total of 82,923,000 pounds. There is a smokestack 389 feet high, and the highest lift of water in America. All the cleaning is by vacuum process, and the water used throughout the building is filtered at the rate of 250 gallons a minute. In the building electric currents are carried over seventy-four miles of wire and through twenty-one miles of conduits. The possibilities of a fire making any headway in the building are reduced to a minimum, as regards both its construction and its equipment for fighting the flames.—Record and Guide.

Under a Chained Bear.

This House doth bear a bear who bears a chain;
Bear and forbear will save us all much pain!
—National Builder.

A verdant youth who had just completed his apprenticeship as a carpenter, dropped into a jewelry store and, after looking at some fraternity pins, asked: "How much is this one with square and compasses on?" pointing to a Masonic pin. "Five dollars," said the dealer. "You haven't got one with a hand saw on, have you? I'm just out as a carpenter and jiner, and I'd like to have something to wear so people would know what I am doing. I'll take it, though I'd like to have one with a hand saw, but I guess this one's plain enough. The compass is to mark out our work, and the square is to measure it out, and every gol durn fool knows that G stands for gimlet."—Exchange.

Claims Paid

IN SEPTEMBER, 1905.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
3849	Vincent Jewenski	118	$ 50.00
3850	Chas. C. Dilks	167	200.00
3851	W. F. Monroe	181	50.00
3852	David A. Sears	301	200.00
3853	Thomas Tobin	423	200.00
3854	Mrs. Augusta M. Keim	453	50.00
3855	Hermann Schwartz	513	200.00
3856	Mrs. Anna Schmidt	515	50.00
3857	William K. Hodson	561	200.00
3858	Simon F. Pipin	592	200.00
3859	Mrs. Fannie D. Leiter	658	50.00
3860	James R. Bigham	900	50.00
3861	H. Neilson	1034	200.00
3862	James Wm. Curry	1137	100.00
3863	Mrs. Dora M. Clements	1430	50.00
3864	Mrs. Nora Williamson	1616	50.00
3865	John Herman	1619	200.00
3866	Chas. A. Johnson	10	200.00
3867	Geo. Henry Seiple	463	100.00
3868	Thos. M. Jemison	31	50.00
3869	Chas. W. Fish	1010	100.00
3870	William D. Chambers	1022	200.00
3871	Fred A. Hawley	1217	200.00
3872	Mrs. Lizzie E. Cross	29	50.00
3873	Pere Nordling	7	200.00
3874	Mrs. Carrie Lee	52	50.00
3875	Mrs. Nellie A. Phillips	78	50.00
3876	Geo. W. Steele	85	128.25
3877	Mrs. Elizabeth Easterly	116	50.00
3878	Mrs. Louisa H. Peal	167	50.00
3879	Robert Dunlap	301	200.00
3880	Mrs. Catherine Zinkand	304	50.00
3881	J. H. Donaldson	335	200.00
3882	Mrs. Grace McElwain	421	50.00
3883	Mrs. Annie V. Hutchins	1331	50.00
3884	F. G. Purnell	1521	100.00
3885	Mrs. Christian Seaquist	62	50.00
3887	Mrs. Laura Nier	11	50.00
3888	David J. Gadleaux	19	50.00
3889	Vaclav Jirek	54	50.00
3890	George E. Harmon	167	200.00
3891	Mrs. Eliza Rasmussen	291	50.00
3892	Mrs. Catherine Faloney	385	50.00
3893	Mrs. Willie J. Cross	439	50.00
3894	John Kniewell	513	200.00
3895	Thomas Shadowens	588	50.00
3896	John B. Lord	626	50.00
3897	Mrs. Juliette L. Horton	632	50.00
3898	Thos. T. Winters	668	50.00
3899	Adolph Friedrich	687	200.00
3900	Franklin A. Berlew	750	$ 50.00
3901	Frank Wurm	1	200.00
3903	Mrs. Bridget Sheehan	22	50.00
3904	Richard Daft	38	50.00
3905	James Brennan	43	200.00
3906	Mrs. Mary E. Farrell	43	50.00
3907	Mrs. Mary L. Keyes	109	50.00
3908	Thos. H. Byrnes	177	50.00
3910	Christian Walz	214	50.00
3911	Mrs. Mary J. Wilson	224	50.00
3912	Leonard Neidert	231	100.00
3913	William Thumm	238	200.00
3914	John W. Green	318	200.00
3915	C. F. Heisey	332	100.00
3916	Jesse E. Sayles	440	200.00
3917	Mrs. A. St. Laurent	468	50.00
3918	Mrs. M. V. H. Jochem	519	50.00
3919	Duncan G. McPhee	600	200.00
3920	Elzear Aselin	730	50.00
3921	Mrs. Mary Williams	774	50.00
3922	Mrs. Anna Zuver	822	50.00
3923	W. D. Lane	1686	200.00
3924	Mrs. Mina Moritz	9	25.00
3925	Mrs. M. M. Ruppert	29	50.00
3926	Theodore J. Rose	47	50.00
3927	Charles Gerden	87	200.00
3928	Maxime Labeau	134	50.00
3929	Daniel Pfeiffer	148	200.00
3930	John J. Faughnan	167	200.00
3931	Geo. Harkins	255	50.00
3932	W. L. White	281	50.00
3933	Ira Elmer Switzer	293	200.00
3934	Mrs. Marie R. D. Jacoby	309	50.00
3935	Mrs. E. E. Davidson	340	50.00
3936	Elbert C. Warley	384	100.00
3937	Joseph Herzel	422	50.00
3938	Mrs. Anna L. Enemark	422	50.00
3939	John J. Long	423	50.00
3940	Joseph Barry	423	200.00
3941	Mrs. Dora Dubowitzky	723	50.00
3942	Stanilaus Milazewski	723	200.00
3943	James E. Marks	766	50.00
3944	August G. Johnson	1055	50.00
3945	Mrs. Mary S. Long	1317	50.00
3946	Lambert A. Sherman	1726	200.00
3947	Mrs. Malvina O. Sellen	51	50.00
3948	Charles Baker	224	200.00
3949	H. Barrager	470	50.00
3950	Almon H. Lyon	914	50.00
	Total		$10,153.25

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS

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Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
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Atlanta, Ga.—W. D. Key.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
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Aurora, Ill.—Carl Young.
Baltimore, Md.—Stephen Fitzgerald, 418 E. Baltimore st.
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Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 48 Kendall street.
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Charleston, W. Va.—W. D. Summers, Station A.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.
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Cleveland, O.—Albert J. Soukoup, 36 Lufkin-st., L. U. 39; J. B. Melcher, 483 Milford-st., L. U. 1108.
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Fort Worth, Tex.—J. H. Dalton.
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Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
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Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
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Ilion, N. Y.—T. Callish.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
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New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.

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Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
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St Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
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St. Paul, Minn.—John Friesen, 178 Forbes ave.
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Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tampa, Fla.—
Terre Haute, Ind.—Ed. Pickhart, 19½ S. 4th street.
Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.
Toronto, Ontario, Can. — John Tweed, 74 Church st.
Tuxedo, N. Y.—Wm. S. Percy.
Trenton, N. J.—Richard Smith, 107 East Hanover st.
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Wallingford, Conn.—Wm. J. Lane, 43 Bull ave.
Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reily, 1103 E st., N. W.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 25.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
White Plains, N. Y.—J. G. Knapp, 4 Baker ave.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald street.
Worcester, Mass.—Oliver Jonah, 566 Main street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 179 Ashburton ave.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott st.

Practical Factory Sanitation.

(Concluded from Page 22.)

the average man will not take great trouble to preserve them in ideal condition until it is impressed upon him that it is to his best interest to do so. This means that the employer who wants his wash rooms and toilet rooms to be in a condition permitting inspection at all times must make provision for having them taken care of.

Where matters of this kind are intrusted to wisely selected and properly qualified experts much better results are reached than if they have spasmodically engaged the attention of one after another of the official staff, and been neglected in the intervals. The large manufacturing industries are beginning to handle the problems of shop sanitation wisely and comprehensively, but in the smaller shops the conditions usually found warrant the suggestion that there is room for the new profession of expert in the department of sanitary engineering which deals especially with the problems of the workshop. It is not impossible that in the near future organized labor will take a more intelligent interest in matters affecting the life and health of workmen, and insist under good advice upon the correction of conditions calling for improvement. This would be a wise and beneficent use of the power of organization, and in the hands of intelligent leaders would make for good.—Carpentry and Building.



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A very fine, extra high grade pocket knife, two blades, stag handle, beautifully made. Warranted to stand the hardest wood. An excellent coping knife. Sent postpaid for only 75c.

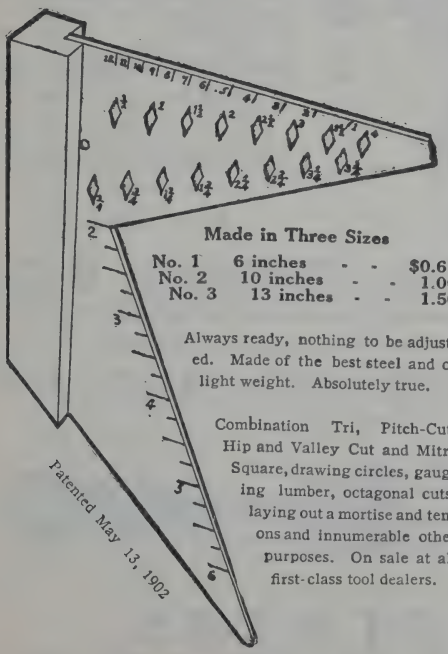
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INCORPORATED
Nelson Bldg., 19 Park Place, New York City

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Steel Square Pocket Book By D. L. STODDARD	.50
Roof Framing Made Easy By OWEN B. MAGINNIS	$1.00
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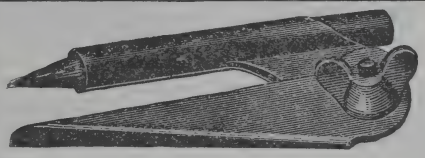
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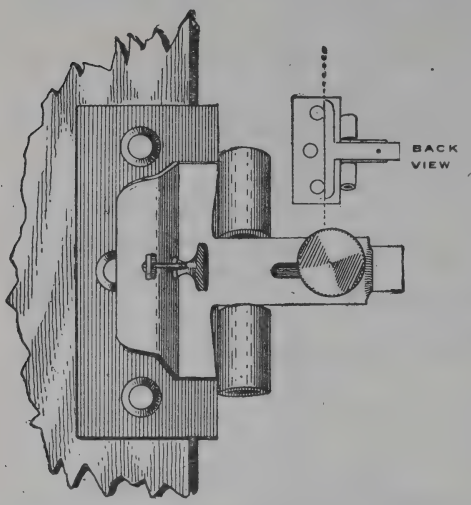
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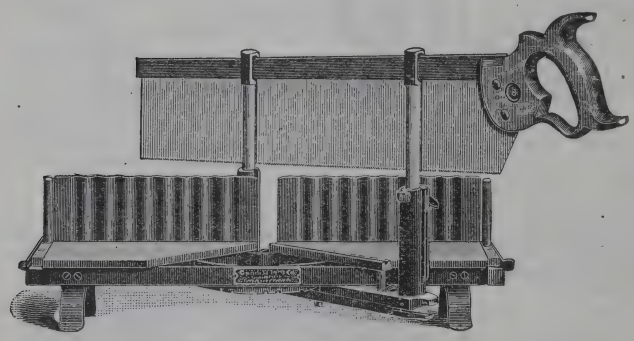
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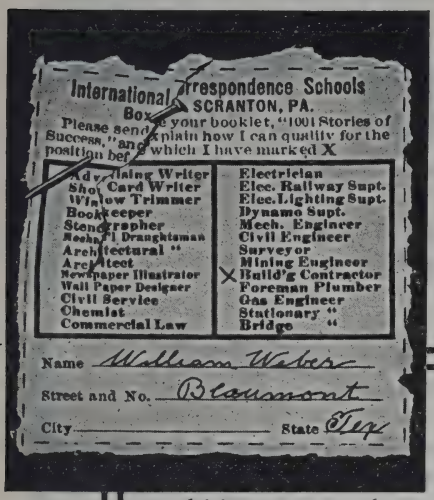
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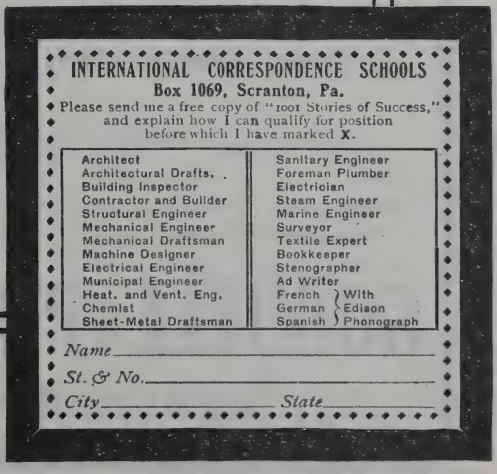
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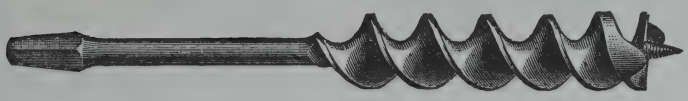
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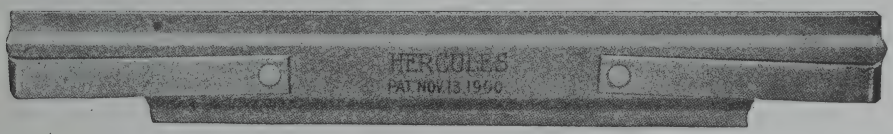
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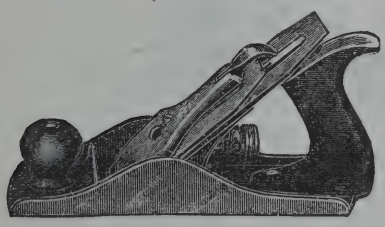
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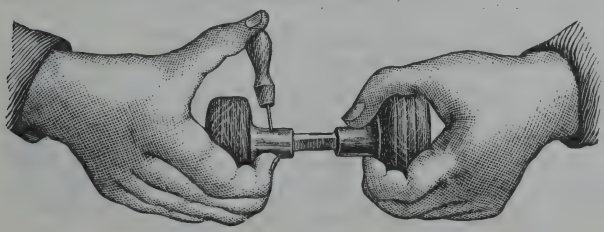


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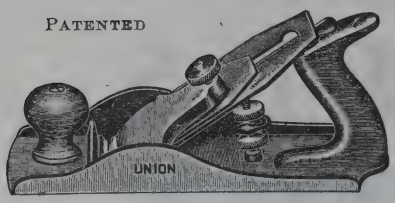
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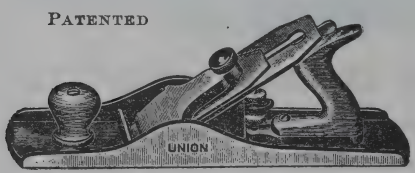
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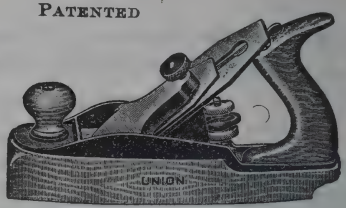
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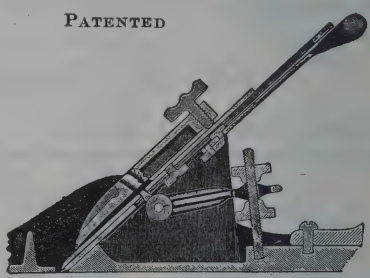
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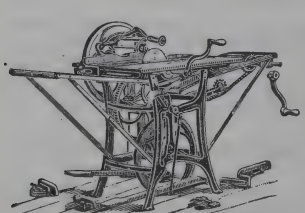
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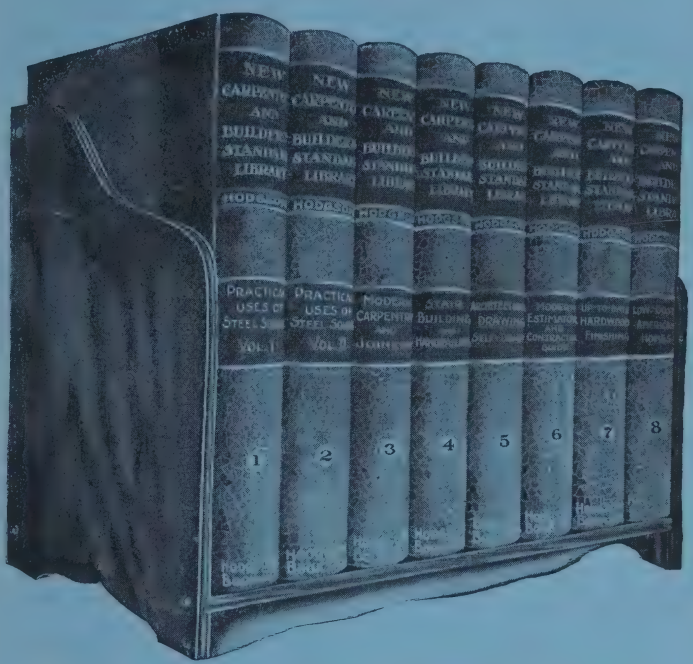
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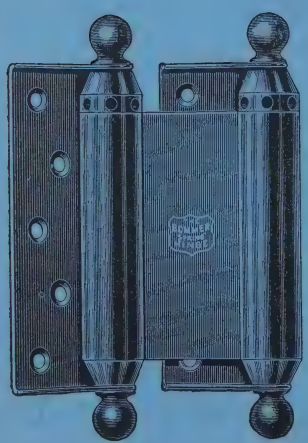
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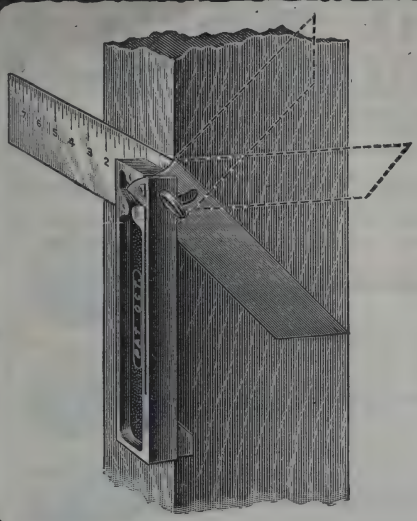
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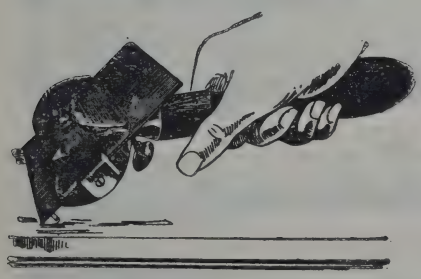
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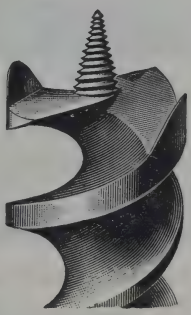
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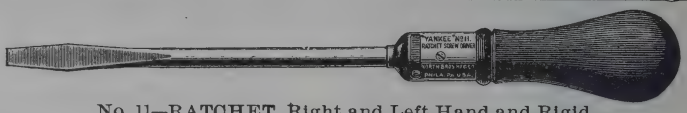
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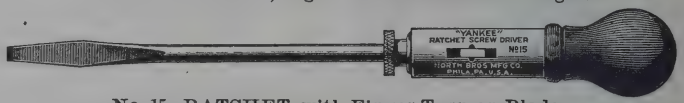
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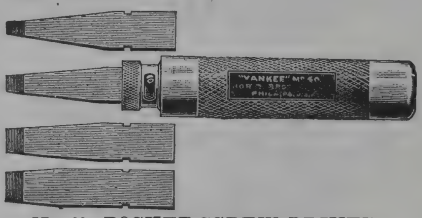
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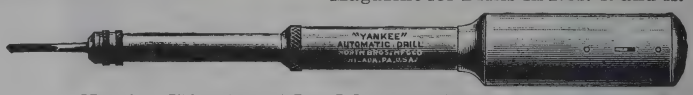


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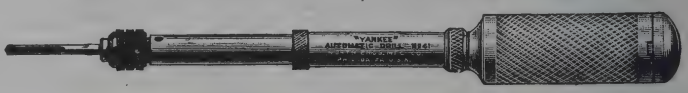


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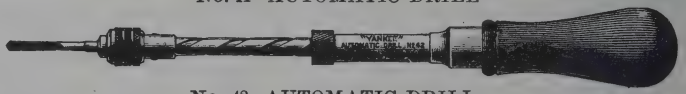
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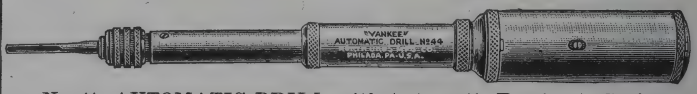
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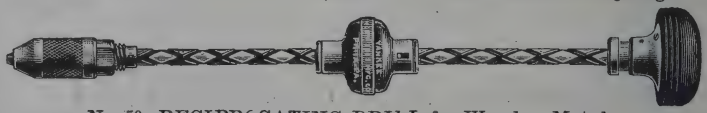
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Good Things for the Carpenter

FRED T. HODGSON, - - Editor



Among the articles of interest to the carpenter are: "How a Saw is Made," "Our Grammar of Style," "Some Builders' Tools—Their Uses and Abuses," "How to use Drawing Scales," "Arches," "A Wooden Roof Truss," "Styles of Furniture and Fitments," "Setting Out Molded Caps," "Details of Colonial Work." Several columns are devoted to correspondence from subscribers pertaining to subjects of vital interest to carpenters.

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The Carpenter

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Child Labor

By ELIZABETH BARRET BROWNING

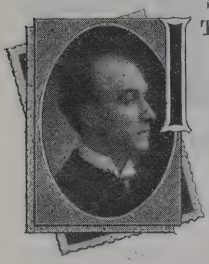
DO you hear the children weeping, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
And that can not stop their tears.
The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
The young fawns are playing with the shadows,
The young flowers are blowing toward the west,—
But the young, young children, O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free.

They look up with their pale and sunken faces,
And their look is dread to see,
For they mind you of angels in high places,
With eyes turned on Deity.
"How long," they say, "how long, O cruel nation,
Will you stand to move the world, on a child's heart,—
Stifle down with a mailed heel its palpitation,
And tread onward to your throne amid the mart?
Our blood splashes upward, O gold-heaper,
And your purple shows your path!
But the child's sob in the silence curses deeper
Than the strong man in his wrath."

The Carpenter

Labor's Progress.

(A Labor Day Meditation by Charles Stelzle.)



IT would be folly to insist that the social system of the day is ideal. But any man who reads history knows that the condition of the working man today is infinitely better than it was a century ago.

Whatever other causes have been at work to bring about this change, much of it must be attributed to trades unionism.

There has been steady progress like the irresistible sweep of a mighty river. Eddies have been formed which seem to mark the backward course of the stream. The pessimist has seen the eddy and points to it as an indication that there has been only a backward movement, indifferent to the fact that the flood just beyond reveals true progress.

He has forgotten that only a few centuries ago half the world lived in slavery, and human life was counted so cheap that men and women were killed for sport. Speak to him of the progress made by working people, and he will fling into your face the bitter argument of the anarchist, unmindful of the day when labor was considered degrading and dishonorable—when the philosophers declared that a purchased laborer is better than a hired one; when the working men lived in a small, dingy, foul-smelling room; when he slept in cellars and over open drains; when men worked sixteen hours a day the year round, without being paid for the "over time."

He has forgotten the time when manufacturers were actually paid to rid a parish of pauper children, who then became white slaves; when conditions were so degrading that in many cases full-grown men remained at home caring for the babies or mending stockings, while the women were engaged at the wearing work of the mill; when it was a crime to increase the working man's wages above a certain amount; when the working man could be put into jail for owing a storekeeper ten cents; when the mechanic received fifty cents for a day's work, at a time when fifty cents would purchase no more than it will today.

The condition of the skilled American working man today is superior to that of the royalty of three centuries ago. He has a better home, more conveniences, more books, more of the things that make life worth the living.

The increase in wages, the shortening of his hours of work, the multiplication of his comforts, his new educational advantages, his superior position as a citizen and as a man—all these have made the average working man a progressive, right-thinking human being.

As already noted, conditions are not ideal. There is much that needs to be adjusted. Because of this, among the so-called "masses," there is a feeling of unrest which many fear. It is supposed this feeling indicates that there may be an uprising destructive of law and order, but no one need fear a sane agitation carried on by honest, intelligent men. It is a sign of life and growth, and an indication of better things to come. The good sense of the American people will see that it comes out all right. But Rome was not built in a day.

The bitterness in human society will not be healed by an arbitrary division of men into classes. Any class movement in this country, be it a working men's movement or an employers' movement, is sure to fail.

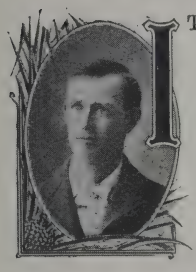
The rich are frequently accused of fostering a class spirit. However that may be, this unfortunate spirit is not confined to the prosperous. The same spirit sometimes exists among working men. The journeyman frequently treats his helper with the greatest contempt. The mechanics in some trades consider themselves superior to those engaged in some others. Because some working men are privileged to wear white linen shirts while at their work, they despise the laborer whose toil compels him to wear one made of wool or cotton. This spirit of caste has also gone over to their wives. In a little Minnesota railroad town the wives of the engineers, the firemen and the brakemen are formed into exclusive women's clubs. It is absolutely impossible for the fireman's wife to join the club composed of the engineers' wives, and as for the brakeman's wife—she simply "isn't in it."

If ever the labor question is to be settled, men must have the spirit of brotherhood taught by Jesus Christ himself. There are

broad-minded men who have this larger vision—men who deprecate the bitterness and the stinging personalities which have been injected into the labor question, which must be fought out only on its merits and on principle. But the average agitator, whether he represents employer or employe, with his pessimism, his cruel satire, his appeal to class prejudice, can only retard the growth of the spirit of brotherhood which must prevail before the golden age can be ushered in.

Why Labor Organized—Its Objects and Aims.

(By F. N. Ford.)



IT has been said by those who do not know or understand the objects and aims of organized labor, that our organization is a body that seeks to create trouble and discord; that we disturb business interests by strikes and boycotts and some have said that labor organizations ought not to be allowed to exist under the stars and stripes. I therefore take upon myself this opportunity of making known the true objects and aims of labor unions, and why we have organized.

Through the long drawn-out vistas of time, the working people of this and other nations have lived their lives of misery, wretchedness and want. They have been fighting their battles for bread on unnumbered battlefields in every country on the face of the earth. Sometimes they were victorious, and sometimes they were defeated. Century after century has passed and this war between capital and labor has gone on without a lull, and is going on today.

Capital, being more enlightened through education, first conceived the idea that by combining together they would be in a position to exact from labor more of labor's product. Labor, seeing the move that capital had taken, followed in its footsteps and organized itself into labor unions to resist the encroachments of capital. Thus began the fight between organized capital and organized labor.

Each organization has grown with a wonderful rapidity, until we find before us today great and powerful trusts and combinations of capital, and the great, powerful labor organizations each striving for what they consider their right; capital saying to labor: work for us at our terms so that you will produce more wealth, so we can hire more men to produce more wealth with; labor answering back saying: your wealth represents the product of our toil which you have taken from us. We have labored from day to day with unceasing toil, yet we are in need of some of the necessaries of life and its luxuries. The government statistics tell us that you have been taking about four-fifths of all the product of our toil and we don't propose to work on under these conditions any longer. So we quit.

This is the crime we commit. This is the charge that they lay at our door. And we plead guilty—guilty of being American citizens, with a hope and a desire to be human beings and be treated as such; guilty of loving our wives and children to such a degree that we want to see them wear something more than rags; guilty of having a human heart that beats for humanity and not for gold; guilty of having hopes and ambitions to raise above the animal plane of wage slavery; guilty of having brains to think and eyes to see with, that if we let this monster power go on without restraint in a short time there will be a condition of things in this country that has never been equalled in the history of the world. Patrick Henry said: "We can only judge the future by the past." Look at the past; when Egypt went down, 3 per cent. of her population owned 97 per cent. of the wealth; the people were starved to death.

When Babylon went down, 2 per cent. of the population owned all the wealth; the people were starved to death.

When Persia went down, 1 per cent. owned all the land.

When Rome went down, 1,800 men owned all the then known world.

Look at Russia today, and then look at our own country.

For the past twenty years the United States has rapidly followed in the footsteps of these old nations. As we grow older the nation's wealth is falling into fewer and fewer hands. Isn't this serious situation

worthy of the consideration of every American citizen?

Organized labor came into existence to protect itself from organized capital, and its objects and aims are to establish a higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among laboring classes, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for work, to furnish aid in case of sickness, death or permanent disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members.

Dare any man stand before the American people and say that an organization with these high objects and aims should be destroyed? Our members are all human beings, and as human beings sometimes make mistakes and do things that are not right in the eyes of the law and of God, but when compared with the mistakes of capital, they sink into insignificance.

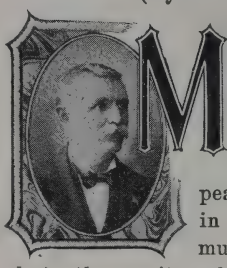
And to the business men everywhere who are opposing organized labor we will say that you are blind to your own interests and the interests of your city or community, for as a rule the laboring people spend their wages in the place where they earn it. If he only gets a dollar a day, a dollar a day is all he can spend, but if he gets three dollars a day, he has three dollars a day to spend and he spends it with you.

Nothing hurts the reputation of a town or city so much as the reputation of being a "cheap" town. Give it out that your city is a cheap city and you have given it the worst black eye you could possibly give it. Wherever labor is cheap, the place is sure to be dead. There is no better criterion of the business and enterprise of a place than the prices the working people get for their labor. Therefore we ask you and all men and women everywhere to join hands with us in doing good to all, and bettering the conditions of all laboring men and women everywhere. Not gold, but souls, should be first in an age that bows its head at the Sacred Word. Yet our laws are blind to a starving wage while guarding the owner's sweat-wrung hoard.

It is not our fault, say the rich ones. No, 'tis the fault of a system old and strong, but men are the judges of systems, so the cure will come if we own the wrong.

The Future of the Craft.

(By M. H. Draper.)



MANY ably written articles upon varied subjects of special and practical importance to the members of our craft have appeared from time to time in the columns of our much beloved Journal, but the writer has not noticed any communication bearing along the lines under the caption of this article. Perhaps we as members of that great army of skilled mechanics are not given to dealing in futures as are some of the more favored classes, but never the less we have a future to meet and contend with let it be what it may. Conditions are constantly changing. Those of us who have followed the vocation of our calling for a long period of years can not help but note with pleasure the improvement and advancement made in the conditions of our craft. The organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America may be noted as the first great step having as its purpose the advancement and betterment of our craft with a series of antagonistic conditions to confront it and others arising from time to time. We have met and surmounted all obstacles and are now ready to meet the conditions which the future has in store for us, which we can rest assured will be of that degree of importance that will command our constant attention. It should be a great source of gratification to us all, collectively and individually, to know that we have at the helm men of undoubted ability who will conscientiously conduct the affairs of our noble organization. So I repeat, organization has been one great factor in elevating the standard of our craft, but there have been other important conditions taking place within recent years. We are today not as carpenters were a half century ago. Conditions have arisen that require in many instances a different class of tools, and manufacturers have not been slow in meeting the demands. The up-to-date mechanic will now be found to possess many of the modern and useful tools which great-

ly increase his ability to accomplish more and better work. Those of us who have watched the trend of conditions see in the future a position to be attained that will leave the so-called saw and hatchet carpenter languishing in the dark. What the writer considers to be one of the greatest factors in promoting the changes that are now taking place and which are destined to mold us into better and more intelligent craftsmen are the opportunities that are being presented in the various publications for our own special benefit. No carpenter can hardly be said to be up to date now unless he has availed himself of some one or more of the many good and practical books that are now so easily obtained, together with one or more of the most excellent journals now published. Good books are said to be the windows through which the soul looks out, and how true the knowledge which good books convey to the mind is transmitted through the educated members of the body and thus we get the benefits which theory and practice combined will give us. The writer is in a position to know that many thousand of our craft have availed themselves of the opportunity to own some of the valuable publications that are now in the market and I have seen the great benefits that have been derived from having and studying such works. Therefore I predict that within the next decade the man who claims to be a carpenter will be found to possess that degree of competency not now very generally possessed. We will be of more value to our employers, do what we have to do with greater ease and dispatch as we become more competent. We therefore are more entitled to our increased wage scale obtained through the medium of organization. In conclusion, fellow workmen, let's all strive to improve the present and the results will be the elevation of our craft in the future. Knowledge is wealth, and the more we possess the greater is our sphere of usefulness.

In the Carpenter's Shop—"Wow!" exclaimed the cold chisel, shuddering; "there goes that kid sharpening a slate pencil."

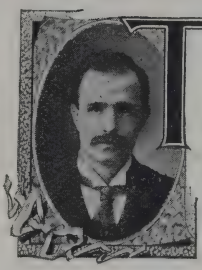
"Gracious! does that annoy you?" asked the saw.

"Of course; doesn't it affect you?"

"No; it takes a file to set my teeth on edge."

Causes and Effects of Trusts.

(By Henry J. D. May.)



TRUST, in its original meaning, is a good word and means a good thing, but it has got into bad company. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that there is a party of well-born and well-bred words which are sowing wild oats, and which there is every reason to fear will go to the bad. The other prominent members of the company are the words "combine" and "deal," but "trust" is the ringleader.

What is a trust? Let us define it as a corporation of corporations, or a corporation of the second degree. A corporation is an artificial person. It is a creation of the law. It has some of the civil rights of individual citizens, and is subject to a corresponding degree of obligation.

The corporation may sue and be sued; it is entitled to the protection of its property; it is required to pay taxes. Whereas a man has certain natural rights, a corporation has those only which are conferred by the legislature.

Our grandfathers watched the beginning and the growth of corporate wealth and power with extreme jealousy. More than one State political convention in the first half of this century declared its opposition to the chartering of any corporation for business purposes. The "trust" is an extension of the principle of the corporation. But it does not follow that because some of the early objections to corporations were unreasonable, therefore the hostility to trusts will be found to have been based on prejudice and passion.

A trust is a combination of corporations, banded together under one management for the purpose of controlling the manufacture or trade in some article of extensive use. Usually it is not chartered; that is, it is not a corporation in the ordinary sense of the word, but is a voluntary association, which keeps secret its organization, its doings and its profits. Thus it may be, and in some cases is, an "artificial person"

which exists without the permission of the State.

The chief objection to the trust is that a practical monopoly may be created. In fact, if a monopoly is not established the purpose of organizing the trust fails of accomplishment. For example—to take an illustration from a trade in which there is no real trust—there are 1,200 or more corporations, firms and persons in this country engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. Some of the corporations are huge affairs. One in New Hampshire is the greatest in the world which is engaged in this trade. No harm results from the existence of these great corporations because, being scattered over the country and having diverse interests, they compete with each other. But if they were all to combine they would control the labor of spinners and weavers, they would regulate production in such a way as to maintain prices at a surely profitable level, and in various other ways would deprive the community of the advantages of competition.

Moreover there is a strong feeling in the minds of many people who are by no means infected with socialistic views that discouragement and not encouragement should be given to the practice of concentrating great capital, and consequently great power in the hands of a few men, officers and managers of such corporations.

These are the reasons urged against sanctioning trusts. There is something to be said in their favor, namely, that they make industrial developments possible, on a grander scale than ever. But not many men hold that this advantage counterbalances the necessary evils, and no person, at least who desire political preferment, ventures to say even as much as that in their favor.

It is no doubt true that the system of high protective tariff has a tendency to produce trusts. Trusts are nothing more nor less than schemes to rob the consumer. The poor simply are compelled to contribute to the wealth and support of the privileged and protected classes of manufacturers. It therefore behooves us to stand and fight for the abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice.

The Strenuous Age.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

FASTER and faster rushes the tide of human affairs. Wilder and more strenuous grows the modern pace that involves all of human existence. But why this universal strain—this continual absence of repose? What is the philosophy of mankind's eager, morbid quest of pleasure and unceasing struggle for riches?

This nervous energy has been called Americanitis. It is the germ of progress, and running to excess it has become a disease that infects the whole nation.

Faster and faster and more complicated crowd the events of public affairs.

Hurry and worry set the pace and what seer can foretell results?

Political, social and industrial economy are involved in the feverish and unnatural restlessness of the age.

Honesty is known to be the surest foundation for national and individual soundness and strength, yet fraud contaminates every department of public trust.

A mercenary spirit seems to dominate all classes and conditions, and wherever this spirit is abnormally developed shameless exposures and fraud scandals are the natural sequence.

Gigantic swindles have become so common in the large concerns that they are the rule rather than the exception, and the long-suffering public continues to be "bled" and makes no protest or comment.

Robbery is no less a crime now than it was fifty years ago, but more importance attached to the disgrace then because it was a more unusual occurrence.

Before those in authority can investigate a big stealage in one department and change the officers in charge, some other shortage is discovered that diverts the public interest.

The poor public is to be pitied. If the food trust companies require a victim, if insurance companies decide for individual wealth, if coal companies or mine owners want more cash, all the accumulated stealings must come out of the pockets of the defrauded, defenseless public.

No wonder with so much of private interests to be nourished at the head of all the national machinery, that, from time

to time it becomes necessary to raise the rate of insurance, the price of beef, the price of flour, the price of coal, the tax rate for state and county, the rent of houses, and the cost of gas. No wonder it is such a struggle to persuade employers to raise wages for those whom they hire!

Self-preservation is the prime law of nature, and the powers over employers in authority squeeze every dollar from them they can get and leave them no alternative but to economize in every way possible to continue to exist.

The mania for money corrupts politics, controls society and tyrannizes over all lines of industry.

Individually and collectively the system of "frenzied finance" goes on unrebuked.

"Graft" is a new century term for old-fashioned roguery remodeled. It is also expressive of the fact that trickery and dishonesty have increased so fast in the general rush of progress that crime's vocabulary had to be enlarged to include the new forms of rascality.

For the sake of euphony a prominent, polished thief is known as a kleptomaniac, and a plot for high-handed robbery is called "graft."

But while with the marvelous advancement of progress evils have greatly increased, there has also been a marked activity among the opposite elements.

The existence of bad creates a necessity for the counteracting influence of good. Different societies or institutions have sprung into being through the years, as such demands originated, opposing wrong, and defensive and protective of right, law, order, conscience and justice. Prominent among such protective influences, and a potent factor in the world's affairs, organized labor has made itself recognized wherever greed and oppression first created a demand for a restraining policy. Organized labor begun about a quarter of a century ago to experiment with the strength of union, and it may be truly termed the most formidable and most hated foe of the "trust" combinations that are now filching the vitality of the nation.

The union is indeed a product of the strenuous age and a militant factor in the industrial life of the times.

"Work for some good, be it ever so slowly,
Labor! all labor is noble and holy."

Strangle one labor union and two will grow up in its place. If there had been no occasion or necessity for the organization of labor it would not have existed. Now that it has been tried and found effective, nothing but the accomplishment of its mission will ever see its finish.

The army of right is arrayed against the forces of sin and wrong and greed. The elements of righteousness are at work and gaining on evil. Among the complications of "graft" and cunning, and the shameless scramble for "boodle," the brotherhood union has survived to grow and strengthen into a glorious maturity.

"Bearer of freedom's holy light.
Breaker of slavery's chain and rod,
The foe of all that pains the sight
Or wounds the generous ear of God."

Does it Pay to Belong to Labor Unions?

(By Frank Duffy.)

BEFORE embarking in business of any kind in these days of "moneyed power" and "frenzied finance," the question first asked is: "Will it pay?" or "How much is there in it?" or, "Is it profitable?" and so dollars and cents appear to be the measure applied by the majority of men in their every-day life in business transactions; or, in other words, dollars and cents seem to be the motive power impelling men to action. Is it any wonder then that the poor, every-day wage worker, before joining a union of his craft or calling, asks the questions, "Does it pay to belong to a labor union?" "What will I get out of it?" "What good will it do me?" It is not surprising at all. Questions of this nature "should" be asked and "ought" to be answered plainly.

To begin with, is it not a fact that labor unions have given large dividends to the members in return for the small sums invested in the shape of "fees" and "dues?" Think it over and you will find we are correct. Is it not a fact that labor unions first enabled the workers to make a stand for "justice" and "right," for "liberty" and "fair play?" Is it not a fact also that labor unions helped to dispel that horrid nightmare which held men in its thrall for

centuries in the superstitious belief that some men were born to "rule," while others were born to "work" and "obey." Is it not an undisputable fact that labor unions reduced the hours of toil and increased wages at the same time? Is it not a fact that Labor Unions through "combined effort" fought the unjust and iniquitous laws that oppressed the people and through their influence and power had them changed and more agreeable ones enacted and put in force? Is it not a fact that trades unions nurse their sick, bury their dead and take care of the orphans and little ones left behind? Is it not a fact beyond the shadow of a doubt that trades unions take care of their members in their daily toil, carefully guard their interests and zealously look after their welfare, and yet the question is asked: "Does it pay to belong to labor unions?" Of course it pays, and pays double fold. Any wage worker who can not see the benefits to be derived from affiliation with a labor union is blind to his own interests, and has no business capacity whatever.

I might here ask, "Which pays best, to contribute 1 per cent. of your earnings to a union which does so much for its members, or take the chances of fighting single-handed and alone and being eventually compelled to accept a reduction of 10 or 20 per cent. in your wages?" The answer is plain, very plain.

Unions enable the worker to secure a large share of the product of his labor; if they did not, we should not behold so many rich corporations, firms and combines spending thousands of dollars to break them up and put them out of business altogether as we do at the present time. They know perfectly well if the unions were abolished, destroyed, annihilated, their profits would materially increase, and that is what they are continually looking for, but the increase would be at the expense of the workers. Will you yet ask: "Does it pay?" If so, let it be answered once and for all, open and above board, "Yes, it pays a thousand-fold." Join the union of your craft and be "a man among men;" remain loyal and true to its principles and teachings; yes, until you are called to the other shore, where there will be no necessity of asking, "Does it pay?"

The View to Be Taken.

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

THERE can be no question but that the wage earner in every line of skilled and manual labor is always interested in the country's material resources, rapid development and piling up of its national wealth. He has a pride in its mineral output, its agricultural productions and in its manufacturing industries, the latest assessed value of which is stated to be, in round numbers, just over one hundred and eighty-one billion dollars, to which must be added the volume of its railroad traffic and all other lines of general business.

Stupendous figures, certainly! And surely he has a right to be interested in the fullest sense of the word, since his mind and muscle are brought into strenuous exercise and exertion in assisting to move the capital that is developing these resources and accelerating this growth, industry and enterprise, for the logic of the world concedes that without his assistance capital would be a useless pebble.

With this great right, however, must be considered others that belong to him and have a corresponding importance, and it is hardly to be supposed that all his rights will not receive fair recognition from fair-minded readers, whatever their calling, trade, occupation or business or social, political or financial standing may be.

It is a poor rule, you know, that will not measure both ways, and when an American court, supposed to be impartial and uninfluenced by residence and local association, enjoins against "accompanying, talking to, or calling upon any person or persons' employes and doing business" in an American city, without inquiring whether the complainants themselves are not unlawfully overriding the constitutional rights of the enjoined, it does seem that such injunction was permitting the gold fish of capital to swim in exclusive waters and prejudice to fire at the fowl of hard, hungry, honest labor—in other words—capital is allowed to prevent, by the power of the law and the purpose of the rifle, the skilled workman and the experienced laborer from convincing the unskilled and inexperienced that certain beliefs and rights which he, the enjoined, has, are just, sound, reasonable and correct, and that his skill and experience,

his workmanship and knowledge are justly entitled to protection from piracy.

The wage earner, union or non-union, is not the only one to maintain that capital, if it prove unfair, unjust and impositious in valuing and utilizing labor's brain and brawn, certainly lacks reason and sound economic principles; nor should it be respected if it deny labor the right and privilege of doing its utmost to support itself in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, so long as it does so in a sound, logical and peaceful way regardless of whether it is done in the privacy of home, under the privileges of a public highway, the protection of business confidence, personal friendship, or the secrecy of fraternal brotherhood, particularly the brotherhood of man.

The right to assemble, associate, devise, plan or act together for interests just and righteous is neither base nor criminal, but human and humane and inalienable in man, and any court according such right to one and denying it to another must be considered partial if not corrupt, and, indeed, it is doubtful whether any court, or officer, or the government, or the President himself is constitutionally invested with power to arm one class and disarm another or close the mouth of either, if civil rights, the freedom of speech and the liberty and license of earning a fair and honest livelihood form the questions at issue, and if these are not guarantees of the Constitution of the United States and gifts of God, morality and man, this country and the century current belong to the "dark and sluggish ages."

The constitution of a certain employers' association—a constitution largely excerpted from others, as others are now and have been excerpted from it—sets forth that, among other purposes, the body was organized to protect its members in their right to manage their respective businesses, in lawful manner and as they may (might) deem proper, which is exactly what trades unions contend, and will contend for regarding their own respective businesses, and the association even admits "it is the right of labor to organize for the purpose of promoting the condition of the wage earners," and that the real interests of the working men and the public welfare will best be subserved by organizing against organization, at least this is echoed by a member of the same association, who says, "It is argued that labor organizations have come to stay, and the conditions which we find surrounding us, by reason of the existence of such organizations, can only be met by counter organization." Nevertheless, it is "something incomprehensible" to him that "so much has been said and written about the right of labor to organize in view of the fact that such right has never been denied—at least to any considerable extent."

Here is an admission that the right to organize has been, "to some extent," denied to labor, and the only natural conclusion that can be taken is that the denial has come from the employer.

Without lifting his pen from the page or presenting any basis for the assertion, this employer asserts that "the main objects of labor Unions is to create a monopoly of labor." Good Lord! what a reversal of power that would be! "And thereby to advance wages," he continues, throwing sunshine on his picture, "and to increase the cost of commodities," he follows, which makes it manifest that he is not an artist in drawing the fine lines of truth. Indeed, this is absolutely plain in his charge that "labor adopts methods of intimidation, coercion, slugging, murder and all other unlawful, unjust and degrading influences, to enforce its demands."

It will be noticed that this application applies to all labor—union and non-union, skilled and unskilled—and it grows more grievous to intelligence as one reads its companion expressions from the same mind that united labor is "doing much to erect class barriers by destroying personal relations between employes and employers," and that "no forces in the country are so energetically erecting the barriers of class hatred as trades unions." All this is libel, pure and simple, and sooner or later must, as it should be, taken cognizance of by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Greed and hatred," says a noted divine, "can not turn a prairie into a factory, though greed and class hatred can make a heap of a factory—a village a waste and a ruin," and surely he must have had in view the Ohio man's sentiments, for he adds—"every sensible man believes in capital and its honest combinations, and not only the

right but the duty of labor to also organize in self-interest and the interest of the history of trades unionism, the gain of wages and the lessening of working hours,'' and manfully does he declare that ''the character of many of labor's leaders has certainly and rightly justified and vindicated the labor movement.'' The economic aspect regarding wages is a question, in his opinion, to be determined by those versed in the problems of capital and labor, legal phases by courts, politics by politicians, obligations and promises, skill in workmanship, hours of labor and co-operative rights and responsibilities by arbitrating commissions, leaving to the pulpit only the moral bearings of industrial life.

''I am for peace!'' cried Mayor Jones before the National Association of Manufacturers, ''and I believe this body will make a grave and serious mistake if it deal not with the labor question on humanitarian grounds.''

Upon neither the minister nor the mayor should capital throw the brick of denunciation. Yet it classes the former as a ''straddler,'' and the latter a ''mushy, milk-sop politician,'' epithets which sound harsh from ''refined'' wealth.

There is no intention to fire from the bush; but if capital has a moral or a legal right to oppose organized labor in protecting its rightful and reasonable aims, purposes and projects, labor should be, of right, led upon the same field of equity by the power of the people and the government of the United States. However, capital is not to be charged as wholly fomenting class hatred, though, as already shown, it has representatives whose reason runs riotously and ruinously, whose exactions are oppressive and who should be placed with that class which every law-abiding citizen brands destructive to industrial peace and prosperity, and whose members clamor for and encourage violence, murder and every vicious act in the calendar of infamy, who have their ears always sharply pricked, their eyes curiously prying, fists tightly closed, tongues constantly wagging and their feet entering unbidden ground.

As Wm. McKinley said, ''They have no religion, are enemies to all governments and rulers, menace American institutions and should be wiped out.'' And cold, indeed, is the fate and fact that not they but he was ''wiped out.'' Their personnel has not improved among the converts they have made in this country nor their theories softened in tone. One of their educators declares, ''There will be no even distribution of this world's wealth and honors until the people force that distribution by the unrestrained hand of anarchy,'' which is truly on a level with the wild position of a valuable secretary of a certain employer's association that ''individual freedom'' in this country ''is the goal to be sought.''

Surely it must be evident to every sound-thinking man that neither the anarchistic education nor the ''good, fat, easy-living'' secretary should be followed in theory or fact if the prejudice which is sought to be obtained against the wage earner and in favor of the wage distributer is to be removed, for it is certainly apparent that here are two classes which are pre-eminently the most baneful of all elements in creating and urging class hatred. One class refuses calm deliberation, thorough investigation and impartial reference to arbitration, charging the violence of the other class to those who are united and only ask equitable adjustment, fair compensation, respectful treatment and the exercise of every effort that will insure peace and prosperity to employer and employe upon a higher plane of skill, industry and social and intellectual recognition.

The taking of the law in its own hands, throwing rule and the government to the dogs, raising the red hand and stamping about with brutal foot, places the other class as more dangerous to life's welfare than the resort, cowardly in the extreme—by the wealthy class—to the power and pleasure of persuasable courts and the might of the arms of the nation; and how it can be expected that either class will add to or promote the peace and prosperity of the country and its industrial interests must be considered by calm, thinking men as beyond the realm of reason.

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.

When we dislike a thing in others, let us see that we ourselves do not practice the same.

Shall the United States Suspend Immigration.

(By William S. Waudby, Special Agent U. S. Bureau of Labor.)

NEARLY two-thirds of the entire immigration of the world is directed to the United States! The invasion and successful capture of the United States has been accomplished. None of the horrors of war were visible, and we provided the means of transporting the millions of invaders to our hospitable shores during the past decades. These invaders are very skilfully disguised under the form of "immigrants," and the railroad and steamship companies make a profit of $50,000,000 per annum in landing them.

Financial and industrial depressions in Europe, and prosperity in the United States, increases year by year the number of these invaders.

"Restriction" has been tried for twenty years, and still the immigration increases year by year, until it has arrived at that period in the country's history when it becomes not a question of "restriction" that confronts this Nation, but the question of EXCLUSION (for a term of years at least) of these immigrants. It is now the question of SELF-PRESERVATION.

The influence of immigration upon wages is large and complex, and there is no doubt at all that wages have fallen since the great tide of immigration set in; the only thing that has acted as a counterbalance being the solidarity of the labor organizations in resisting wholesale reductions in wage rates. Immigrants do make, and have made, first class Trades Unionists, but in too many instances these migratory personages have been brought into the country for the purpose of taking the places of native labor, and are without Trades Union affiliations.

The first immigration law was passed by Congress in 1864, and was for the purpose of ENCOURAGING immigration—being entitled "An Act to Encourage Immigration." This act was repealed in 1868. From that time until 1882 (August 3) there was no statute bearing upon immigration.

After much discussion and agitation upon the part of the labor organizations then in existence, the local Federation of Labor of the District of Columbia (Washington City) succeeded in having a bill passed by Congress, which took effect February 26, 1885, and was the first step taken for protection against the "pauper labor" of Europe, and was known generally as the law "to prevent the importation of foreign labor under contract to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States."

Under this law it has been almost impossible to apprehend contract laborers in the casual examination to which they are subjected at the various ports of entry—and they are only arrested after they are actually engaged in the labor for which they have contracted to perform. The law has never been sufficient to accomplish the object of its enactment.

The United States has full power to exclude aliens altogether, as the Supreme Court has decided that question beyond all controversy. In May, 1895, Justice Harlan delivered this opinion of the Court: "The power of Congress to exclude aliens altogether from the United States, or to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which they may come to this country, and to have its declared policy in that regard enforced exclusively through executive officers, without judicial intervention, is settled by our previous adjudications."

Each of the leading steamship lines has several thousand agents engaged in working up immigration traffic.

In one of the Senate committee investigations it was shown that the Italian bankers of New York city send to Italy in an average year from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. This is a permanent injury to the labor and capital of the United States surely

The Italians were the first to be exploited by the "padrone system"—now all nationalities are fair spoils; employment agencies (?) now take the place of the padrone in the large cities. It is possible for a contractor to secure any number of Italians or other laborers, at short notice, at about one-half the wages of the American standard, for sewer, railroad, mining, clothing trades, etc. Thus native labor suffers many hardships by this displacement. This system exists among the Poles, Hungarians, Greeks, Armenians, Russian Jews and others. Many Armenians and Greeks are employed in the cotton mills of New England, especially in Massachusetts, hav-

ing been brought in to break strikes and to reduce wages.

The immigration question IS a national one.

"Immigration" is an economic as well as a political question.

In one day in May (the 8th) ten steamship companies landed 12,039 immigrants at Ellis Island. Never before have so many steerage passengers come into this port. During the month of March, 1904, the total number of immigrants was 78,225—or an average per day of 2,523. For the month of March, 1905, the number was increased to 126,932—or an average daily number of 4,094.

Where do they all find work? The labor market can not expand rapidly enough to provide for all of these new arrivals, so that the labor already here must either be displaced or compete with this daily influx and at pauper labor rates.

The monthly statements issued by the Bureau of Immigration are well worth the careful study of every class of our citizen voters, and especially that of every workingman. The statistics therein are clearly set forth as to the nationalities represented, and it is readily observable how few are the English-speaking arrivals. These reports also indicate the occupations and probable destination of the immigrants, and gives a mass of information that is of great value to the student, as well as to the investigator after knowledge.

In the March (1905) report of this Bureau, out of 126,932 arrivals for the month, there were 97,786 from Austria-Hungary, Italy and the Russian Empire alone. Norway, Sweden and Denmark threw in 7,334, with 1,433 from Finland as good measure. Greece contributed 349, and Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro's quota was 295. Should the March average hold out we will have a record for 1905 of a million and one-half immigrants, or double that of the highest period (1903) with its score of 857,046 arrivals.

By decades the problem stands as follows:

1820-1830	128,392
1830-1840	539,391
1840-1850	1,423,337
1850-1860	2,799,423
1860-1870	1,964,061
1870-1880	2,834,040
1880-1890	5,246,613
1890-1900	3,694,298
1900-1904	3,255,149

It will be noticed that in the first half of the last decade the immigration nearly approaches that of the entire 1890-1900 decade.

At a recent meeting of the patrons and members of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York city, Edward Lauterbach made the statement that *90,000 Russian Jews were preparing to emigrate to the United States, "turning their backs on tyranny and persecution, and coming to the land of freedom and liberty. The time is coming, and you engaged in charity work necessarily must face it, WHEN THE CARE OF THOUSANDS OF YOUR RUSSIAN BRETHREN WILL BE IN YOUR KEEPING."

Is it not time for the Nation to take serious thought over this vital matter? Why waste so much time over trifles like "tainted money" or "frenzied finance," when questions like this immigration problem confront us?

Has the Labor Union Fulfilled Its Mission?

(By Wm. Corless.)

AN impression seems to have gained considerable force within the minds of some of the leading opponents of trade unionism that this great movement is on the wane, and that somehow, through a concerted effort on the part of employers' organizations, it is possible, at this time, to deal this movement such a blow as will for all time destroy its effectiveness as a medium of control of wage conditions in our industries.

On just what basis these conclusions are formed a close study of the arguments of the leaders of employers' organizations fails to disclose. Nor does a study of the operations of trades unionism form an adequate idea of the methods applied in arriving at these conclusions.

To an unbiased student of the all-absorbing economic question of the relations of capital and labor, the fact that the labor union has come to stay is self-evident.

Self-preservation, acknowledged the first law of nature, impresses upon the thoughtful and intelligent American work-

*A population as large as that of Albany, N. Y.

ingman the importance of maintaining some system protective and defensive of the interests of American wage earners.

Even those who have given but little thought and consideration to this subject readily agree that trades unionism is essential to the well-being of the toilers. The heads of great employers' organizations themselves acknowledge that the labor union, "properly conducted," is a good thing.

Having reached this point in discussing the question of the struggle now on between organized opposing industrial factions, we naturally wonder why this great conflict should have been waged so fast and furious during the entire progress of the development of our great modern industrial system.

It is not infrequently that we hear the unqualified declaration that the labor union is working an injury to the interests of the wage earners, and in substantiation of the statement England is pointed out as a horrible example of the evils of an over-aggressive labor union system.

To just what extent labor unions are responsible for the industrial depression which has settled down upon Great Britain during recent years no living man can tell. That they are in the slightest degree responsible for this condition of affairs is a mere matter of conjecture, unsubstantiated by any available, logical evidence.

It is true that those who choose to charge this responsibility to trades unionism point to a long series of strikes and labor troubles which were encountered at the beginning of this industrial depression, and thus form their conclusions. That this basis of conclusion is not fairly established may be shown from the fact that along the same line of argument we could with equal force and logic decide that strikes and industrial disturbances are responsible for the wonderful wave of industrial prosperity which has swept over this country during recent years.

Either of these conclusions would, of course, be in error. But it is just as logical for the labor unions to claim the glory of creating the era of industrial prosperity which we are enjoying in this country as it is for their enemies to charge up to them the responsibility for the industrial depression existing in Great Britain.

There is nothing wonderful—nothing even surprising—about the failure of the industrial supremacy of England. When we view the wonderful natural resources of this country, the wonder is that we have not long since outstripped England in the race for the industrial markets of the world.

After a sharp and spirited contest of industrial concerns on both sides of the Atlantic our industries have won, and instead of importing industrial products from England as we did a few years ago, our industries are practically in a position to supply the world's industrial market.

England's labor unions were in no wise responsible for this turn of affairs. It was the inevitable result of conditions over which neither labor nor capital in Great Britain had any control.

It was not my purpose, however, to enter into a discussion of Great Britain's industrial troubles, for in this country we have troubles enough of our own in connection with our industrial affairs without going abroad to borrow the troubles of others.

What is there in this fight against the labor unions that appeals so strongly to employers?

Is it the welfare of the non-union men that pulls so tenaciously at their heartstrings as to create the open shop movements so staunchly advocated by employers' organizations just now?

If this be true, is it not most remarkable that during all of our six thousand years of history we find no movement of this kind recorded on behalf of the poor, down-trodden non-union workingman? Yet the condition of the non-union wage earner is better now than it ever was during all that lapse of time. Better because he is reaping of the harvest sown by the labor union.

A popular error, on the part of employers, is reprinted by George F. Baer in the March issue of the Pennsylvania Magazine: "The modern theory of labor organizations seems to be that the employer and employe are to be divided into two great hostile camps, armed and fully equipped, at a given signal, to engage in industrial warfare."

The fact is that this "modern theory" is an absolute condition, which dates back to the very inception of a centralized form of industrialism. The theory that the labor union is responsible for this unceasing industrial warfare is an error. The labor union is but an incident in this great struggle. The conflict itself is born of the unfair conditions under which labor has suffered during the progress of industrial development.

Despite all experiences of the past, Mr. Baer falls into another popular error in his article. He says: "I have said, and I repeat, that this labor question is a problem of life. * * * Its solution pertains more to the individual than to organization."

This, then, is the proposition involved in the open shop agitation—that "the solution of the labor question pertains more to the individual." It needs no comment. The records of our industrial history are open to all.

Individual efforts to improve the conditions of labor, from the building of the pyramids down to the advent of the labor union, left labor in a state of abject misery—ignorant, pauperized and degraded.

And now, after a century of centralized effort, which has elevated labor to a higher plane than was ever before attained, the wage earners are being urged to return to an obsolete, discredited and inefficient measure of defense.

Whatever injustice the Union shop may have worked, in isolated cases, to the employers of labor, the benefits secured to labor—Union and non-union—are such as to commend it to the favorable consideration of all the wage workers of this land.

Every Day.

Amid the tumult of the street
And ceaseless tread of restless feet,
What varied human forms we meet
Every day.

Some burdened with unwhispered woe—
Sad secrets God alone can know—
We see them wandering to and fro
Every day.

Some seared by Time's decay or blight,
With furrowed brow and fading sight,
Who haunt our feet from morn till night
Every day.

Some swayed by passion deep and strong,
Enkindled by some burning wrong,
Unheeded by the listless throng
Every day.

The lust of power, the greed for gain—
Twin tyrants of the heart and brain—
We see the ruin of their reign
Every day.

The crafty knaves that throng the street,
Robed in the garments of deceit,
Who breathe to lie and live to cheat
Every day.

And some aspiring to be great,
With beaming eye and heart elate,
Scorning the thorny thrusts of fate
Every day.

The youth enthralled by some fond dream
Or borne along on fancy's stream,
Believing all things what they seem
Every day.

The aged, totering toward the tomb,
No light to lift their rayless doom
Nor hope their weary way illume
Every day.

The rich and poor, the old and young,
With silent lip or fluent tongue,
And griefs untold or joys unsung
Every day.

Thus, in the drama of the town,
Some bear a cross or wear a crown,
Until death rings the curtain down
Every day.

DAVID BANKS SICKELS.

Editorial

The Carpenter

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT., 1905.

"Swan," Leader in the San Francisco Citizens' Alliance, quits that body and repudiates its motives and principles.

Organized labor in San Francisco gained another point recently when Jabez Swan, one of the stanchest adherents of the Citizens' Alliance, repudiated that body, its motives and principles, and signed a contract with the officials of the Building Trades Council to employ exclusively union men hereafter. He also agreed to remove from his premises his "open shop card." He will only employ workmen hereafter who carry a "union working card" recognized by the Building Trades Council.

After signing the agreement he immediately notified his employes that they must join the local union of their craft or consider their employment with him at an end.

Swan has been associated with the Citizens' Alliance for eighteen months. He was one of the loudest of its exponents and his flaring signs in front of his Market street shop announcing his affiliation with the Citizens' Alliance and open shop principles attracted considerable attention.

Swan says that his change of sentiment is due to the loss of business and the misrepresentations made by the alliance of financial support. He says that he found that he could not hold business and rather than suffer further loss and possibly ruin he decided to cut loose from the alliance and make peace with organized labor.

In giving his reasons for severing his connection with the Citizens' Alliance, he says:

"I left the Citizens' Alliance because I found that the men who comprise it are men without principle. Henceforth I am with the laboring men and shall always continue to be friendly to their cause.

"I started out to fight the unions because of a grievance I had with the Building Trades Council. A contract which was entered into between the Building Trades Council, the Signwriters' Union and myself was not lived up to. The action of the signwriters angered me and I determined that I was being treated unjustly, so I declared for the open shop. Then I took up the cudgel and used every effort to fight the unions. I joined the Citizens' Alliance and was assured patronage from them. I expected that it would be a standoff fight, that the patronage I would lose from the labor element would be made up by the support of the members of the Citizens' Alliance.

"The fight has cost me not into the hundreds, but into the thousands of dollars. It was then I found out the insincerity of the people in the ranks of the Citizens' Alliance. They never gave me the support they promised. The patronage that Mr. George said would be forthcoming never materialized.

"Then I realized that the laboring man will sacrifice anything for principle, while the man with money will hold back when

his pocket is pinched. I lost my admiration for the Citizens' Alliance. In the first place, I could not stand the financial pressure, and in the second place, the people in the same ranks with me, they of the Citizens' Alliance, were stabbing me in the back. It is one thing for a man to stand and face the enemy with gun in hand, but when he is getting the bayonet in the back it is entirely a different proposition.

"Under these conditions I approached Mr. McCarthy and the result of my conference was that I decided to unionize my place. It was a case of one man against 80,000, and that 80,000 willing to starve even for principle. I shall stick to the men who have principles. I have had enough of the insincerity of the Citizens' Alliance.

"I want it understood that in the fight I have waged against unionism I have never violated the principles of unionism. I have paid my men the highest wages, and they have worked union hours."

✣ ✣ ✣

The Central Federated Union of New York City, the central body of the various trade organizations of that city, is to be congratulated on the timely and judicious action taken at their meeting, held August 13, by unanimously adopting a resolution calling on the Amalgamated Wood Workers to re-establish, on or before January 1, 1906, in the woodworking mills of New York, now controlled by them, the working conditions existing in these mills prior to June 25, 1903, when these mills were under the jurisdiction and control of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The resolution adopted also declares that after the above date building material not manufactured under the eight-hour system will not be recognized as union made and will be discriminated against by the central body and its affiliated organizations. This action was taken in disposing of a grievance laid before the central body in a joint communication from L. U.'s 309 and 476 of the U. B. at a previous meeting, wherein these unions informed the central body of having been notified by their employers that, finding it impossible to compete with the woodworking mills of the city running nine hours per day at a lower rate of wages, they saw themselves compelled to resort to the adoption of these same working conditions in their shops and factories, unless the eight hours and U. B. of C. and J. rate of wages, adhered to by them, be established in these mills.

In compliance with a request of L. U.'s 309 and 476 to assist them in an effort to avert the impending calamity, the central body, at its previous meeting, charged its executive committee with the investigation of the grievance.

In their report the committee stated that they were in possession of documentary evidence, proving beyond a doubt that prior to the time the woodworking mills in question were invaded by the Amalgamated Wood Workers the eight hours were in force in these mills by agreement between the owners and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The executive committee then submitted the above resolution with the stated result.

It is to be hoped that this summary disapprobation of the scabby tactics of the A. W. W., which have been a constant menace to the working conditions obtained by our inside members of New York City by years of struggle and at great sacrifice, will have the effect of either forcing the A. W. W. to live up to union principle or else of our U. B. regaining control over these mills, from which our men were locked out in June, 1903, because of their refusal to relinquish the eight hours, and where their places were taken by the A. W. W. at the employers' terms—nine hours per day and inferior wages.

In the discussion following the executive committee's report the representatives of the A. W. W. denied all charges of violation of trade rules, on the ground that their organization having been awarded jurisdiction over the woodworking mills, by recent conventions of the A. F. of L., and nine hours per day being the standard working time adopted by their national organization, their men had a perfect right to work nine hours a day in these mills.

As the New York Central Federated Union's action in this matter shows, the delegates were not led astray by these flimsy excuses. Undoubtedly in their judgment, as in the judgment of all true trades unionists, the taking of other men's places at longer hours and smaller wages,

whether approved by any national or federal body or not, was not in keeping with union principle. The incident related here once again demonstrates the fact that the existence of dual unions is an injury to labor organization and the labor movement; it has once more emphasized the justification of our slogan, "Dual organizations must go."

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The Baltimore (Md.) Federation of Labor has decided to stand pat in the controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers over the jurisdiction of cabinet makers engaged in the manufacture of bar and office fixtures. This matter has been the subject of exhaustive discussion at two meetings recently held by the federation, and on August 16 that body refused to pass on a decision rendered by President Gompers of the A. F. of L. ruling that this work comes under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Wood Workers. It was decided that inasmuch as the Brotherhood of Carpenters is affiliated with the A. F. of L. the Baltimore Federation of Labor shall take no action in the premises.

The sentiment of the federation was voiced by the delegate of the painters who said he did not think that the local body should be made a catspaw to pull monkey chestnuts out of the fire for the American Federation of Labor by doing something which the latter body itself has discovered it is unable to accomplish. If the carpenters are in the wrong the delegate set forth, their charter should be revoked and not demanded of local bodies to take action and stand the consequences alone.

It was pointed out that what is being done in the wood working craft in Baltimore is done all over the country, consequently if there is a remedy to be applied it must be of national character and the action taken by the local body would only serve to complicate matters and do no good to any one.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor decidedly showed common sense by refusing to commit itself to the provisions of that famous "Downey decision" on which President Gompers based his ruling—a decision rendered in entire disregard of existing conditions in the wood working industry, disconnecting the inside from the outside man, the carpenter from the joiner, the two branches neither of which can afford the separation, the transformed conditions of our industry forcing them to be united in one and the same organization for the protection of their common interests.

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The movement entered into by the International Typographical Union for the establishment of uniform working hours, the eight-hour day, all through the country, on January 1, 1906, has our fullest sympathy and moral support. Our Local Unions and district councils should appoint committees to wait on the firms doing their printing, and unless satisfactory assurance is given by these firms that they will enter, or have entered, into an agreement with the I. T. U., guaranteeing the eight-hour workday in their printing offices, the Local Unions and district councils should withdraw their patronage. Be particularly careful from now on that your printing bears the label of the International Typographical Union, and don't do any business with printing firms not entitled to same.

The formation of local branches of the Structural Building Trades Alliance in their respective localities should be vigorously pursued by our District Councils and Local Unions. In hundreds of cities and towns the building trades are either entirely disunited or but loosely connected with each other. To these trades the aims, the objects, the plan of organization, as well as the advantages accruing from the affiliation with the alliance should be explained and the necessity of establishing a closer bond of unity and more harmonious and concerted action among the building crafts pointed out to them.

No one single trade is in a position to stand aloof from the other at this time. In each and every locality the building trades should form a central body. It is the duty of our District Councils and Local Unions to use their influence in favor of the affiliation with the alliance.

Information as to the procedure in organizing a local body or the condition of affiliation will be obtained by communicating with General Secretary Wm. J. Spencer, the Dayton Arcade, Dayton, O.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

P. H. M'CARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First Vice-President, T. M. Guerin.

Troy, N. Y., July 1, 1905.

To the members of the General Executive Board:

Brothers—I hereby submit to you my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1905:

During the past three months I have visited the following places: Kingston, N. Y.; New York City, Troy, N. Y., Penn Yan, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Mechanicsville, N. Y.; Auburn, N. Y.; Port Chester, N. Y.; Greenwich, Conn.; Nye, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y. and New Rochelle, N. Y.

I found all our local unions in these places in good, healthy condition, increasing their membership, and a very good feeling existing between them and their employers. There are very few non-union carpenters in any of these cities and towns, those to be found being men hailing from small towns where the craft is so insignificant in number that there are not enough men to hold a charter.

It is a notable fact that in localities where the wages of the carpenter range from three to four dollars per day and the eight-hours prevail the building industry is in the most prosperous condition and these very localities are short of men. This goes to prove that high wages and short hours are no impediment but an incentive to industrial progress and prosperity. The towns where work is slack, are the towns where low wages and long hours of toil prevail. Would the contractors in these towns be alive to their own interests they would establish the eight-hour work day and a decent wage, before the good men leave town for places where the men are more fairly treated.

In most places I visited I find that the rank and file of our local unions do not attend the meetings as they should and leave the transaction of business to the same old warhorses year after year without any change. I believe that we should adopt some law compelling the younger members to take a more active part in the business of local unions. They are at any time willing and ready to share in the good things obtained by the organization, but never in

the labor and sacrifices necessary to bring the good things about.

I have dwelt on this subject many times at the meetings of local unions, but apparently to no avail, for whenever I return to the same town I find the same men at the meetings.

I desire to call your attention to several other matters which, in my judgment, are of great moment to the welfare of our U. B. I would suggest that provision be made by law or otherwise, making it obligatory for our local unions to keep a record of their members working outside of their jurisdiction and of the localities where they are working. The history of the New York lockout gives ample reason for the establishment of such a record keeping.

Another matter of great importance is the amount of dues charged their members by the local unions. Some of them are still charging the minimum due of 50 cents per month per member, and they are paying from three to five dollars sick benefit a week. As a result, at the first little trouble these local unions get into they write to headquarters for financial assistance or for an organizer to be sent to their town to try and straighten them out. They never have any money in their local treasury save for sick benefit. I claim that 50 cents per month is little enough to be paid in for trade benefits, and local unions desiring a sick benefit should pay an extra due into a special fund for that purpose.

I believe the time has arrived when the local unions should build up their treasuries and accumulate sufficient funds to support their members during a strike or lockout for at least three months.

Hoping that you will be able to devise some plan by which our members will in the future be better protected against themselves, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

T. M. GUERIN, First-Vice-Pres.

State Councils.

In response to inquiries made at this office from time to time relative to the formation of State councils, we wish to inform our members that there are no provisions in our General Constitution for such bodies. At the Scranton convention in 1900 the matter of State councils received careful consideration by the committee on constitution; that body reported favorably on the proposition, but the convention turned the whole question down flat. The matter dropped at that and very little was heard of State councils until the Milwaukee convention, when the following resolutions were introduced:

"Believing that the time has arrived when State councils should be formed in the several States, and that our general organization should endorse such a movement; and

"Whereas, Several States already have such organizations; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the U. B., now in convention assembled, does hereby endorse the formation of State councils subordinate to the general organization."

These resolutions were referred to the committee on organization for consideration and action. After several days, during which time that body had ample opportunity to obtain the views and sentiments of the delegates attending the convention on this question the following report was submitted: "In the matter as contained in Resolution No. 64, in reference to the establishment or organization of State Councils, we, your committee, do not concur in the resolution." The convention accepted this report without debate. We have, therefore, nothing on record to show that our organization is in favor of State councils, but we have on record the actions of the Scranton convention in 1900 and the Milwaukee convention in 1904, which distinctly shows that these two gatherings were decidedly opposed to the formation of such councils.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Nashville, Tenn.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Buffalo, N. Y.
New York City.	Gulfport, Miss.
San Antonio, Tex.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Burlington, Ia.	Red Bank, N. J.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Waterbury, Conn.
Louisville, Ky.	Bradentown, Fla.
Owosso, Mich.	Washington, Pa.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Williamsport, Pa.

Brotherhood Emblems.

Numerous requests have been made on the General Office recently for Gold Emblem pins, gold rings, gold watch fobs, etc. In order to be able to satisfy the wants of our members, we have made arrangements to supply these articles at as reasonable a price as we possibly can. Herewith is price list.

IN ORDERING these goods be sure to STATE DISTINCTLY whether you want ROLLED GOLD or SOLID GOLD.

Rolled gold pins or buttons	$0.25 each
Solid gold pins or buttons	1.00 each
Watch charms, rolled gold	1.25 each
Watch charms, solid gold	7.50 each
Cuff buttons, rolled gold	.50 each
Cuff buttons, solid gold	2.00 each
Emblem rings, rolled gold	1.50 each
Emblem rings, solid gold	5.00 each
Business Agents' badges, German silver	3.50 each

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Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Durand, Mich.
Wilmington, N. C.
Bevard, N. C.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.
Waterford, N. Y.
Big Rapids, Mich.

Total: Seven local unions.

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Expulsions.

S. J. Meek of Local Union 1636, Whiting, Ind., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

J. R. Southern of Local Union 197, Sherman, Tex., has been expelled for embezzling funds belonging to the Local Union.

Dovetail Mortise and Tenon.

The mainstay of constructive woodwork is the mortise and tenon. A piece of woodwork which can be put together without glue, nails, or screws, and serves its purpose, is an ideal work of construction; but this is not always possible. Another principle of construction is that every piece of wood should be so placed that it can swell or shrink without injuring itself or displacing any other piece. This is maintained in an ordinary paneled door, providing no moldings are inserted. Another principle is that miter joints should be avoided, whether for molded work or not, for the reason that shrinkage causes all miters to open. No piece of wood should be used unless the straight grain of the wood can be seen through its full length in one place. Inserted moldings should be avoided as far as possible; and all moldings for panel work should be worked on the stiles and rails. It is a general principle, observed in the best medieval joinery, that all moldings on rails which are horizontal should butt against the stiles; and that stiles should be either plain or should have moldings stopped before reaching the joints with the rails. In practice all rail moldings may be worked the whole length of the stuff used; and if muntins (which are the middle stiles) are used, the moldings may be cut away to the square wood before the mortise is cut which is to receive the tenon of the muntin. Thus the moldings will butt against the square sides of the muntin. All the parts for a door thus made can now be got out by machintry.

The dovetail is a constructive device, and the dowel is admissible in places as a substitute for the mortise tenon. Tonguing and grooving is a legitimate device, both for ends and sides of boards. Beveling the edges of the pieces thus joined is better than beading. The best way to construct large panels is to make them of narrow strips, tongued and grooved and beveled at the joining edges. Such panels will never "draw." The shrinkage will be divided between all the joints. Solid table tops should never be fastened with glue or screws, but should be secured with buttons fastened to the under side of the top, which travel in grooves cut in the framework to allow for expansion and shrinkage. These are but a few of the principles to be observed in doing the best woodwork. All boards cut on a radius from the center to the periphery of a tree will remain true, while all others have a tendency to warp or crack. The first are called quarter-sawed. It is a peculiarity of oak that the best grain is found in quarter-sawed boards. It is only in these that the "silver grain" is seen. This consists of a ribbon of very hard substance, which grows out from the center of the tree. It is for this reason that oak is the most enduring wood; it has a grain two ways.—National Builder.

Indications point to an exceptionally active building year in the Dominion of Canada.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

R. Fuelle.

Since my last report I visited Escanaba, Mich., and found L. U. 1194 in very bad shape. All the sawmills having moved out, most of our members were compelled to leave the place. Brothers Lawrence and Erickson promised to get the union in working order again with the balance of the membership, but prospects are not very bright. On my arrival in Sault Ste. Marie Brother J. E. Daugherty, president of L. U. 46, called a special meeting in less than twelve hours, myself being the royal guest. Every carpenter in the town is a member and a set of intelligent officers are managing its affairs. Sault Ste. Marie is one of the brightest spots in Michigan. Starting for Munising, the train stopped six miles from that city at 10 p. m., so, with other passengers, I hired a stage which brought me to my place of destination at about midnight. Next day I met Brother James Duffy, a relative of our G. S., who is, besides being a carpenter and the R. S. of the L. U., a real estate agent and a justice of the peace. The city of Munsining is only nine years old and the local union there is in healthy condition.

In Marquette, Mich., I had the officers call a special meeting which was well attended and the brothers were elated over the presence of an organizer and glad to learn of the doings of local unions surrounding them. The Marquette local union is in good shape and its officers closely watching the interests of the U. B. I visited L. U. 1122, Houghton, Mich., just in time to attend the regular meeting. Nearly every carpenter in Houghton is a member of the organization, while in Hancock, across the canal, the local union is somewhat retarded in matters of organization. In Bayfield, Wis., we called a special meeting in less than four hours, which was attended by nearly every member and two non-union men. Our members here are able to take care of themselves.

On my arrival in Ashland, Wis., the officers called a meeting at once, which was well attended and I was very well treated by all the members. The officers are hustlers and every competent mechanic in town holds membership in the U. B. The local union contemplates a movement for the establishment of the eight-hour day next spring. I next went to Hayward, Wis. At the meeting we held here I initiated the last two non-union men, making the craft in the town one solid union body. No organizer ever having visited the place before, our members were highly pleased and so was the organizer at the treatment accorded him by the membership. In Chippewa Falls I found a sleepy lot of carpenters, and before I left I wrote a dozen letters to as many men telling them what I thought of them. Arriving in Eau Claire the officers of the local union were all on hand. They, as well as the membership, are wide awake to their interests and watching every opportunity to further the cause of unionism. I would like to see our Eau Claire brothers take a car to Chippewa Falls some day and give the officers and members of that town a good stirring up, which they sorely need.

By order of the G. P. I went to Kansas City, Mo. I found our men working eight hours at the rate of 40 cents minimum an hour, but I also found rats so numerous that it requires a large number of traps to catch them.

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S. G. Cunningham.

After vacation of almost a month I visited Logansport, Ind., by order of the G. P., the object of the visit being to strengthen local No. 808.

Conditions were, indeed, worse than first developments showed, the local had drifted until a mere handful were left. This was bad in the face of fairly good building operations under progress, but the real cause of it all was the most deplorable fea-

ture. However, I was pleased to learn that no "open shop" deals figured in the situation to any extent, but it was the old, old story—internal discord, factions. You can't run it if So-and-So remains. I remained here one week and held three meetings, visited all jobs in the city in company with one of the brothers. The first two meetings were lightly attended; the third, which was an open meeting, was better attended, and the best I could do was to secure ten or twelve names, with prospects of more at a meeting to be held the coming week. Will our boys ever learn the true significance of "United Brotherhood?"

From here I went to Steubenville, O., to investigate an appeal for division of Local No. 186, which I found in excellent condition. Notwithstanding they had been out since April 1 on a stiff open shop fight, every member was working at the new scale —$3.25 per eight hours, being an increase of 25 cents per day. The feeling on the part of several employers seemed so strong for settlement that a conference was arranged for our committee to meet the Builders' Exchange. Open shop ravings was all that developed. Our boys are too busy to think of giving a point, especially on a free-for-all proposition. Absolute unity prevails and the division was only asked for the convenience of several members who live in neighboring towns, but was not enough to justify the split at this time.

John Wesley Spriggs is the presiding officer of No. 186. His seventy-two years of life's experiences at once commands the respect of members and visitors alike. He is a man of dignity, and quick, just decisions, and I assure you No. 186 will long honor his name. The general business management of this local is a credit to the Brotherhood.

From Steubenville I was ordered to Lancaster, O., where work was plentiful, but the organization gone to the races. After getting the situation developed I found plenty of cause for the almost hopeless conditions The first cause I will mention was non-attendance of meetings, but what weakened the local most was the contractors belonging to the L. U. who are working union and non-union men together with no other excuse than we couldn't get union men, and have to have the work done. This is the "old line" contractors' argument, and occurs to me as almost the limit for a union man. Also some of the most influential men in the union are not working at the trade, but holding city office. Most of the contractors had their men hired for the season and would not make any changes. The men talked the same way about going into the union, stating they would go in at the beginning of next season. While I should have been pleased to assist L. U. No. 86 this was certainly not the opportune time, therefore the investigation was all attempted here.

I have been making a number of towns throughout Illinois this month stopping as business required from one to three days, starting with Danville, Champaign, Peoria, Galesburg, Canton, LaSalle, Ottawa, Peru, together with some investigations for organizations in smaller adjoining towns. In most of the places mentioned work is plentiful and wages from 30 to 40 cents per hour.

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J. W. Adams.

Since the time I sent in my last report for our journal I have visited several of our local unions in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. As a general rule I found them in a healthy condition. At Shawnee, Okla., we have a good, live local. During my presence they placed their president in the field as a business agent. He and myself at once visited the two mills in the town and received the promise from their owners that they would sign our agreement and use our label on all their work. Many of our local unions have prepared for a good time on Labor Day and expect to profit by it in an increase of membership.

On my return from above States I was called to the mining district of Illinois, where we have several local unions. In fact we have too many locals here in such close proximity to each other that it causes friction and dissension. I found officers of a local union in one town residing in another town where also a local existed. I also found two local unions located two miles from each other. The result of this close proximity was disruption as soon as the work in the respective mine was completed, the members leaving the place, except a few not numerous enough to hold their charter.

I find a better feeling prevailing among the different locals toward the General Officers, their membership beginning to realize that our headquarters is the rallying point or clearance house where all disputes or trouble arising can be adjusted by our General Officers bringing the matter in dispute before the interested parties in its true light and harmony restored, which can otherwise not be accomplished.

Our members further begin to realize that for the result of the demands made and the satisfactory outcome of strikes and lockouts we have had this year, a great deal of credit is due to the efforts brought forth by our General Office.

I desire to call attention to a very bad habit of some of our members in leaving their home place without securing a clearance card. They go into a town where a local union exists, working on any job, fair or unfair, thus scabbing on the resident brothers, while these same members are perfect models of union men at home. This is a matter that is causing considerable trouble throughout the country and should not exist, as most of our locals have trouble enough of their own fighting the non-union men, without having to watch their union brothers.

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N. Arcand.

In my capacity as general organizer for the Canadian district I herewith present a report on the Montreal strike situation.

On March 15 the bosses were notified that we demand 30 cents an hour instead of 22½ cents. No answer having been made to our demand, early in June myself and a committee waited on the contractors and many of the most prominent ones signed our new scale. Those, however, belonging to the Builders' Exchange, after having given me some hope, refused to entertain any proposal for an advance in wages.

On account of the bad faith shown by this body, on the 26th of June it was voted to strike and immediately some hundred men left their work. On the 29th the Builders' Exchange held a meeting, which passed a resolution in favor of the open shop and refusing recognition to the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Although the bosses succeeded in hiring some English emigrants, these proved incompetent, and in spite of the strongest efforts, they failed to get our men back to work. Some of our men have secured temporary employment elsewhere. I hope to inform you of the success and settlement of the strike in my next report.

In company with Brother Schardt, president of the G. E. B., I have been visiting the following Local Unions: Sorel, August 2; Quebec, August 7; Ottawa, August 16; Three Rivers, August 18; Grand Mere, August 19. In each of these localities I instructed the members on the question of increasing our per capita tax. All Local Unions have voted in favor of the increase.

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R. E. L. Connolly.

After reorganizing Greenwood, Miss., and organizing West Point I went to Aberdeen and Tupelo, but at neither place could I muster a sufficient number of carpenters to form an organization. At Tupelo I got together a handful of men who were desirous of organizing, but not enough of them to do business, so I provided them with literature, intending to visit them again later on. I started thence to Gulfport, where I was to deliver an address under the auspices of Local No. 1294.

Having several days to spare, I decided to spend them in Meridian, but within twenty-four hours after my arrival in that city, "yaller fever" broke out in New Orleans and quarantine regulations of the shotgun variety became the order of the day, and I forthwith left the State and canceled my engagement at Gulfport.

I spent several days at Montgomery, Ala., trying to imbue new life and courage into the members of No. 353, and believe I met with a fair measure of success. Local No. 353 is a colored union and is badly handicapped from the fact that the white carpenters of that city have allowed their organization to lapse. I intended going after the white carpenters, but the fever again disarranged my plans.

I got out of that city just in time to escape quarantine. I spent a week in the Birmingham district, where I visited all the locals, finding them in good shape, initiating new members at each meeting and everybody busily at work. Under in-

structions from our General President I started for Corbin, Ky., to assist No. 1589 in building up its membership.

On my way I stopped at Chattanooga, Tenn., where I attended a meeting of No. 759, and found them in good shape, with plenty of work on hand.

At Corbin, Ky., I found a small local of earnest men fighting hard for an existence. Although they are a young local, they have established a nine-hour workday and materially increased wages. This, instead of being a blessing, has proven a curse because many of their members, now that they have secured better conditions, can see no further use for paying dues; ignorant of the fact that if they allow their union to die they will soon fall or be pushed back into the old rut. This is the same old experience and merely implies the lack of a thinking apparatus.

We held several meetings and believe new life has been injected in the movement. I went from Corbin to Middlesboro, but a couple of days' tramping over that town convinced me that no good could be accomplished, so I started North and landed in Richmond, a nice sleepy old town, but nothing doing in our line and the first train out will have me aboard of it.

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Harry L. Cook.

Pursuant to instructions from General President Huber I have visited several cities in the State of Ohio, spending considerable time in Columbus, where on my arrival I found trade conditions on the boom, and on the other hand a few contractors with their drag-net out through the smaller cities for every carpenter willing to enter the city and demoralize present conditions.

Indifference and lack of sense of duty on the part of some of our Columbus members are responsible for conditions existing in that city previous to my arrival.

In conjunction with the D. C., its officers and the officers of L. U.'s 61 and 494, and assisted by Brother Green, deputy organizer, we held a series of open meetings. We were able to increase the membership of the newly organized L. U. 643 over the two-hundred mark. The missionary work will be kept up until every carpenter is within the fold and Columbus placed in the foremost ranks of organized cities in this part of the country. Our members in Urbana are all working hard for success of the movement, and if they continue to show the interest in unionism they have shown since they are organized, it is safe to say Urbana will be one of the best organized cities in central Ohio. A well attended meeting was held in Chillicothe under the auspices of L. U. 589. Its members are very hopeful for the future and trade conditions are fair. They were busy making arrangements for an outing at Chester Park, Cincinnati.

Hardwood Supplies in the United States.

The greatest area of hardwood forest and the largest supply of hardwoods in the United States are in the region comprising the southern Appalachian mountains and the country lying between them and the Mississippi river. For the last two or three years the bureau of forestry has been carefully studying this region, which is rich in commercial species, especially yellow poplar, white, red, black and chestnut oak, chestnut, white pine and hemlock. The field study covered more than four hundred counties, and included all of Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia, the extreme western portion of Maryland, the western portion of Virginia, and the two Carolinas, and the northern parts of Georgia and Alabama. For market value the amount of standing timber yellow poplar and white oak are the two most important trees of the region. Poplar attains magnificent size in the coves of the mountain districts and in the rich river valleys of Tennessee and Kentucky. White oak reaches its best development in the river valleys of Tennessee and Kentucky. It is present in very much greater numbers than poplar over the region as a whole, and occasionally forms over 50 per cent. of the stand. Hemlock occurs over a small portion of the region, and white pine over a still smaller part; both confine themselves to the mountainous sections. Chestnut is very abundant.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Mirth is God's medicine; everybody ought to bathe in it.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Correspondence

Undaunted By Long Contest.

Editor The Carpenter:

The present situation in the Empire City is such as may be expected at this time. After ten months of one of the hardest fights in the history of the labor movement in this country, costing close to $275,000 in strike pay, and causing a loss in wages of over one million dollars, I am proud to say that we have emerged from the lockout with our organization intact, all debts paid and as full of fight as ever. After this protracted and prolonged contest we find the city full of scallawags, some with paid-up cards, some without cards, keeping our business agents busy and hustling to gather them in or drive them out of town. The city is also flooded with agents for cheap non-union firms from all parts of the country, who are sending in their scab trim, thinking that we have been so weakened by this long struggle that we are powerless and not in a position to keep up the old fight against unfair material. To their surprise they find us full of life and kicking as hard as ever against the handling of non-union trim.

We had George W. Smith & Co. of Philadelphia sending trim to this city, and when we approached him, demanding that he unionize his shop, he flatly refused. Thereupon our men who were to put up the material in the building took a couple of days for an outing to Coney Island. In the meantime Mr. Smith found it advisable to unionize his shop, which he did.

Mr. Meader of Cincinnati is the head of another non-union mill firm who would not listen to our demand that his plant be unionized before we handle his material. The result was another bunch of our men took a trip to that famous sea and pleasure resort, where on these hot days, you know, one finds recreation in bathing and inhaling the sea breeze. We are determined to compel Mr. Meader to send union made material on here, or else we will refuse to put it up until his factory has been unionized.

We have re-entered into a relentless struggle against the products of non-union mills and factories and for the extermination of these pest holes, as they are nothing more nor less than breeding places for scabs who, when we are locked out or on strike, come on here and fill our places. It behooves the outside carpenter to insist on our label being attached to all trim, and in default of which to refuse to handle it when it reaches the building. Wherever this method is applied the employer will find it to his own advantage to see to it that the material is union made and bearing the union label.

By insisting on the union label being attached to the material we will frustrate the dishonest practices of unscrupulous employers, who assure us that their trim will be made under union conditions and then award the contract to a scab mill out of town, have it delivered at their plant in this city and then claim that it is union and manufactured in their own shop. This is a universal tactic which we must needs defeat by insisting upon the use of the label.

The Amalgamated Wood Workers here have been of great assistance to the employers during our last lockout by taking our men's places and enabling the employers to fill their contracts. Still, as they had done so on previous occasions, this was to be expected. They filled our shops in spite of our pickets watching them, and what is the worst of all, their treacherous action was, if not openly, silently approved by the highest authorities of the A. F. of L.

The inauguration of a lively campaign for the propagation of our union label, in order to extirpate these scab-breeding spots, has become an imperative necessity in our U. B. I would suggest that all district councils or local unions appoint committees, or instruct their business agents

to visit all prospective builders, architects and employing carpenters, with a view of persuading them to have their interior wood work done in a U. B. shop and to give them to understand that unless this is done and the material bears our label, the work will not be handled. This action on the part of any D. C. or local union would be of great benefit to us as a whole.

We find that many employers coming to New York City to procure contracts fail to understand the reason why we object to handling their work, saying they have no trouble with the outside carpenters in other localities, as they employ union men on the buildings. This is certainly no encouragement to us, but rather a setback in our strife for the establishment of union conditions in mills and for the propagation of our label. It is a fact, there is not enough energy displayed by our own ranks and file in this matter of utmost importance to our entire U. B. and our trade.

With best wishes for the success of our label movement, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

D. F. FEATHERSTON,

Sec.-Treas. New York City D. C.

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A Brother's View on Full and Semi-Beneficial Membership.

Editor The Carpenter:

I take the liberty of answering some of the statements made by some of the brothers in our journal at different times.

I noticed and read with careful mind and judgment the article of Brother P. E. Chenoweth of L. U. 225, Knoxville, Tenn., in last February's issue, where he advocates an increase of from 20 to 25 cents of our monthly per capita. I take exception at his arguments, on the ground that the benefits allowed the members of our U. B. are only a one-sided affair, favoring one class and leaving the other class out in the cold, extending no relief to them whatever. The brother, in the article mentioned, dwells at length on the death and disability benefit a member between the age of twenty-one and fifty (see Secs. 94, 95 and 96) is entitled to. He says that the expenses of the U. B. are constantly increasing; that today we have to fight organized capital, the Parry and Post element, which requires a large amount of funds, and on these and other grounds advocates the increase of per capita. In answer to these statements I would call attention to Sec. 55 of our constitution, which provides that each beneficial and semi-beneficial member shall pay one and the same per capita tax to the G. S., while Sec. 98 gives the semi-beneficial member a knockout blow that naturally makes him think, grieve and ponder, as it provides that in case of the member's death his wife shall only be entitled to a funeral allowance of $50. Hence, a brother joining a local union at the age of fifty years and one month is not entitled to the benefits that a brother enjoys who joined between the age of twenty-one and forty-nine years and eleven months. One or two additional months above the latter age make him a semi-beneficial member and deprives him of full benefit. Still the brother of fifty years and one month pays the same amount of per capita as his younger brother by a few months.

My general views on this subject are that the U. B. is banded together for the benefit of all members, morally and financially, regardless of age, and to render assistance in cases of distress and not to debar any brother from the benefits guaranteed by our constitution. The financial report of General Secretary Duffy for the years 1902-04 shows a distribution of benefits as follows:

July, 1902—June, 1903: Beneficial members, $123,464.40; semi-beneficial members, $9,075—14 per cent.

July, 1903—June, 1904: Beneficial members, $162,944.10; semi-beneficial members, $11,327.35—15 per cent.

These figures show the vast difference in the amount of benefits received by the two classes of members. Still both pay the same amount of per capita of 20 cents per month. How do these figures strike you, brothers of the U. B.?

The poem of Brother T. C. Walsh of L. U. 64, in last May's journal, is well appreciated here, and I for one rally to Brother Walsh's support. Stick to a Friend!—there is a great moral in the advice, which, however, we do not practice to any great extent. So long as a semi-beneficial brother is able to hold a job and live up to union trade rules and principles he

is called a true friend of unionism, but in time of adversity, sickness, accident or death, he is left to his own resources.

I do not look at the U. B. as an insurance company. I merely wish to point out the vast difference in benefits paid by the U. B. to a member below fifty and to a member above fifty years of age. In my judgment it is an injustice to curtail a member's benefit because he did not join the union before his fiftieth year of age.

This late joining is often due to lack of opportunity to come in contact with union men, and in many instances when a so-called superannuated member does join he does it with a feeling of good fellowship, upholds the laws, trade rules and regulations for the benefit of all concerned, and is generally a good mechanic.

As I advocate and work for an increase of our per capita to 25 cents per month, so will I advocate and work for equal benefits for all members, regardless of age or color.

Fraternally yours,

C. R. ZIENKE, L. U. 98.

Spokane, Wash.

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From Huntington, W. Va.

Editor The Carpenter:

I hope it will not be considered presumptive on my part to conclude that the large family of readers of The Carpenter, the most excellent defender of labor in general, and most especially our U. B., should like to hear from this neck of the woods.

L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., is in a healthy and thrifty condition, new members are added each week, we have an efficient staff of officers, and harmony, which is the key to success, prevails among the membership. We have been blessed this year above measure, inasmuch as we have had but few accidents and but few cases of sickness or death. Work has been good, but at this time of writing it is slack, owing to the lumber dealers' inability to fill orders. This is a condition rarely ever known in this section of the country. We have a large number of carpenters in this city, in fact more than we need at this time, and any brother on the lookout for work will act wisely by steering clear of Huntington, W. Va.

We have a few unfair jobs, which, of course, means unfair men. A large percentage of this class are from the farms. Knowing but little about carpentering, any amount of wages above 50 cents is considered a big remuneration by them. With union carpenters we have but little trouble; they do not seem inclined to mix with non-union men. However, as business agent of the alliance, I can not speak as favorably of other crafts.

The hod carriers were the only union connected with the Structural Building Trades Alliance of this city that made any demand this year. They asked for and obtained, through the assistance of the alliance, an advance in wages.

I am sorry to say that, as a result of the inactivity of the State Federation, many of the unions here have gone out of business, but as the state president of the United Mine Workers, John Nugent, is now at the helm of the former organization, there is hope of a speedy revival of interest among the workers of this city in trades union affairs.

I read with much pleasure and profit Brother Werner's "Advice to Business Agents" in the June issue of our journal. He is right when he says that the position of a business agent is not a sinecure or a bed of roses. No, not by any means, for when, after a hard day's work, going to and fro, receiving cursings from many sources, he lays upon his bed for a night's rest, he enters dreamland, continuing his work. With these conditions existing, he can only accept what others suggest and act upon his best judgment. It is no great task to make trouble, but a virtue to do justice to all concerned and keep off the reef upon which so many labor organizations have been wrecked.

L. H. SUDDITH, L. U. 362.

Huntington, W. Va.

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Higher Per Capita—No Assessments.

Editor The Carpenter:

In reply to Brother Seeloff's article in the August issue of The Carpenter, I will say that as far as my experience goes the levying of assessments is the ruination of any organization. The members are always opposed to the measure, and a large number of members, before acquiescing in it, will relinquish their membership.

Brother Seeloff says that his L. U. 1020, Delray, Mich., pays 20 cents a month to headquarters and 17 cents to the D. C., leaving them only 13 cents per month from the dues paid in, by beneficial members, to meet their local expenses; and, further, that an increase of per capita would necessitate an increase of their local dues. It is inconceivable to me how the Local Union can exist on an income of 50 cents per head per month, anyway. Its dues should be raised to 75 cents or more per month and the Local Union and the members would certainly be better off in the long run. Experience teaches us that unions paying 75 cents or a dollar per month have made progress, while unions paying small dues do not make any headway at all. I hold that all of our local unions should levy a monthly due of not less than 75 cents; that our per capita to the General Office should be 30 cents per month, and that death benefits be reduced to $100. By carrying on our financial business on these bases, we would virtually become a protective organization, and when compelled to go out on strike we could afford to pay our members involved not less than $6, instead of $4 per week. Again, we could afford to send more organizers on the road. It is an irrefutable fact that an officer deputized by headquarters can accomplish more in the way of organizing than all the members of any local union can. We should have enough organizers on the road that one can follow another and keep the work moving on. By pursuing this course the entire craft of the country would be organized and the eight hours universally established before the lapse of two years. We all agree that we must obtain better conditions, but it requires funds to do it and the membership must furnish the munition necessary to carry on the fight.

In my opinion $100 in case of death is as liberal a benefit as any member can expect for the small amount of $3 per year, figuring on an increased per capita of 25 cents per month he would pay to headquarters. And if we could secure a raise in our wages from $3 or $3.50 to $4.50 per day—for which I think there would be a good chance if more funds were at the disposal of the General Office for the support of trade movements—we would be benefited enough, leaving alone any other benefit. The great trouble, however, with the members of most labor organizations is that they want benefits for nothing, while experience shows that if you want anything good you must pay a little something for it.

The General Office has just submitted a proposition to the referendum vote to have our per capita tax raised from 20 to 25 cents per month. This, if carried, which it ought to be, will help them along for a short time, but the increase is insufficient, and the sooner the members realize the fact the sooner we shall obtain better conditions. Yours fraternally,

FRANK CURTIS, F. S. L. U. 1047.

Vicksburg, Miss.

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Who Can Suggest the Most Effective Attraction?

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly permit me to ask the brothers of other local unions, through the columns of our journal, for some suggestion as to the kind of entertainment that will prove most attractive and create an interest in our local union among our membership.

Our L. U. 1294, Gulfport, Miss., was organized in the latter part of May this year and has since that time been growing in membership rapidly, but most of our meetings being rather poorly attended, we have lately been discussing ways and means to overcome this evil. With this end in view we gave an entertainment on our last meeting night, which, had the weather-god been a little more merciful to us, would undoubtedly have attracted a large crowd; as it was we had quite a number of our members and their families present. The program consisted of speechmaking, selections from our journal, The Carpenter, singing and refreshments. Brother G. S. Fealse, the first speaker, chose for his subject the question, "Why should a laboring man join his union?" In his remarks he answered the question in a clear, comprehensive and entertaining manner. He was followed by Master Robert Densmore, son of our vice-president, whose remarks were enthusiastically received by the audience.

While the ladies were serving ice cream and cake, Mr. Martin Burkley, a sympathizer of

our union, to whom we extend our most sincere thanks for his kindness, gave us a solo. Our vice-president recited the selections from The Carpenter. We all had a very pleasant evening.

This first venture in stirring up our membership by means of an entertainment has created quite a feeling of satisfaction among the promoters of the scheme who would be highly elated over any suggestion that may be offered and exceedingly thankful to any brother who will kindly give us some advice along this line, as we would like to adopt some method by which our members will be drawn to our meeting hall.

Yours fraternally,

E. T. WYRICK, L. U. 1294.

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A Means to Bring Up Our Membership to a Higher Level of Efficiency.

Editor The Carpenter:

Have been a member of Local No. 1235 since September 24, 1902, and have followed the trade since I went to learn it in 1859, when we hewed the timber and dressed the finishing lumber by hand. One year ago last winter the question was raised whether it would not be a good thing to introduce some exercises on the blackboard. A committee of three was appointed for this purpose, the writer being one. We started out to give a few illustrations drawn from our limited knowledge of practical geometry as applied to carpentry and joinery. The boys seemed to take a good deal of interest, other members of the committee took part and all went well for awhile, but it was later on put off and after a while neglected. Last winter I was employed at the Masonic Temple here. I was too busy to give the matter attention, but during next fall and winter I hope to see the exercises on the board resumed. I would like to see the day that the union carpenter, as a mechanic, will stand far above the non-union carpenter. This can be accomplished by a system of instruction which I think should be introduced into every union. Those who are well posted in any particular branch of the trade could instruct others who are in want of instruction. By this means the union men could be brought up to a higher level of efficiency. I tried to work up a sentiment in favor of buying a lot and building our own hall while work was slack. A few favored the plan, but it did not carry. With our own hall coupled with a drafting room and joiner shop we could by and by turn out some mechanics worthy of the name. This building should be two stories and basement so we could rent the storeroom. I note The Carpenter is greatly improved. I like craft problems. I used to take the Carpenter and Building, published by the David Williams Company, New York. I contributed an occasional article and had a set of plans published in the July number, 1896. I might later on contribute an article occasionally with possibly some sketches if I thought the little knowledge I have gathered while chasing the jack plane for over forty years would be interesting or profitable to the craft. Respectfully yours,

MILTON LOGAN, L. U. 1253.

Warren, O.

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From Madisonville, Ky.

Editor The Carpenter:

Although I have no cheerful news to impart I will contribute a few lines to the columns of our journal for the benefit of migrating brothers. The outlook here is very gloomy, indeed, and carpenters on the road with Madisonville as their destination would do well to change their course as work is scarce and wages very low, the great newspaper boom to the contrary, notwithstanding. There is a great struggle between the union and non-union contractors, each striving to put the other out of business. As a result wages are about one-half our adopted scale. Still, I believe we will win in the fight for living conditions before next season sets in. Our men are fully determined to hold the fort in the face of all obstacles confronting us. Some of the non-union men are leaving town, the others are just about ready to take a tumble and come over to our side of the fence.

We have had a long siege and a hard fight, but in the dim and shadowy future we see the faint glimmering of the star of hope, which we trust will soon cast around us such a brilliant halo that we will feel repaid for the period of storm and cloud under which we have been laboring ever since our debut in the U. B.

Fraternally yours,

WALTER GOWER, R. S., L. U. 1506.

A Brother's Device.

Editor The Carpenter:

Permit us through the columns of our official journal to call the attention of the members of our U. B. to the great idea practically worked out and brought to perfection in the form of a mitre box by P. A. Milletts, a member of our L. U. 23, Worcester, Mass. It is indisputably the greatest device in that line; simple in appearance, strong in construction, easily handled and can be adapted to any work done with a saw. Mitre, square cut, compound mitre, intersection cuts, dovetails, tenons, in fact it serves for a multiple of uses, and various kinds of other work can be done with this simple appearing box by any skilled mechanic with very little difficulty. The inventor has spent a number of years on the device in order to fully perfect it, and the best results may be obtained by the mechanic using the box. It does not weigh over six pounds and every part of it is strictly "union made." The inventor, an old union member, places this mitre box on the market with the full endorsement of our Worcester County D. C. An illustration showing the box and its workings will appear in The Carpenter, and we trust the members of our U. B. will give it a fair trial and render all possible assistance in getting it before the public. It will be known as the "Victor Mitre Box," and its price will be more favorable compared with that of any mitre box ever invented.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. ROSSLEY,
Pres. Worcester (Mass.) D. C.
CHR. BOARD,
P. B. KEEFE,
Trustees.

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Some Timely Thoughts.

Editor The Carpenter:

It may seem rather late to congratulate you on the new style and form of our official journal, and while it has far exceeded my expectations at the time the change was recommended by the Milwaukee convention and later ordered by the rank and file through a referendum vote, I have had in mind the old "saw" that "a new broom always sweeps clean," and have preferred to wait until the newness became a little worn off before making any comment or handing you a line of congratulation which might possibly be taken for "hot air."

Sincerely I congratulate you, not only for the handsome, neat and compact appearance of the journal, but your persistent hard work in having the new style and form adopted.

It seems to me that when our general officers, in their reports to our biennial conventions, recommend changes at the general office, such as was recommended at our last convention, and when these recommendations are concurred in by both committee and convention they should be endorsed by the rank and file when submitted to them for their vote. To turn down these things is like setting a man at a job without tools, or a merchant hiring a bookkeeper to keep track of his business and not giving him any books. An organization such as ours that has grown as we have in the past ten years, can not be expected to do our business now by the same method or with the same books that we did ten years ago, and to practice strict economy our general offices must be fitted with the "tools" to handle the business promptly and accurately. Our journal, in its present form, gives the members a chance to hear and be heard on all subjects of interest pertaining to the trade and the labor movement generally, and as it is not limited to size it gives the editor a chance to receive ads; that will produce a revenue that will more than pay the increased cost of publication. I believe that if the question of sending the journal to each member's address at 25 cents per year was again submitted to a referendum vote it would carry by a larger majority than the same question was defeated by at the end of last year.

How hard it is to make the rank and file understand that the organization can not be conducted today on the same per capita tax that it could ten years ago, or I might say at the time of organization.

It certainly costs more to look after two hundred thousand members than one hundred thousand, though I have heard some members say it does not, claiming that if the per capita fixed was sufficient to care for 100,000 it would be sufficient for two or five hundred thousand.

Had we simply to organize and keep track of our members 20 cents per month per

member would be enough, but how about the insurance part of our organization—the death and disability benefits paid from that 20 cents per month or $2.40 a year? Members will die, they do get hurt so badly that they can't work any more. Their wives will die, too, and for each one of these three things that will happen we must pay out of the organization from $25.00 to $400.00. For the first ten or fifteen years of the life of our organization there were not a great many deaths, but we have a number of members who joined in the early years of the organization who must be getting along to the age when they must die and as we grow old the death rate must increase. I don't believe there is a man living who knows enough to add and subtract but knows that a $200.00 death benefit can't be paid on a premium of $2.40 per year, especially after the organization insuring is over twenty years old.

Look at the fraternal organizations today which have been trying to run a "cheap" insurance. You go into them and about every ten years they have a readjustment and your rate is raised, and if you are fortunate enough to live a number of years you find that you will have paid just as much for a $1,000 insurance in your "cheap" organization, as you would have paid had you insured in an "old line" insurance company which had been "through the mill," and knew just what rate they could do business on.

Now for the sake of our organization, let us raise our per capita to where we can pay our just obligations for a time at least. Twenty-five cents isn't going to do it for ten years more; it may do for five years, but not more.

Another thing, our organization should own its own home. Some think it would be prey for the employer through the courts, injunctions, attachments and what not. I don't. I think that we would be showing to the people that we want to live and let live; that we don't want to do any act that will lay us liable to the court. By showing the people that we, as a labor organization, are not afraid to own property, we will prove that our objects are just and right and that we are in the business for the legitimate betterment of our condition.

Let us have an office building owned by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; let us have the finest equipped headquarters of any labor organization in the country.

Individually we may not have as much of this world's goods as some of our employers, but there is nothing to hinder us from showing them that we can do business just as well as they can.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. SWEET, L. U. 322.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.



A Voice from Mississippi.

Editor The Carpenter:

The appearance of yellow fever on the gulf coast is really no cause for alarm unless the health authorities lose control of the fever in Mississippi City, which it is to be hoped it will not. However, this does not seem satisfactory to the majority of our people, who are looking upon the situation as very serious. Large numbers of inhabitants have left for northern climes, withdrawing millions of dollars from the field of activity, thus causing a general depression of business. There will be no more new contracts let during the fever period, and by the time it is over all work under way will be completed, leaving the carpenters of this vicinity with six months' idleness before them.

The inclemencies of the winter months, which under favorable circumstances are causing a lull in the building trade throughout the entire country, preceded by a fever panic, will certainly aggravate industrial conditions this year to a greater extent than ever before. It is the custom of our northern carpenter to come South in the winter to follow his trade in a milder climate, which works a serious hardship on those who are compelled by force of circumstances to stay here all the year round. It is therefore to be hoped that all carpenters who read this will take a warning and steer clear of this district this coming winter. Those who are determined to come would be wise to supply themselves with sufficient cash to keep them above want until next summer. Trade will be very dull this winter, as it always has been after a fever panic.

While picturing the present outlook as exceptionally gloomy, it must be stated

that a first-class mechanic can nearly always find a little work here during the entire year, as first-class men are very scarce. But we are handicapped by the saw and hatchet carpenter, who is always willing to work for smaller pay than the mechanic who has learned his trade going through apprenticeship. It is him, and him alone, who knows the value of a mechanic and who will strive to maintain his proper standing in society.

In conclusion allow me to say a few words about that obnoxious piecework system. Brothers, let us unite in fighting this degrading practice. If you are compelled to contract for a living, don't work for any house owner, contractor, tenant or lessee, but go into the business straight for yourself and stand up for the trade, which is the most honorable as well as the most ancient of mechanical occupations.

Yours truly.

Biloxie, Miss. J. C. HALL.

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From Waltham, Mass.

Editor The Carpenter:

On looking over recent issues of The Carpenter it occurs to me that a short item from Newton, Waltham and vicinity would be appreciated by our members and readers.

We are in this district better organized than ever before and the rank and file comprising it is very enthusiastic in furthering the cause of unionism and enjoying better conditions generally.

On December 8, last year, we requested the G. P. to send Brother J. D. Cowper of Lynn, Mass., to this district for organizing purposes. The G. P. immediately granted our request and now the good work done by Brother Cowper is fast bearing fruit.

The boys are absolutely refusing to work with non-union men unless they apply for membership and pay a deposit. Though our initiation fee is ten dollars, new members are coming in fast, and after they have paid that amount into the union they stick to it and make good members, being careful not to fall in arrears and drop out. I am sorry to say that at present we have two firms on the unfair list; traveling brothers would do well to bear this in mind. I wish to congratulate you on the improved editions of The Carpenter. S. STARRIT, L. U. 540.

Waltham, Mass.

The Question of Owning Our Own Office Building.

Editor The Carpenter:

Seeing an article in The Carpenter in favor of the erection of a permanent building for our General Office, and believing that every aspect of such an important question should be presented so that out of the mass of suggestions the most practical ideas could be evolved, and without going into the financial part of the question farther than to say that so long as the rank and file of our membership refuse to vote for an increased per capita so long will they refuse to advance the amount required to erect such a building. While I was in favor of moving from Philadelphia to Indianapolis, for the same reason I would be in favor of moving still farther west. However, the erection of a permanent building would mean the perpetuation of the General Office in one place, and I do not think that the time has arrived to decide the permanent location of the General Office. The eastern part of our country is fast becoming overcrowded and the march of empire is inevitably to the West. Influences are now at work which will eventually lead to the development of that vast empire, so much of which at present is only an arid desert. When that time comes Indianapolis will be as far from the center of population as it is now from the territorial center. We must legislate for the future and not alone for the present. The far extremes of our country should have equal facilities of access to our General Office, so that there could not be even the semblance of a chance for any one to say that the policy of our General Office was dominated or influenced by any one section of the country. The question of our being rendered legally liable to assaults from our enemies has been touched upon and the suggestion offered that we follow the example of those corporations whose methods we have been busy denouncing in the past by launching our enterprise under the protection of the iniquitous laws of the State of New Jersey. I think that organized labor, which has done more than all other influences combined to arouse and stimulate into action the public conscience should not now commence to imitate the methods we have so rightfully denounced in the past, but

(Continued on Page 51.)

News Notes from Local Unions

Cola, S. C.—Our Local Union 69 is having a hard time keeping its head above water, and we hope that before long we shall enjoy the visit of an organizer, whose services are badly needed here.

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Farmersburg, Ind.—Brothers in search of work are warned not to accept employment on the new school house being built in this place. Our Local Union, as well as the teamsters' local union have placed the job on the unfair list.

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St. Louis, Mo.—We would warn all machine and bench hands not to pay heed to advertisements appearing in the Eastern papers for men wanted by the De Hodiamont planing mill. This concern is decidedly unfair to union labor.

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Hobart, Ok. T.—Trade is exceedingly dull here at this time and conditions in general make it necessary for us to warn all carpenters not to come to this locality just now. Employment is very difficult to secure. There is not enough work here to keep our home men busy.

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Bartlesville, I. T.—After sending in our last report the situation here has changed somewhat inasmuch as we have taken up the fight against the employment of non-union men. While we are thus engaged it is urgently necessary that union men stay away. Brothers, take note of this warning and help us to win out.

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Portland, Ore.—One-third of the wage-workers of this city are out of employment, and though large numbers of carpenters have left town, lots of them are walking the streets; those who are working are in many cases working at reduced wages. To make matters worse, the Citizens' Alliance is using all possible means to down union labor. All carpenters are urgently requested to remain away.

Dayton, Fla.—There is very little work going on here at this time and we have a surplus of men to do it. It would be unwise for those seeking employment to come to Dayton this season. There is a prospect for improvement of trade conditions in the fall, but the present supply will be ample to do the work. The winter months are generally dull with us.

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Goldfield, Nev.—Although the name of this locality appears to have a magic sound, business in the building line is very dull here. By means of deceitful advertising the bosses have flooded this place with idle carpenters in order to reduce wages below the union scale and increase the hours from eight to nine. Carpenters are requested to stay away until trouble is adjusted.

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Parsons, Kan.—This town is widely advertised by comical club on account of a certain transaction of a railroad company. As a result a great many carpenters are flocking to this town at this time, and when they arrive here they are surprised to find business very dull and no job obtainable. Brother carpenters are advised to take note of the situation here and remain away.

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Los Angeles, Cal.—Local Union 1279 on August 7 has entered into a movement for the establishment of the eight-hour day and the closed shop in the planing mills of this city. The action of the Local Union has the endorsement of the Building Trades Council and of the D. C. of carpenters, both bodies agreeing to refuse handling material furnished by mills that employ non-union men, or that work more than eight hours per day. The following notice has been sent to the mill owners prior to August 7:

1. That union men will not be allowed to handle material coming from a mill that

works nine hours per day or employs non-union men.

2. That no union men will be allowed to work in a mill that works nine hours or employs non-union men, it being understood that mills that are at present complying with the rules of the District Council will not be affected by this movement.

At present there are about 150 men who have been forced to walk out, there being no agreement reached. The situation to date looks encouraging.

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Sulphur, I. T.—Our L. U. 1293 having decided that on and after October 1, 1905, its members shall work but eight hours per day, and an undue influx of carpenters would jeopardize the success of our movement, we would urgently request all migrating brothers to steer clear of this place until further notice. We have a good chance to get our demand granted if not hampered by newcomers.

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Albuquerque, N. M.—Our trouble has been settled and our Local Union is again in good shape and taking in a good many new members. We asked for 43 cents an hour and a Saturday half holiday, but compromised on a minimum scale of $3.50 per day and six days a week. Some of us were looking for better results, but it was the will of the majority that the difficulty be settled by accepting above terms.

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Newton, Mass.—Since the beginning of the year the Local Unions in this district have prospered nicely and have had no reason to complain. From January 1 to May 1 we have taken into the different locals 169 members, and since that latter date up to this time, under the $10 initiation fee, we have received thirty-one applications. We are getting in pretty good shape in this district, the $3 scale is established and four-fifths of the builders employ union men exclusively. Our efforts put forth this year have not been in vain.

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Cheyenne, Wyo.—The strike situation here has not changed a great deal lately, except that all the men we have left are working under the union scale. Four of the shops employ union men exclusively, which fact, however, creates an indifference among the membership. They seem to think that since all union men are working under union conditions we have accomplished all we were striving for, while it still requires the utmost vigilance and display of energy on our part to prevent the non-union contractors from hiring non-union men. Nevertheless the 50-cent scale will be established firmly in Cheyenne in the course of time.

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Minneapolis, Minn.—All traveling carpenters are advised to keep away from this city and St. Paul at this time. Although we have had a good season, and there is still some building operations going on, there has been such an influx of carpenters from all parts of the country, union and non-union, that now we have a large number of men idle and newcomers will surely be disappointed by trade conditions prevailing here. Remain away for the present.

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Bartlesville, I. T.—Our Union is in a flourishing condition and good working order. There being only two non-union contractors in town, whom we are trying hard to get in line, we are having things pretty well our own way. We have a trade agreement with brick and stone masons and plasterers, and they are acting manfully with us. We have just succeeded in organizing the painters and expect to attain the same results in regard to plumbers and teamsters shortly.

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Ohio Valley District—Since the settlement of our difficulty in April last, the Local Unions comprising this district have taken in members on clearance cards on an average of five per week. After resumption of work all of our members were employed and trade was in a flourishing condition. The great influx of craftsmen, however, had such a demoralizing effect that at the present time numbers of our men are walking the streets hunting for a job, which they are unable to obtain. If this influx continues there will certainly be trouble, from the fact that bosses, seeing that they can get strangers to work for them, refuse to employ resident carpenters who gave them the fight last spring. In justice to the men who have

so faithfully stood by us in our last struggle we would appeal to all members of this U. B. to assist us in maintaining fair conditions by staying away from this district for the balance of the year. We have by far more men here than work.

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Omaha, Neb.—There is plenty of work here at present and the contractors, having discovered that the scab is a poorly paying proposition, prefer union men. We are taking in, on an average, six new members every meeting night and the initiation fees coming in exceed the salary of the business agent every week. If we continue growing at this rate we will surely be in a position next year to establish a minimum wage scale that will enable a carpenter to have two suits of clothes a year, while under present conditions he is in luck possessing a pair of overalls. The majority of our men receive 40 cents an hour, a few get 45 cents, and still fewer 50 cents. The outlook for this winter is very bright.

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Gittus.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Charles Gittus (carpenter) or family, late of New Zealand (news), kindly communicate with P. J. Cotton, 1731 Stevenson street, San Francisco.

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Where Is Caleb Day?

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Caleb Day, a carpenter by trade, two years ago a member of L. U. 240, New York City, is requested to kindly communicate with MRS. DAY.

344 E. 77th St., New York City.

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Prompt Replies Called For.

Utica, N. Y.—It appears that some of the local secretaries and business agents are rather negligent in their intercourse with other local unions, and we deem it necessary that a request be inserted in The Carpenter for all secretaries and business agents to answer promptly all communications, particularly those requiring quick reply. Some time ago we wrote to the business agent in one of our larger cities in regard to an advertisement that appeared in our local papers, offering big inducements for carpenters. Some of our members were determined to go, but we prevailed on them to let the secretary of our D. C. write and see if the statement that carpenters are wanted was true. The secretary requested an answer by return mail, inclosing a postal stamp. He has as yet not received any reply.

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Missing.

Brother R. S. Martin of L. U. 141, Chicago, Ill., left that city on July 8, saying he was going to Indianapolis to work and has never been heard of since. He is a millwright, forty-four years of age, weighs 190 pounds, has sandy mustache and a powder mark on the right side of nose, near the eye. Anyone who can locate the missing brother will convey a special favor upon the Local Union by communicating with the recording secretary. PHIL. HOWLEY.

7520 Adams Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. Fair.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of this city have signed a two-year agreement with our D. C. and the differences existing between this company and our organization have been satisfactorily adjusted. In addition to the terms of agreement the company has agreed to give the mill work for their new stock house, which had been awarded to a non-union mill, into a fair shop and canceled the contract with the non-union concern. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of St. Louis, Mo., is thus fair to our organization and entitled to our patronage.

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Care for the Remains of a Non-Beneficial Member.

Local Union No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., is certainly entitled to credit for the manner in which it cared for the remains of Brother James Ballentine, a member who, having joined the organization as recently as April 17, 1905, was not entitled to benefit, neither locally nor from the General Office. On July 16 the late brother went into the Mississippi river for a bath and drowned. The officers of the Local Union had notified the coroner and those in charge at the morgue that the union would see that the body was properly cared for,

but in spite of this the body was sent to the poor farm (potters field) for burial. As soon as the officers of L. U. 7 learned of this the necessary steps were taken and the body secured and given proper burial in one of the city cemeteries.

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Walter Baker Co., Dorchester, Mass., Still Unfair.

The Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union is sending out circulars reminding organized labor of the unfairness of the Walter Baker Company of Dorchester, Mass., urging all union men and their wives to refrain from purchasing this firm's products and to withdraw their patronage from concerns using them; such as bakers, candy makers, hotels and restaurants. The proceeding against the Walter Baker Company by the Brockton Central Labor Union is due to this company's rendering material assistance to the firm of Atwood Bros. of Whitman, Mass., box and rack makers, whose employes are out on strike for the last nineteen months, the firm denying them the right to belong to their national organization. The success of the strike depends largely upon the withdrawal of organized labor's patronage from the Walter Baker Company.

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In Appreciation of Prompt Payment of Benefit.

The sub-joined communication has been received by the General Office, with a request to have same published in The Carpenter:

To the General Officers of the U. B. C. and J. of A.:

Gentlemen—I wish to express my gratitude to you for the prompt manner in which the death benefit for my late son, Benjamin Fields, was paid to me in the sum of $100, through the officers of the Local Union of which he was a member.

Very truly,

His mother: ANNIE FIELDS.

40 New St., Charleston, S. C.

❖ ❖ ❖

Detroit, August 22, 1905.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Gen. Secretary U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Dear Sir—I received the check for $50.00 from Mr. Jordan last Friday. I am very much obliged for sending it so quick. My health is not very good; I wanted to go away for a change of air and I wanted the effects of my son settled before I went away. Many thanks to you for your kindness. MRS. SARAH THOMAS.

Driving Nails.

The handle of a hammer should be grasped at a short distance above the end of the handle, in such a manner that the end of the handle projects an inch or more beyond the side of the hand. The hand and the eye act so well together in concert that, after a little practice, the amateur will have no difficulty in hitting a nail square on the head. If not so hit the force of the blow will be partly lost, and the nail will be moved out of position. In driving nails in hardwood a hole should first be made, either with a brad-awl or a gimlet. Sometimes a knot will cause a nail to swerve from its right direction, and even to curl up, thrusting the point through the wood at no very great distance from the hole at which it has entered, "coming out," in workman's parlance, "to have a look at the fool that is driving it."—The National Builder.

A Bit of Dutch Philosophy Addressed to His Dog.

An exchange says a Dutchman addressing his dog said: "My dog, you haf a schnap. You vas only a dog und I vas a man, but I vish I vas you. Effry vay you haf the best of it. Ven you vant to go mit the bedt in, you shust druns round dree times und lay down. Ven I go mit the bedt in, I haf to lock opp der place und vind opp der clock und undress meinself, und mine vife vakes opp und scolds me, und den der baby krize, und I haf to valk him opp und down, den by em by ven I shust get to schleep its dime to get opp again. Ven you gets opp you stretch, scratch a couple of dimes and den you are opp. I haf to dress meinself und light der fire, put on der kettle, scrap some mit mein wife yet already, und den maybe I gets some breakfast. You blay all day und haf plenty fun. I haf to work hard all day and haf plenty troubles. Ven you die you shust lay still. Ven I die I haf to go to hell yet.

Craft Problems

Shop Talks on Common Oil Stones.

(By George Rice.)

THE common oil stone is not infrequently abused to such extent in the carpenter shop that the service performed by it is unworthy. Your correspondent has taken opportunity to examine into the oil-stone question. When the stone is first received at the shop it is as

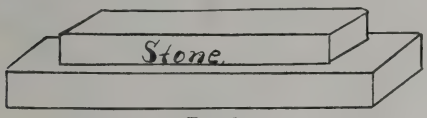


FIG. 1.

a rule in good condition. The surface is smooth and the sides are square. The stone is sometimes carelessly used on the bench without the necessary protecting case. It is customary, however, to construct wood cases and set the stone into the same as illustrated in figure. The next we find of the stone is that the constant

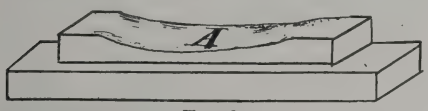


FIG. 2.

use of the center has worn the material off, leaving the depression as shown in Figure 2. When a stone gets into this shape it is not necessary to cast it to the waste pile, although non-effective service is obtained when you attempt to get a good edge on a tool on it. Emery and other grinding wheels are inexpensive in

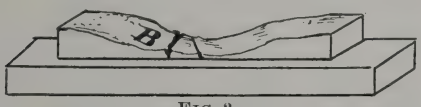


FIG. 3.

these days, and in some of the shops I notice that the carpenters have set up these wheels for the purpose of grinding down oil stone and other articles that need this sort of treatment. For illustration, in one shop they had a series of emery wheels established on a single shaft, with emery grinding surfaces ranging from 80 to 130 grade emery. Thus the article to be ground off could be treated with the coarser surfaces first gradually working down to the finer numbers. A stone like that in Figure 2 can be quite evenly reduced to its original level by the processes

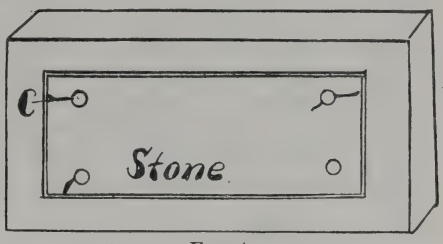


FIG. 4.

of grinding off of the high portions. This process reduces the stone to a common thickness, and possibly two reductions on the emery wheel, or at least three, will

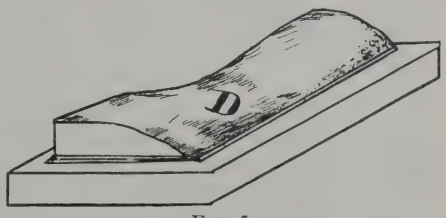


FIG. 5.

reduce the stone to a degree of thinness that will make it unsuitable for use. However, many stones can be saved by the grinding operation. If nothing is done to

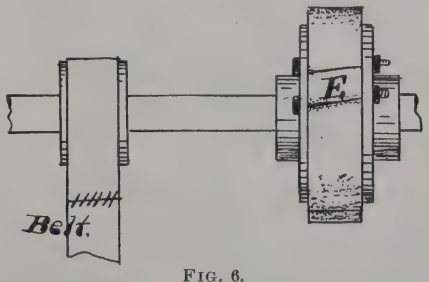


FIG. 6.

the stone, and the daily use is continued, the first thing we know the thin portion of the stone begins to crack, as shown at b Figure 3. One would suppose that any

mechanic would toss a stone in this condition to the junk pile. Strange to relate, I found instances of the daily use of numerous stones in shops in a condition kindred to this. I saw one man working tediously with his tool and a combination

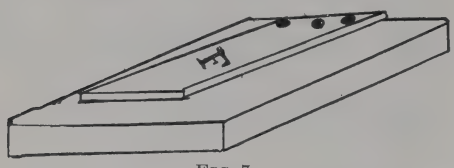


FIG. 7.

of crumbled stone, and wondered if he ever expected to get the proper edge to his tool on such a surface. It seems queer that we have excellent tools and fittings, and then get negligent as to the stone. Of course some of the men and some of the

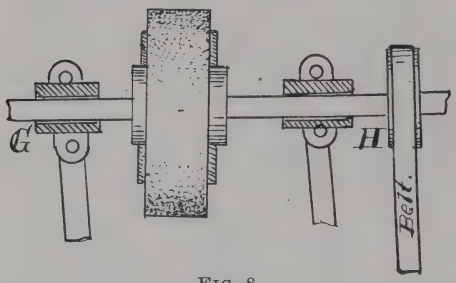


FIG. 8.

shops are exceedingly careful in this respect and quickly condemn the worn or cracked oil stone. Others struggle along with any manner of stone. I saw one man working industriously on a stone which someone had thoughtlessly adjusted to a

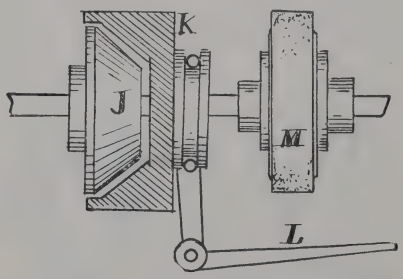


FIG. 9.

wood base with corner pins of metal, so that each pin produced a liberal crack, as at c Figure 4.

The stone was unsteady in its seat. Just why the holes had been bored and the pins inserted no one seemed to know. But there was the stone, and it was there to use, and use it they did. Yet a new stone, properly adjusted, costs but a small sum of money. We economize in the shop, as a rule, and yet we have good tools and adopt modern systems of work. But when it comes to the oil stone we are often unnecessarily cautious as to expenditures. I recollect that in one shop they were using a stone as badly worn over on its side as represented at d Figure 5. Men earning

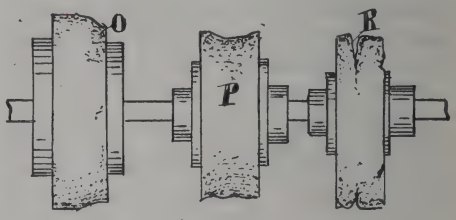


FIG. 10.

50 cents per hour lost time fooling with this stone. Several of the men possessed stones of their own, and therefore did not need to use this one. This was the shop, or general stone. It was coated with oily substances. The black grease covered the sides. Yet this stone was allowed to be there by the owner of the shop, when for a very trifling sum he might buy a new

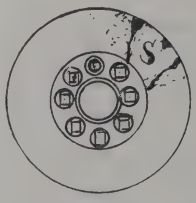


FIG. 11.

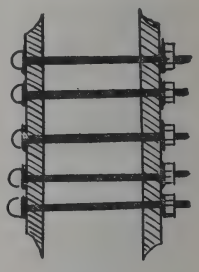


FIG. 12.

one. Referring to the round grind stone, this is likewise abused more or less in the shops. I happened to enter a shop shortly after a new stone had been set up. The adjustment of the flanges was right. The stone was keyed securely to the shaft with keys and key seats in the hub and shaft. The shaft was turned evenly by power. But some one in adjusting the bolts passing through the stone had failed to make the bores sufficiently large, so that the bolts bound in the holes, creating a fracture, as at e Figure 6.

And the stone was running in this order. The cracked portion made a bumpity-bump at every turn, yet the men had to endeavor to sharpen their tools thereupon. Figure 7 represents a form of emery-clothed arrangement, constructed for the purpose of making a surface for grinding on a revolving stone. The emery fabric f is secured to a flat section of wood with glue, and by holding the surface against the revolving surface of the stone a grinding process is obtained. I found that many stones were improperly aligned. Figure 8 shows the condition in which one stone was noticed. The supporting bearings g and h were out of line. This we rectified by use of a level, and by raising the low side to the high side by a simple adjustment of the bearings. In one shop they were having trouble with a patent sort of a friction clutch grinding arrangement, as shown in Figure 9. The stone is signified m. The cone j is covered with leather. This cone is keyed on the shaft with the stone. The clutch k is represented in section, so as to illustrate the tapering interior that adjusts itself to the cone surface when the clutch is forced that way by the lever L. A belt runs on the clutch exterior. The clutch revolves constantly. When the workman throws the lever up the clutch seizes the cone and the shaft and grind stone are turned. We found that greasy substances made the clutching surfaces slip, so that the grinding could not be done evenly. By scraping the oily matters from the leather, and resetting the parts correctly, this difficulty was overcome. Figure 10 shows some conditions in which I found stones in use. In one case the stone was badly worn over on one side as at o. In another instance the stone was worn into a groove style, as at p. We saved both these stones by rigging up a device to hold a cutting tool against the surfaces, so as to turn off the worn portion while revolving the same in a turning lathe. The stones were then suitable for further use. The stone, which was cracked, as at r in same figure, had to be consigned to the junk pile. The system of flanging stones is one that causes trouble in some of the shops. I found quite a number of cases in which the stones were cracked, as at s Figure 11, due to the improper setting of the securing flanges and accompanying bolts. Figure 12 is a drawing in section of the common form of flanges used for this service. As intimated before in this article, care must be taken to have the holes bored the right size for the bolts. For fear of getting a wabbly condition, due to a loose or roomy bolt hole, some of the workmen "drive" the bolts through a tight bore. Very often this condition cracks the stone. It may not crack it at once, but very likely will do so in course of time.

A Pair of Trestles.

(By D. L. Stoddard.)

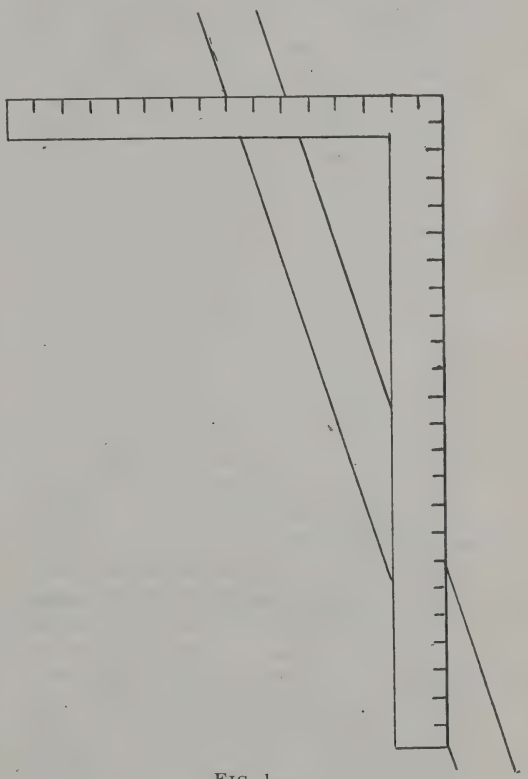


FIG. 1.

AS trestles are what carpenters use all the time, they ought to have the very best, and know how to make them to be useful, convenient and handy, yet I have seen them that didn't have any of those qualifications, or hardly looked as if they were built by a mechanic.

Figure 1. To lay off a leg for a trestle two feet high and have the legs sixteen

inches from center to center of bottom of legs.

Place the end of blade of two feet square for top end and at eight inches on

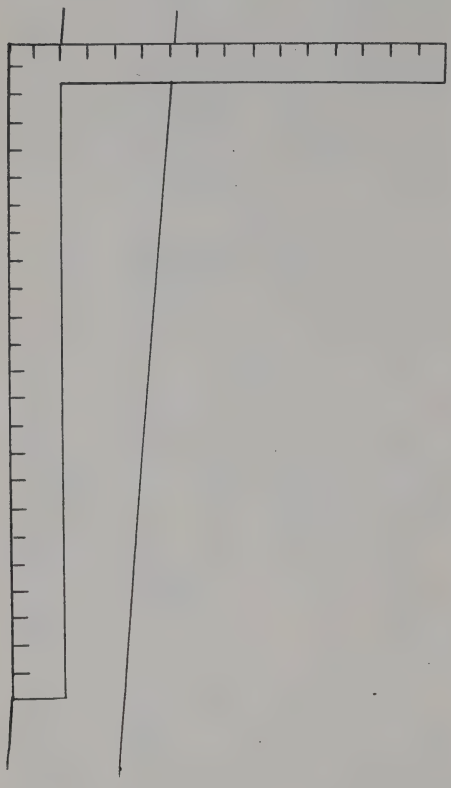


FIG. 2.

the tongue for bottom, which gives length and edge cut of leg.

Figure 2. If you wish the leg to be two inches nearer the end of trestle at bottom than at top, place the square on ten inches,

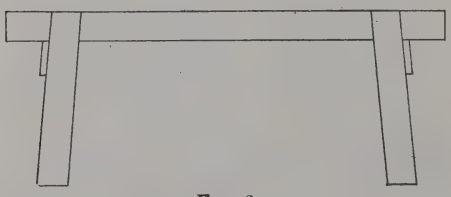


FIG. 3.

or in other words, place the out edge of blade at bottom and inner edge of blade at top, as illustrated.

Figure 3. Nail the legs on a piece of 2x4 (or whatever the trestles are to be made of), four feet from center to center, for trestle for general use, as it is handy many times to put trestles on uncovered joist.

Figure 4. Shows end view with 1x4 nailed on, and as the legs that way are

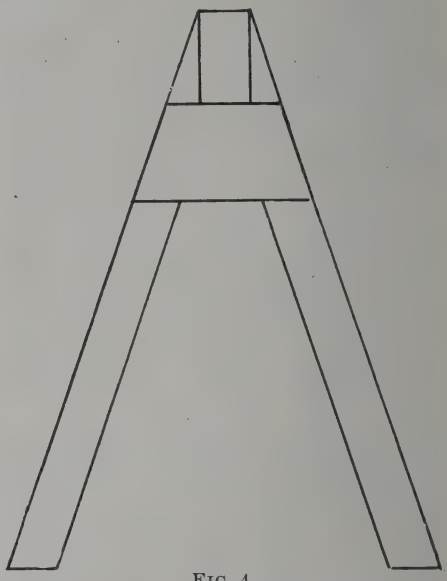


FIG. 4.

sixteen inches apart, can be placed on joist the other way also.

Figure 5. Shows a handy, all round, one

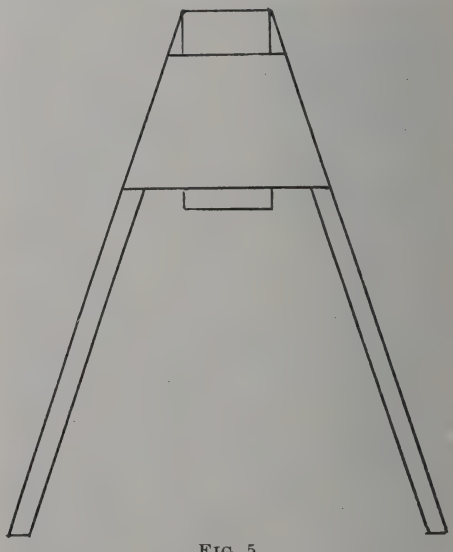


FIG. 5.

that can be used as a combination trestle, stepladder and work bench, which is made with a 2x6 flat ways and has a brace nailed on the bottom.

Figure 6. Is a trestle made entirely of seven-eighths pieces and can be made out of scrap flooring or scrap pieces of any kind and makes a very nice trestle for inside finish and light work. The slot in the center makes a handy vise for mitering short pieces of base and sawing any

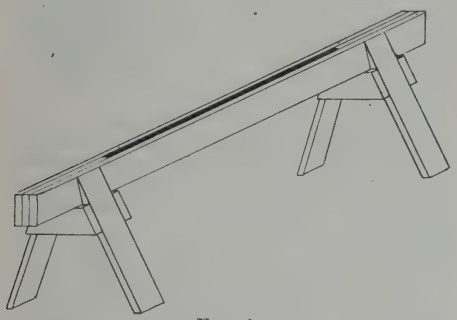


FIG. 6.

short pieces, and is also very handy for a tool rack to hold a few tools, such as chisels, etc., for many jobs. This is the handiest one I ever used, but there are others, and as I have started it, I hope some of the other brothers will show us some more and better ones.

Arbitration Under Consideration in Montreal.

At their meeting held on August 17 the Builders' Exchange of Montreal, Canada, received a proposition from Archbishop Bruchesi, that employers and employes form a permanent tribunal for the arbitration of labor difficulties and for the adoption of some measure by the two parties whereby a renewal of the difficulties now existing be averted.

The proposition has been favorably received by the Builders' Exchange, and in an answer to the archbishop they thanked him for his courtesy in inviting them to a personal interview, assuring him of their appreciation of his disinterested motive. Notwithstanding this courteous answer, the Builders' Exchange is neither sincere in the matter, nor do they endeavor to pave the way for arbitration, as will be seen by the following statement of Mr. Lauer, their secretary:

Mr. Lauer, secretary of the Builders' Exchange, when asked to explain more fully the nature of this proposition, stated that it was the desire of the employers to get together with the working men and discuss their difficulties for the good of all concerned. Let the general body of working men then elect properly authorized representatives to present their claims and grievances at such a conference.

"We are always willing to deal with the men as individuals, and to hire them on their merits as workmen. Otherwise, no. We give equal liberty and the same treatment to all. And we certainly will not recognize an organization which would dictate terms to us and order us to discharge the men whom we have engaged, in order to give their places to members of the union. However, that is not a question for present discussion. The thing now is to bring the conference about, and we do not wish to throw any difficulties in the way of its meeting. Once it is brought about, of course, this question of a recognition of the union will come up for consideration, and it will be about the most important of all. But I may state at once that the only consideration on which the Master Carpenters' Association will consent to recognize the unions is that they should become incorporated."

We see from the above that, while accusing labor organizations of trying to dictate terms to the employers, it is the Builders' Exchange, that body of employers who is dictating to the employes that they must become incorporated before they will consider any agreement or recognize the union. As far as the carpenters are concerned who are out on strike in Montreal since June 26, their demands are so very moderate that the bosses can well afford to concede them without arbitration, to which, however, our men are not opposed.

They were receiving 22½ cents per hour and are now asking for 30 cents an hour. Nor will our men ever submit to incorporation to which every intelligent and experienced trade unionist is opposed for well-known reasons.

According to reports of the United States Department of Labor there were, from 1881 to 1900, 22,793 strikes in the United States involving 117,509 establishments and 6,107,694 employes. The average length of the strikes within this period was twenty-three days.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

Zur Beachtung.

Nachdem die Veröffentlichung des monatlichen Finanzberichtes der General-Office im Journal "The Carpenter" eingestellt wurde, sind allen Lokal-Unionen je zwei Exemplare dieses Berichtes im Separat-Abdruck zugesandt worden. Wir machen nun darauf aufmerksam, daß die General-Office jeden Monat eine genügende Anzahl des Finanzberichtes drucken läßt, um die Lokal-Unionen mit Extra-Exemplaren zu versehen, wenn dies verlangt wird und dem General-Sekretär ein dahingehendes Gesuch unter Angabe der gewünschten Anzahl zugeschickt wird.

Verhandlungen der Dritten Vierteljahrs-Sitzung 1905 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

10. Juli.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Schardt, Sullivan, Deyl, Walquist und Pimbley.

Schreiben des Mitgliedes McCarty, den Board benachrichtigend, daß dringende Organisationsgeschäfte in San Francisco ihn verhinderten, den Sitzungen beizuwohnen. Ein Telegramm des Mitgliedes Post, mittheilend, daß er wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie erst später eintreffen werde.

Ein Schreiben der L. U. 637, Hamilton, O., die Werkzeug-Versicherungsfrage betreffend, wird zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1723, Phoenix, Ariz., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderung. Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, nähere Information einzuholen.

Gesuch der L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Lohnerhöhung und Samstag-Halbfeiertag und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Die Forderung genehmigt, die finanzielle Frage zurückgelegt.

Ein Gesuch des Jackson, Fla., D. C. um Genehmigung einer Forderung für Erhöhung ihres Minimallohnes. Genehmigung gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1233, Providence, R. J., um Erlassung des am 1. Juni 1903 ausgeschriebenen Assessments wird abgewiesen, jedoch Zahlungsfrist bis zum 1. Oktober 1905 gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 473, New York City, um weitere Frist zur Zahlung des 1903-Assessments. Frist bis zum 1. Oktober 1905 gewährt.

Gesuche der L. U. 159, Charlston, S. C., und L. U. 204, Coffeen, Ill., um Erlaubniß zur Versendung von Subscriptionslisten, im ersteren Falle im Interesse eines Mitgliedes und im letzteren zur Schaffung eines Arbeitshallen-Fonds, werden abgewiesen.

Applikation der L. U.'s 656, Holyoke, und 222, Westfield, Mass., um Bewilligung von $1,000 00 zum Zwecke der Organisirung des westlichen Theiles von Massachusetts und um Entsendung eines Organisators. Ersteres abschlägig beschieden, letztere Angelegenheit wird an den General-Präsidenten verwiesen.

Applikation der L. U. 670, Blocton, Ala., um weitere Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ausgeschlossener Mitglieder wird abgewiesen.

Applikation des Worcester, Mass., D. C., um Bewilligung von $505.25 und finanziellen Beistand in einem Sympathie-Ausstande im Interesse der Plumbers. Der Board findet, daß nur sehr wenige Mitglieder durch den Plumber-Ausstand in Mitleidenschaft gezogen sind, daß die ganze Angelegenheit durch lokale Maßnahmen geregelt werden kann und weist die Applikation ab.

Der L. U. 437, Portsmouth, O., wird die Summe von $100.00 zur Betreibung ihrer Gewerksforderung bewilligt.

Applikation der L. U. 894 um Geldbewilligung zur Deckung eines durch laufende Ausgaben entstandenen Defizits wird abgewiesen.

11. Juli.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des General-Präsidenten wird verlesen und angenommen. Erwägung der darin enthaltenen Empfehlungen vertagt.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des Ersten Vice-Präsidenten Guerin wird ebenfalls verlesen und angenommen.

Appellation Chas. Johnson's von L. U. 1, Chicago, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung des Appellanten für Frauen-Sterbegeld abweisend. Da Appellant zur Zeit seiner Aufnahme das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hatte, wird die Entscheidung den General-Sekretärs aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, Auszahlung des von dem Mitglied D. D. Buskirk beanspruchten Unfall-Benefits verweigernd. Da der Anspruch nicht, gemäß Sekt. 106 der Konstitution, innerhalb eines Jahres nach Ereignung des Unfalles erhoben wurde, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Gesuche der L. U. 823, Webster, Mass., und 1360, Gainesville, Fla., um Genehmigung ihrer

Forderungen für kürzere Arbeitszeit nnd um finanzielle Hülfe. Forderung genehmigt, letztere Frage vertagt.

Die L. U. 1173, Trinidad, und 267, Telluride, Col., protestiren in einem Schreiben gegen die Verfügung des Board, wonach ihnen der Rest der von der Milwaukee-Konvention bewilligten Summe nicht ausbezahlt werden soll. Der G. E. B. erledigt diesen Fall durch Annahme folgender Resolution:

„Wir halten an unserem früher in dieser Frage gefaßten Beschlusse fest, da wir der Ueberzeugung sind, daß die Konvention über die Sachlage in Colorado falsch unterrichtet war, als sie die Summe von $5,000.00 bewilligte und daß, wenn es der Konvention bekannt gewesen wäre, daß nur 147 Mitglieder zu unterstützen waren, sie eine geringere Summe zu diesem Zwecke angewiesen hätte. Es ist die Pflicht des Board, die Finanzen der V. B. zu beschützen, und die Berichte, welche von den protestirenden Lokal-Unionen und von den in Colorado bethätigten Organisatoren einlaufen, zeigen, daß die Lage dieser Lokal-Unionen eine so günstige ist, daß sie keiner Unterstützung bedürfen, es sei denn, daß neue Schwierigkeiten entständen."

12. Juli.

Ein Telegramm läuft ein von Board-Mitglied Post, mittheilend, daß ein Bahn-Hinderniß in Buffalo seine Ankunft verzögere, er jedoch baldmöglichst eintreffen werde.

Applikation der L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., um weitere Geldbewilligung im Interesse ausstehender Mitglieder. Bis zum Eintreffen eines Situations-Berichtes zurückgelegt.

Dem Pensacola, Fla., D. C., wird die Summe von $100.00 zur Betreibung seiner Gewerksforderung bewilligt.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des Zweiten Vice-Präsidenten Fuller wird verlesen und gutgeheißen.

Appellation der L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in der zwischen Jas. A. Ryan und dem Philadelphia D. C. schwebenden Streitfrage. Da sich die Entscheidung nicht gegen L. U. 8 sondern gegen den D. C. richtet, wird die Appellation als ungesetzlich zurückgewiesen.

Appellation G. Huff's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 219, Memphis, Tenn., in dem es sich um eine Ersterem von Letzterer auferlegten Geldstrafe handelt. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 122, Germantown, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, die Belastung des Mitgliedes D. C. Barnes mit einer Geldstrafe Seitens des D. C. wegen Verletzung der Gewerksregeln gutheißend. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Jas. H. Slane's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Klagefalle des Appellanten gegen den Columbus, O., D. C., die Amtsentsetzung des Ersteren als Geschäfts-Agent betreffend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 461, Highland Park, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten im Falle Armstrong u. Anderer gegen die Lokal Union. Der Board hält denjenigen Theil der Entscheidung aufrecht, welcher dekretirt, daß Mitglieder, welche täglich von ihrer Arbeit heimkehren, berechtigt sind, lt. Sekt. 117 der Konstitution, unter der Jurisdiktion der L. U. 461 zu arbeiten. Der Theil jedoch, in welchem L. U. 461 für Zeitverlust und Fahrkosten verantwortlich gemacht wird, wird verworfen und L. 161, Kenosha, Wis., angewiesen, die ihr von L. U. 461 unter Protest gezahlte Summe von $47.20 derselben zurückzuerstatten.

13. Juli.

Bruder Post ist zur Stelle und alle Mitglieder, McCarthy ausgenommen, anwesend.

Schreiben des Chicago, Jll., D. C., Schreiben des Kansas City, Mo., D. C. und L. U. 4 und Schreiben der L. U. 55, Denver, Col., die Wieder-Veröffentlichung der Finanz-Berichte der General-Office im „Carpenter" fordernd. Der General-Sekretär wird instruirt, diesen D. C.'s und Lokal-Unionen mitzutheilen, daß er die Veröffentlichung der Finanzberichte im Journal nicht für gut und nothwendig halte, da die General-Office eine genügende Anzahl der Berichte drucken läßt, um die Lokal-Unionen mit Extra-Exemplaren versehen zu können, wenn sie dies verlangen.

Die Frage der Bürgschaftstellung aller lokalen Finanzbeamten unter Leitung und Kontrolle der General-Office, die schon früher erwogen wurde, wird abermals diskutirt und der General-Sekretär beauftragt, einschlägiges Material zu sammeln und in der Oktober-Sitzung hierüber zu berichten.

Schreiben laufen ein von L. U. 22, San Francisco, und L. U. 815, Haywards, Cal., in welchen der Board ersucht wird, den früheren Vorschlag, das Journal "The Carpenter" jedem Mitgliede in's Haus zu senden, nochmals einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten. Bis zur nächsten Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 199, Chicago, Jll., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung für Unfall-Benefit deren Mitgliedes Jas. R. Keck nicht anerkennend. Da die vorliegenden Dokumente ergeben, daß das Mitglied nicht während der Arbeit von dem Unfalle betroffen wurde, wird die Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 340, New York City, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, in welcher derselbe die Ansprüche auf Unfall-Benefit des Mitgliedes W. E. Rutan als ungesetzlich zurückwies. Da sich der Unfall nicht während der Arbeit sondern auf einer Straßencar, bei der Heimkehr des Mitgliedes ereignete, wird die Appellation gemäß Sektion 105 der General-Konstitution abgewiesen und die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs bleibt zu Recht bestehen.

Der L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., wird die Summe von $200.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

Auf Verlangen verschiedener Lokal-Unionen beschließt der G. E. B. einstimmig, für die Amendirung der Sektion 55 der General-Konstitution, d. h. für Streichung der Zahl Zwanzig und Substituirung der Zahl Fünfundzwanzig einzutreten und ein dahingehendes Amendement der Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten unter nachstehender Begründung:

„Die Gründe, welche uns veranlassen, eine Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer zu empfehlen, liegen auf der Hand und sollten allen Mitgliedern bekannt sein, da diese Frage in den letzten zwei Jahren im Journal hinlänglich besprochen und erläutert wurde. Die Milwaukee-Konvention erörterte die Frage reiflich und kam zu dem Schlusse, daß die Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer eine unabweisbare Nothwendigkeit sei, um die Angelegenheiten der V. B. in zeitgemäßer Art und Weise erledigen zu können und nicht zu dem unbeliebten Mittel einer Extra-Besteuerung greifen zu müssen. Zu diesem Mittel werden wir aber unsere Zuflucht nehmen müssen, wenn die Kopfsteuer nicht erhöht wird, weil wir sonst unseren Verpflichtungen nicht nachkommen können.

In demselben Maße, in dem unsere Organisation wächst, vergrößern sich auch unsere Verpflichtungen. Zur Bekräftigung dieser Behauptung weisen wir auf das kürzlich, am 30. Juni, beendete Finanzjahr.

Die Gesammt-Einnahmen dieses Jahres betrugen $403,292.67, die Ausgaben dagegen $444,095.54. Die Ausgaben übersteigen somit die Einnahmen im Betrage von $40,802.87. Diese Zahlen zeigen uns klar, daß die Einnahmen der General-Office nicht zur Deckung der Ausgaben hinreichend sind und erstere erhöht werden müssen.

Die Sterberate war im verflossenen Jahre eine außergewöhnlich hohe; sie hat die Rate aller seit Gründung unserer Organisation vorhergegangenen Jahre thatsächlich übertroffen. Vor zwei Jahren betrug das von der General-Office verausgabte Sterbebenefit und Unfallbenefit $132,539.40. Dieses Jahr beträgt die für diese Benefits ausbezahlte Summe $185,632.80, also eine Zunahme im letzten Jahre von 53,093.40. An Unterstützung bei Ausständen zur Erlangung höherer Löhne oder kürzerer Arbeitszeit und in der Bekämpfung des „Offenen Shops" wurde die Summe von $71,142.00 verausgabt. Außerdem müssen Organisatoren, Redner und Deputirte besoldet werden. Das offizielle Journal muß redigirt und jeden Monat gedruckt werden und pünktlich erscheinen; die laufenden Geschäfte der General-Office müssen prompt erledigt werden und unsere ganze Organisations-Maschinerie muß in gutem Zustande erhalten werden, um mit gutem Erfolg arbeiten zu können.

Es müssen der General-Office genügend Gelder zugeführt werden, um allen diesen Anforderungen entsprechen zu können, und es sollte stets ein kleiner Ueberschuß vorhanden sein zur Bestreitung unvorhergesehener Ausgaben. Deshalb ist es notwendig und der Board sieht sich veranlaßt, obiges Amendement zu Sektion 55 einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten."

Die Ausschreibung eines Spezial-Assetzments, eine Angelegenheit, die schon in der April-Sitzung besprochen wurde, wird abermals zurückgelegt.

14., 15., 17., 18. und 19. Juli.

Der Board beginnt die Revision der Finanzbücher und Rechnungen der General-Office am 14. Juli und wird dieselbe während obiger Sitzungen fortgesetzt und beendet.

20. Juli.

Schreiben des Boston, Mass., D. C., in welchem derselbe darüber Klage führt, daß die Elevator Constructors Begleitungen und Einschiebe-Vorrichtungen an beweglichen Treppen anbringen. Der General-Sekretär wird instruirt, das Schreiben dahin zu beantworten, daß bezeichnete Arbeit Carpenter-Arbeit sei, der Jurisdiktion der Carpenter unterstehe und daher von unseren Mitgliedern zu verrichten sei.

Applikation der L. U. 470, Blocton, Ala., für weitere Geldbewilligung wird abgewiesen.

Von L. U. 1723, Phoenix, Ariz., läuft Nachricht ein, daß ihre Forderung für $4.00 pro Tag bewilligt sei und ist diese Angelegenheit somit erledigt.

Appellation der L. U. 476, New York City, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Sekretärs, die Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle ihres Mitgliedes Louis Barthold zurückweisend. Da aus den vorliegenden Dokumenten hervorgeht, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Todes außer Benefit war, wird die Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Schreiben der L. U. 478, New York City, bezüglich ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes John E. Lynch, werden an den General-Sekretär zurückverwiesen, da der Forderung nicht die erforderlichen Dokumente beigefügt sind, ohne die der Board in der Angelegenheit keine Entscheidung treffen kann.

Appellation des Middlesex, Mass., D. C., gegen die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten, welche L. U. 1379, die bisher mit Appellanten affiliirt war, anweist, sich dem Boston D. C., anzuschließen. Entscheidung über diesen Fall vertagt, bis der General-Präsident diesem Distrikt seinen geplanten Besuch abgestattet hat.

Hierauf Vertagung.

Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekr. Franclin Pimbley, Sekr. des G. E. B.

Ueber Einnahmen und Ausgaben der deutschen Gewerkschaften im Jahre 1904

entnehmen wir dem Berichte des Sekretärs der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands folgende Daten, die von dem gewaltigen Aufschwung Letzterer beredtes Zeugniß ablegen.

Die Gesammt-Einnahme war 20,190,724 Mk. Davon entfallen auf die Verbände der Metallarbeiter 3,309,888, Maurer 2,546,237, Holzarbeiter 2,344,994, Buchdrucker 2,104,821, Textilarbeiter 916,931, Zimmerer 805,712, Bauarbeiter 713,799, Bergarbeiter 694,019, Handels- und Transportarbeiter 537,391, Fabrikarbeiter 480,368, Maler 452,372, Tabakarbeiter 393,073, Brauer 315,476 Mk. Drei Verbände hatten eine Jahreseinnahme von 250—300,000 Mk., vier Verbände von 200,000 bis 250,000 Mk., fünf Verbände von 150—200,000 Mk., fünf Verbände von 100—150,000 Mk., zwölf Ver-

bände von 50—100,000 Mk., neun Verbände von 30—50,000 Mk., vier Verbände von 20 bis 30,000 Mk., vier Verbände von 10—20,000 Mk., ein Verband von 2—5,000 Mk. und ein Verband bis 2,000 Mk.

Pro Kopf der Mitglieder berechnet, hatten die Central-Verbände an Jahreseinnahme 1904: Notenstecher 111.31, Buchdrucker 54.00, Buchdrucker (Elsaß-Lothringen) 48.85, Formstecher 44 80, Bildhauer 38.90, Vergolder 32.25, Porzellanarbeiter 30.89, Steinsetzer 29.35, Hutmacher 28.35, Handschuhmacher 26.93, Kupferschmiede 25.79, Cigarrensortirer 25.03, Töpfer 24.72, Holzarbeiter 24.15, Müller 24.05, Lithographen und Steindrucker 23.41, Tapezirer 22.94, Zimmerer 22.44, Stukkateure 21.61, Bauhülfsarbeiter 21.47, Glasarbeiter 21.33, Gastwirthsgehülfen 20.69, Tabakarbeiter 20 20, Maler 19.79, Maurer 19.76, Sattler 18.98, Glaser 18.90, Barbiere 18.85, Metallarbeiter 18.78, Bäcker 18.63 Buchbinder 17.78, Brauereiarbeiter 17.12, Textilarbeiter 17.12, Lederarbeiter 16.92, Seeleute 16.43, Hafenarbeiter 16.23, Graveure und Ciseleure 15.82, Konditoren 15.76, Kürschner 15.32, Steinarbeiter 15.17, Civilmusiker 14.83, Handels-, Transport- und Verkehrsarbeiter 14.79, Werftarbeiter 14.77, Lagerhalter 13.07, Böttcher 12.97, Schmiede 12.84, Gärtner 11.76, Fleischer 11.75, Schiffszimmerer 11.27, Schneider 10.98, Dachdecker 10.71, Handlungsgehülfen 10.47, Bureau-Angestellte 10.37, Gemeindebetriebsarbeiter 10.16, Fabrikarbeiter 9.76, Schuhmacher 9.63, Buchdruckerei-Hülfsarbeiter 9.38, Maschinisten und Heizer 9.26, Bergarbeiter 9.21, Portefeuiller 8.26, Wäschearbeiter 7.67, Asphalteure 7.41, Blumen- und Federarbeiter 5.02 Mk.

Wie die Gesammtausgaben der Gewerkschaften, 17,738,753 Mk., sich auf die einzelnen Zweige gewerkschaftlicher Thätigkeit vertheilen, zeigt die folgende Aufstellung:

Es verausgabten im Jahre 1904 für:

	Organisationen	Mark
Verbandsorgan	63	1,097,257
Agitation	63	962,392
Streiks im Beruf	55	5,714,222
Strikes in anderen Berufen	59	155,297
Rechtsschutz	56	206,782
Gemaßregeltenunterstützung	42	536,209
Reiseunterstützung	41	646,821
Arbeitslosenunterstützung	35	1,599,424
Krankenunterstützung	35	1,416,935
Invalidenunterstützung	6	213,626
Beihülfe in Sterbefällen	39	267,090
Beihülfe in Nothfällen	37	243,702
Umzugskosten	34	110,917
Stellenvermittlung	15	12,577
Bibliotheken	25	27,468
Sonstige Zwecke	61	762,159
Konferenzen und General-Versammlungen	47	166,966
Beitrag an die Generalkommission	61	149,584
An Kartelle und Sekretariate	31	142,092
Prozeßkosten	18	24,377
Gehälter	62	367 557
Verwaltungsmaterial	61	409,066

Unter den Ausgaben nimmt diejenige für Ausstände und Aussperrungen die erste Stelle ein. Im Jahre 1903 wurden hierfür 4,529,672 Mk. verausgabt. Trotzdem aber ist die Ausgabe für Unterstützung der Mitglieder in Krankheits- und Nothfällen und bei Arbeitslosigkeit, sowie für Bildungszwecke relativ höher als im Jahre 1903. In diesem betrug die Aufwendung für letztere Zwecke 75,406 Mk. mehr als die Ausgabe für Strikes und Aussperrungen. Im Jahre 1904 aber übersteigt die Ausgabe für Unterstützungen und Bildungsmittel die für Strikes und Aussperrungen um 469,244 Mk.

Von dem Gesammtkassenbestand der Verbände im Betrag von 16,109,903 Mk. befinden sich in der Kasse des Buchdruckerverbandes 4,374,013 Mk., des Maurer-Verbandes 2,090,681 Mk., des Metallarbeiterverbandes 1,543,353 Mk. und des Holzarbeiterverbandes 1,452,215 Mk.

Von den 63 Centralverbänden hatten 61 ein eigenes Verbandsorgan. Die gesammte Auflage der Verbandsorgane betrug im Jahre 1904 1,235,700 gegen 1,044,650 im Jahre 1903 und 816,420 im Jahre 1902.

Der deutsche Zimmerer-Verband erhebt gegenwärtig von allen Mitgliedern eine Extra-Steuer von 80 Pfennigen bis zu Mk. 2.40 pro Vierteljahr, je nach der Lohnrate. Diese Steuer wurde in Folge der zahlreichen Ausstände, in die der Verband verwickelt ist, nothwendig.

Die Gewerkschaften Oesterreichs haben im letzten Jahre bedeutend an Mitgliederzahl und Macht und Ansehen zugenommen. Wie wir dem kürzlich erschienenen Jahresberichte der Gewerkschafts-Kommission entnehmen, betrug ihre Gesammt-Mitgliederzahl am Ende des Jahres 189,121. Dies ist eine Zunahme von 34,456 Mitgliedern. Der Zuwachs des Vorjahres betrug 19,487 Mitglieder. Die Einnahmen sämmtlicher in der Kommission vertretenen Gewerkschaften beliefen sich auf 3,392,970, die Ausgaben auf 3,004,161 Kronen.

Die Bauhülfsarbeiter Oesterreichs haben ein Fachblatt ihres Verbandes gegründet, welches unter dem Titel „Der Bauhülfsarbeiter" jeden zweiten Donnerstag im Monat erscheint.

Department Français

Le Congres typographique francais.

La Fédération du Livre vient de tenir, à Lyon, son neuvième Congrès national. 150 délégués représentant ses 175 sections. Fondée en 1881, elle groupe aujourd 'hui 12,000 membres payants, représentant pour les typographes qui en forment l'immense majorité, environ 60 pour cent. de l'ensemble des ouvriers employés. Copié sur les organisations similaires d'Allemagne et d'Angleterre, elle s'efforce d'implanter en France leurs méthodes de groupement et actions. Elle s'en est jusqu' à ce jour fort bien trouvée et reste encore actuellement l'organisation française la mieux administrée. Elle a su établir, entre les membres d'unc même corporation, des liens étroits et développer chez eux les sentiments d'une solidarité effective que ni les revers, ni les échecs qu'entrainent trop souvent la lutte quotidienne, n'arrivent pas à entamer.

Ce n'est pas que devant elle les obstacles ne se soient dressés nombreux, car elle à eu à lutter tout à la fois contre un véritable aveuglement du patronat, l'exploitation effrenée de la femme et de l'enfant et une transformation radicale de l'outillage caractérisée par l'introduction de la machine à composer, transformation qui a pour conséquence de rejeter brutalement de l'imprimerie et sans esprit de retour trois typographes sur quatre pour chaque machine à composer mise en marche. Ces quelques indications suffiront pour montrer les difficultés dans les quelles se débat la Fédération du Livre.

Jusqu'ici les Congrés anterieurs avaient surtout eu pour but de consolider le groupement, de renforcer, de perfectionner l'arme de résistance et d'attaque qu'il représente, toute en parant aux nécessités du moment. Il a paru cette fois, que la tâche du Congrès devait être toute autre et son ordre du jour était un véritable programe d'action.

Toutes les questions, notament celles relatives à la machine à composer, au placement des fédérés et aux indemnités de chômage, de maladie et de décès, ont été résolues dans une esprit pratique incontestable. Le conflit pendant entre la Fédération du Livre et la Confédération générale du travail a trouvé sa solution dans la décision du Congrès qui dit que la marque syndicale des travailleurs du Livre sera à la fois corporative et confédérale, en ce sense que c'est la Fédération du Livre qui la délivera elle même et sous son unique responsabilité mais que ladite marque contiendra dans son dessin l'insigne confédérale attestant ainsi que la Fédération du Livre appartient au groupement central des travailleurs français.

Mais les deux plus importantes questions étaient celles qui visaient la réduction de la journée de travail dans l'imprimerie et l'attitude de la Fédération dans le monde ouvrier. A la situation épouventable que crée l'introduction de la machine à composer en augmentant le nombre des chômeurs dans des proportions considérables, les typographes pensent pouvoir remédier en partie en réclamant la réduction à 9 heures de la durée de la journée de travail. Avec les Italiens et les Espagnols ils sont actuellement les seuls en Europe à travailler encore 10 heures par jours, les autres fédérations typographiques adhérant au secrétariat international ne faisant plus que 9 heures. Le Congrès a donc décidé de présenter cette revendication le 1. mai 1906 et si satisfaction n'est pas donné de décréter la grève générale de l'imprimerie. D'ici là une active propagande sera faite dans toutes les régions et une cotisation supplementaire a été votée pour préparer le

mouvement. Les délégués des grandes sections ont défilé à la tribune du Congrès venant spontanément mettre à la disposition du comité central tout ou partie de leur caisse particulière.

J'ajoute qu'adhérante au secrétariat typographique la Fédération du Livre trouvera, dans cette puissante organisation un concours effectif, matériel et moral, qui sera d'un grand poids dans la lutte qui s'engagera l'année prochaine si les maitres imprimeurs repoussent les réclamations de leurs ouvriers.

En ce qui concerne l'autre question, l'attitude de la Fédération du Livre dans le monde ouvrier, on se souvient peut être que dans le compte rendu du Congrès de Bourges publié ici même, j'ai noté les attaques injustes dont la Fédération avait été l'object, les critiques acerbes formulées contre sa tactique, sa méthode d'action que certains ne trouvaient pas suffisamment révolutionaire. On alla même jusqu'à affirmer que son comité central dirigeait arbitrairement l'organisation et qu'il était loin de représenter l'opinion générale des typographes. Aussi ce dernier avait-il tenu à mettre à l'ordre du jour du Congrès cette question de l'attitude de la Fédération du Livre dans le monde ouvrier, demandant l'avis des délégués et sur la conduite passée du Comité central et sur celles qu'il devra suivre dans l'avenir. La question posée avec netteté fut débattue avec ampleur. A la méthode de la Fédération du Livre, qualifiée de réformiste, un délégué, celui des correcteurs, vint opposer celle de l'action directe en honneur à la Confédération générale du travail, mais une action directe mitigée, ne ressemblant que de fort loin à celle qui fut pronée à Bourges, une action directe qui, pour la circonstance attenant compt du milieu, avait pris une air bon enfant capable de séduire les plus timorés.

A cette méthode, dont l'efficacité reste toujours à démontrer, des délégués de province et ceux du Comité central ont opposé celle employé jusqu'ici par la Fédération qui a pour elle vingt-cinq années d'expérience et de résultat tangibles. Ayant exposé succinctement ce qu'étaient les deux tactiques en présence du compte rendu du Congrès de Bourges, je n'y reviendrai pas à nouveau aujourd'hui et me bornerai à constater qu'après une discussion large et courtoise au course de laquelle la question fut examinée sous toutes ses faces, le Congrès, à l'unanimité moins la voix des correcteurs approuvait la gestion du Comité central et faisait une obligation à celui qu'allait lui succéder de poursuivre la ligne de conduite suivi jusqu'à ce jour par la Fédération. Ce vote, qui fut un veritable succés pour le Comité central, injustement attaqué, a mis définitivement fin à une équivoque que quelques adversaires, chauds partisans de l'action directe s'évertuaient à créer autour de la Fédération.

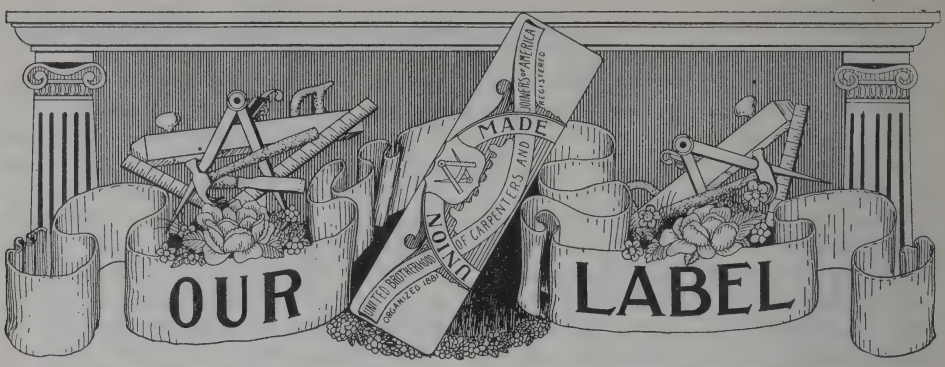
La Fédération du Livre qui donne à ses adhérents grèvistes une secours de 3 fr. 50 par jour pendant trois mois, distribue également des indemnités de chômage, de maladie et de décès.

Au cours de l'année dernière elle a versé 58,548 francs aux chômeurs, 66,097 francs au malades, 10,735 de vaticum et 4,900 francs aux héritiers des fédérés décédés. Profitant de l'expérience acquise, le Congrès a apporté quelques modifications de détail à ces différents services. Complétons ces renseignements en disant que l'encaisse de la Fédération est d'environ 240,000 francs et qu'aux termes des statuts du secrétariat international elle devra soutenir son mouvement pendant quinze jours avec ses seules resources avant de recourir à l'appui du dit Secrétariat. Le Congrès qui vient de se tenir entraine pour la Fédération une dépense de près de 30,000 francs, chaque délégué y venant aux frais de l'organisation centrale et touchant, outre le prix de son déplacement, une salaire fixe, et une indemnité de séjour. Chaque fédéré verse à la Fédération une cotisation mensuelle de deux francs à laquelle le Congrès vient d'ajouter une contribution extraordinaire de dix centimes par semaine en vue de preparer le mouvement destiné à faire aboutir la journée de neuf heures. Espérons que les efforts combinés de tous les travailleurs de l'imprimerie se traduiront par une victoire éclatante le 1. mai, 1906.

G. GUENARD.

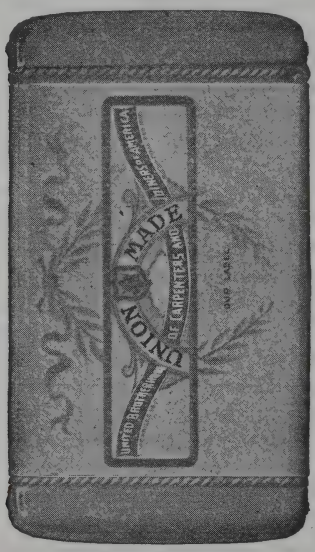
Paris 1. juillet, 1905.

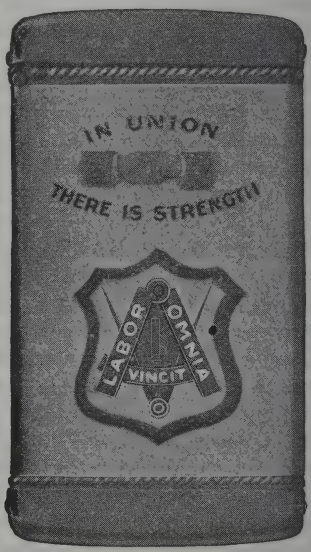
Dépenser sa vie à vouloir l'existence meilleur et plus fortunée des exploités de notre société capitaliste, c'est une certitude de survie dans l'humanité entière.



To Boom Our Union Label.

We offer an article designed to keep before the public an imprint of our new union label which is registered in the different States—our Match Box, an article of great utility, keeping constantly before the public the fact that the Brotherhood has a union label. As will be seen by the illustrations, our match box is an article





which will be appreciated, not only by members of our Brotherhood, but by members of other unions, and one that will serve the purpose of reminding the public of our label. The Brotherhood union label on one side of the box and the emblem and motto on the other are lithographed in beautiful colors on a white ground, representing enamel.

No better investment could be made by local unions than the purchasing of our match boxes for agitation purposes. They are also a creditable souvenir to be used at the occasion of festivals.

The General Office is in a position to furnish any quantity of the article at the established price of 15 cents each. A sample will be sent immediately upon request accompanied by the necessary amount.

When an employer has adopted our label it becomes the duty, not only of the men in his employ, but of the entire craft, to guard the employer's interests by using all honorable means to protect him from the competition of non-union employers, who, running their mills on a system of long hours and low wages, are in a position to undersell him in the bidding for contracts. While the employer, by the adoption of our label, signifies his willingness to be fair to us and consents to the observance of our trade rules, it behooves the men to be fair to him.

It is in our interest that the fair employer be successful in securing contracts for union material; hence we must render him all possible assistance to that end.

The refusal of our outside members to handle non-union building trim will have a tendency of increasing the demand for union mill men, resulting in an increase of the membership of our U. B.

A Square Deal.

(Published by request of American Federation of Musicians.)

The A. F. of M. has taken a decided stand in favor of the "closed," or more properly speaking, the exclusively "union shop." The organization may be right or wrong upon this question, but right or wrong, it is willing to meet it and abide by the consequences, let them be what they may in competition with civilians; but the A. F. of M. does most strenuously object and protest against the United States government allowing its enlisted men to be used in assisting employers of musicians to break the "closed shop" rules established by the A. F. of M. The organization is ready to meet every endeavor on the part of employers of musicians to break this rule if such employer will confine himself to the use of competing civilians and will accept the consequences of such endeavor, let them be what they may, but when the employer, unable to secure civilians to assist in breaking the "closed shop" rule, right or wrong, appeals to the government, we contend that it is entirely out of the province of the government to take a hand by furnishing the required musical labor. The musicians have the right, as citizens of one common country, to demand the same treatment accorded to all other citizens. No more, no less. Let us see how the government applies this principle of a "square deal."

When a building is to be constructed, or a great work like a railroad or bridge is to be built, a contract is given out, and the main contractor gives out the work to a number of sub-contractors, thus, the mason work to one, the bricklaying to another, the carpenter work to another, etc., and suppose we will say that the party that got the contract to furnish the carpenter part of the job made up his mind he would not accede to the demands of the civilian carpenters, or that he did not want to employ civilian carpenters, but preferred soldiers, although he knew that the moment he attempted to bring non-union men on that job, whether soldiers or non-union civilians, it would precipitate a general strike of all the other union employes, would the government allow a lot of enlisted carpenters to march to that job, wearing their uniforms, equipped with tools furnished by the government, and under the command of their officers go to work on that job? Never! If it were attempted it would cause an industrial upheaval that would be on the verge of revolution; but, nevertheless, this is what the government is doing every day as applied to musicians.

The chief magistrate of the nation, commander-in-chief of the army and navy, has been personally appealed to, and has promised relief, but the system of using enlisted men on "closed shop" jobs is continued. Is this a "square deal?"

It is bust just to state that these officials never see these protests. They are always passed upon and disposed of by some subordinate.

The musicians may be foolish in adopting a "closed shop" system, but not more so than carpenters, masons, bricklayers and other craftsmen, who refuse to work on a job with non-union men. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways, and if the government refuses to furnish an employer with enlisted carpenters, etc., why should it furnish an employer with enlisted musicians?

The musician has the right to expect the same treatment under the law as any other citizen. We can take care of our civilian competition, but we are powerless when the two strongest arms of the government, namely the army and navy, are handed over to the employer whenever he feels like taking advantage of the opportunity.

Forcing non-union musicians as soldiers upon civilians in spite of trades union rules is entirely foreign to the tenets of a supposable free republican government, and the government would not dare to attempt such a system upon any other trade or vocation. Again we ask why this discrimination? In what way is the civilian union musician different in his relation to our common government than the civilian union carpenter. Give us a "square deal."



Business Agents' Badges.

The General Office supplies badges for business agents, on application of any District Council or Local Union, at the price of $3.50 a piece. The badge is of German silver, of a neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering, and very substantial. District Councils or Local Unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

The Brotherhood Pin.

This pin should be worn by every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as a proof of affiliation with this organization. The pin is gold plated and enameled in two colors, is of exquisite design, and will be greatly appreciated by the owner. The price, in any quantity, is 25 cents each. Orders should be sent in by Local Unions, not by individual members, and will be filled promptly when remittance is received at the General Office.

An Ideal Bevel-Try Square.

The "Ideal Bevel-Try Square," manufactured by the Nichols Mfg. Co. of Ottumwa, Iowa, one of our advertising firms, is a new invention. It is a combination of a bevel and a try square. Before this invention was patented the carpenter was compelled to have a try square and also a bevel square. By using the "Ideal Bevel-Try Square" in laying out work he can mark the square and bevel cut with one continuous stroke of pencil without having to change squares.

It is easy to change the bevel blade to any angle, as the slot in the bevel blade will allow shifting so it will always come to corner of try square blade.

By setting bevel blade at right angle to try square blade you can get both marks without changing position of square.

For beveling a board on edge, swing bevel blade over to back of handle, which gives a straight surface on handle.

When bevel blade is not needed, close same in handle and you then have a regular try square.

The try square blade is graduated in eighths, and the figures are stamped very plain; all parts are made of the very best of steel, except the handle, which is a composition metal that will never rust.

The new Brotherhood Emblem Ring is an article just placed on the market by the General Office upon solicitation from many brothers, and the new venture will doubtlessly be welcomed and receive the support of all members who like to wear jewelry. There is no handsomer brotherhood emblem than one of these beautiful rings. It is not like a button worn on a member's coat and often out of his possession; it is always with him, asleep or awake. The ring on the finger stamps the bearer at once in the eyes of his fellowmen as a man who believes in his brotherhood. The rings are of the best quality in solid and rolled gold. The gold-filled ring wears splendidly, and in appearance is equal to the solid gold. In ordering state size desired.



Solid Gold.



Rolled Gold.

—Prices—

Solid Gold$5.00 each
Gold Filled 1.50 each

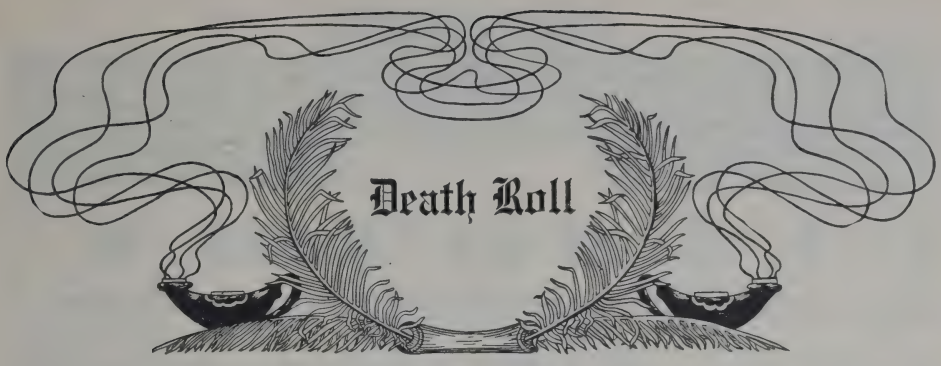
How to Determine the Size—Cut a strip of thick paper so that the ends will meet exactly, when drawn tightly around the second joint of the finger. Lay one end on the diagram at O and order the size the other end indicates.



RING SIZES.

Send all orders, accompanied by remittance in correct amount, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.



LORD, JOHN B., of L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.

BANTA, A. J., of L. U. 1091, Ridgewood, N. J.

KING, NORMAN S., of L. U. 1127, Desoto, Ill.

CRIPPEN, G. W., of L. U. 775, Hoquiam, Wash.

GETZS, VIRGINIE, wife of John Getzs of L. U. 1186, Pittsburg, Pa.

ADAMS, JOSEPH, of L. U. 447, Ossining, N. Y.

CLEMENT, ERNEST W., of L. U. 781, Princeton, N. J.

ZINKAND, MRS., wife of Edward Zinkand of L. U. 304, San Francisco, Cal.

M'ELWAIN, GRACE, wife of Andrew McElwain of L. U. 421, Ellwood City, Pa.

The Question of Owning Our Own Office Building.

(Concluded from Page 32.)

rather seek to educate the public that we only ask for what we have a right to demand. Show them that we are right and we need fear no law. Believing that this question, when settled permanently, will be settled right and to the best interests of the Brotherhood, I am, Yours fraternally,

JOHN ZARING, L. U. 16.

Springfield, Ill.

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From Kissimmee, Fla.

Editor The Carpenter:

Seldom seeing anything in our journal in reference to our little union here, I desire to say a word or two in its favor; at least enough to let you know that we are still in existence. While Local Union 1359 is not improving very rapidly, I think we are doing well under the circumstances and holding our own. We have no inducement to offer to any brother who might come this way in search of work.

I wish to make a few remarks relative to the benefits of superannuated members, having seen articles on the subject in The Carpenter at different times and also read the replies to same. I have so far failed to discover any just and legal cause or excuse for denying these members full benefit. They pay the same amount of per capita into the general fund as young men do and they are subject to all duties in their respective local unions, same as young men; even to the fines for any little mishap that might occur. Some will say: "We do not need these members in the union, we had rather not have them." This is entirely wrong; we must try to get all men, properly qualified, into the organization; we must get control over and protect the laboring class of people. What would the superannuated carpenter do in case we tried that "better-not-have-them" plan and not allow them to work with us? We would certainly not be benefited by these men being on the outside.

Some one might say, "They ought to have joined the union in their young age." Perhaps there are many who, like the writer, had no opportunity to join previous to their fiftieth year of age. I wish it to be understood that I am not pleading my own case; I am merely speaking in the interest of others. As regards my own self, I am satisfied with my place in the organization, and I expect to remain a member and do my duty as long as I can. Not for the benefit I may derive from it, but for the good of the organization, because it affords freedom and protection to the present and rising generation and to all who may come after us, provided it is properly managed. Fraternally yours,

H. A. MATHEWS,

L. U. 1359, Kissimmee, Fla.

Claims Paid

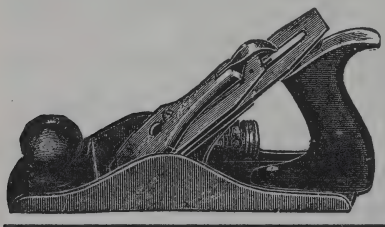
IN AUGUST, 1903.

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
3355	Robt. H. Eley	701	$ 200.00
3523	Samuel Noble (balance)	64	59.00
3702	Void	...	
3703	Mrs. Rose McKendry	10	50.00
3704	James H. Small	22	200.00
3705	Wm. H. Carrier	26	200.00
3706	Geo. H. Murray	87	200.00
3707	D. W. Sutherland (dis.)	147	400.00
3708	H. F. Anderson	171	50.00
3709	F. A. Vygard	422	200.00
3710	Mrs. M. E. Ebersole	565	50.00
3711	Mrs. Mary E. Boyd	827	50.00
3712	Casimer Hanosh	1248	50.00
3713	Mrs. M. C. Berlinquette	134	50.00
3714	R. A. Edgeworth	167	200.00
3715	William H. Jones	257	200.00
3716	James McMahon	482	200.00
3717	Mrs. Lucy McDonald	483	50.00
3718	Joseph E. Barnett	541	200.00
3719	Mrs. Harriett S. Perry	961	50.00
3720	Albert M. Benjamin	1119	50.00
3721	John E. Johnson	97	200.00
3722	Alfred Freeberg	131	200.00
3723	Mrs. Alma C. Holman	131	50.00
3724	E. Lewis	152	200.00
3725	H. D. Thompson	165	200.00
3726	Mrs. M. A. Klingensmith	281	50.00
3727	Eugene L'Hoss (dis)	1100	100.00
3728	Mrs. Idela Gray	3	50.00
3729	Joseph Kreutzger	3	200.00
3730	Charles Ricksecker	10	50.00
3731	Wm. S. Welch	33	200.00
3732	Mrs. Maria Lyons	37	50.00
3733	Mrs. Augusta Bathman	78	50.00
3734	Oscar L. Johnson	181	200.00
3735	Louis Sansoucie	342	200.00
3736	Oliver N. Applegate	472	200.00
3737	Frederick Neusberger	497	50.00
3738	Benjamin Fields	577	100.00
3739	Elias Boyer	580	50.00
3741	Mrs. Klazina Keegstra	1036	50.00
3742	Mrs. Sophia Meyer	1362	50.00
3743	Geo. S. Johnson	1434	100.00
3744	Peter P. Schreppel	1670	50.00
3745	Conrad Schenk	1670	50.00
3746	Michael J. D'Arcy	22	200.00
3747	Hamilton Purcell	29	200.00
3748	Rufus Reed	36	50.00
3749	Mrs. Ida C. Rankin	36	50.00
3750	John Jisa	39	200.00
3751	Josef Zalondek	54	200.00
3752	Dwight W. Valentine	106	200.00
3753	Charles A. Markham	115	50.00
3754	Edward Reahm	125	200.00
3755	Mrs. Laura Whitaker	144	50.00
3756	William Jas. Clark	176	200.00
3757	Charles B. O'Connell	217	200.00
3758	Mrs. Alice E. Massey	206	50.00
3759	Rollin C. Waters	360	200.00
3760	Mrs. C. Bietsch	375	50.00
3761	Prosper Schmidt	375	200.00
3762	Michael Quirk	382	200.00
3763	James Commerford	451	200.00
3764	John S. Johnson	451	200.00
3765	John M. Doran	468	200.00
3766	E. J. Morrisey	483	200.00
3767	Chas. A. Zimmerman	486	200.00
3768	Mrs. Anna Buck	596	50.00
3769	Frank H. Tucker	674	50.00
3770	Oliver Morin	761	50.00
3771	John J. Orr	851	200.00
3772	Frank Best	1075	200.00
3773	Lillian Morse Ives	1516	25.00
3774	Mrs. Susan Adams	1686	50.00
3775	Joseph S. Dunn	246	200.00
3776	James E. O'Connor	262	200.00
3777	Charles Blinn	595	100.00
3778	G. V. Hatcher	696	50.00
3779	Horace G. Broughton	962	100.00
3780	Mrs. Emma J. Ore	890	50.00
3781	Jacob Hartman	1069	200.00
3782	Mrs. Myrtle Glick	1155	50.00
3783	Jose M. Villar	1195	200.00
3784	Mrs. Mary Saal	5	50.00
3785	Stephen Karasek	39	200.00
3786	Charles Ebding	209	200.00
3787	Mrs. Ida Hubback	262	50.00
3788	Mrs. J. Alsheimer	314	50.00
3789	Medrit Goulet	624	50.00
3790	Martin Pendergast	720	200.00
3791	Mrs. Mayme E. Hughes	891	25.00
3792	Fred J. Williamson	7	200.00
3793	Mrs. Sarah Ann Geisler	119	50.00
3794	Mrs. Emma J. Small	228	50.00
3795	Mrs. Mary J. Emerich	228	50.00
3796	S. C. Proben	266	200.00
3797	Lyman B. Harvey	274	200.00
3798	Jeremiah J. Riley	340	200.00
3799	Mrs. Mary Schoening	440	50.00
3800	Louis Thomas	612	200.00
3801	J. J. Voorhees	700	100.00
3802	Mrs. Ruby I. Williams	1635	50.00
3803	Mrs. Mary Kwasigroch	1	50.00
3804	William R. Hess	20	200.00
3805	John E. Bird	29	200.00
3806	Homer McDonald	72	50.00
3807	Napoleon Bernard	78	50.00
3808	Herman Danielson	87	200.00
3809	William McGuire	97	200.00
3810	Fletcher Lightfoot	199	50.00
3811	John Hensler, Sr.	239	50.00
3812	Francis R. Rausch	492	200.00
3813	A. O. Harris	581	200.00
3814	Mrs. E. E. Dudley	586	50.00
3815	Mrs. Janet Nichols	29	50.00
3816	William Burden	80	50.00
3817	M. E. Malone	188	100.00
3818	Mrs. A. M. Henzler	211	50.00
3819	Horatio Seacord	306	50.00
3820	Mrs. Ottilie Altman	522	50.00
3821	Charles B. Craven	595	200.00
3822	Charles M. Rupp	698	200.00
3823	Frank W. Lunt	862	200.00
3824	Giovanni DePodesta	920	200.00
3825	Mrs. Virginia Goetz	1186	50.00
3826	Andrew Komodzinski	10	200.00
3827	Victor A. Hallquist	55	200.00
3828	Mrs. Eliza M. Franklin	87	50.00
3829	Alexander G. King	141	200.00
3830	Ferdinand Walz	257	200.00
3831	Samuel Sheerin	349	200.00
3832	James E. Turley	487	200.00
3833	Mrs. Janet S. Fallow	509	50.00
3834	Mrs. John W. Thomas	696	50.00
3835	S. M. Thomas	696	200.00
3836	Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Lee	718	50.00
3837	Ernest W. Clement	781	200.00
3838	Chas. R. Gaede	884	200.00
3839	A. S. Hutchinson	1225	200.00
3840	Mrs. Annie A. Watkins	1722	50.00
3841	William A. Shuster	246	200.00
3842	Mrs. Marion J. Anderson	486	50.00
3843	Henry W. Linder	554	200.00
3844	Francis Ross	642	50.00
3845	Earl C. Crossman	724	50.00
3846	George Boor	936	200.00
3847	Alexander M. Aiken	1105	50.00
3848	Chas H. Campbell	1651	200.00
	Total		$19,009.00

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Atlanta, Ga.—W. D. Key.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
Auburn, Ill.—W. D. Hildreth.
Aurora, Ill.—Carl Young.
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Buffalo, N. Y.—Geo. H. Waldow, 87 Mulberry street.
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Camden, N. J.—Reuben Price, 16 Hudson st.
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Charleston, W. Va.—W. D. Summers, Station A.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.
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Cleveland, O.—Albert J. Soukoup, 36 Lufkin-st., L. U. 39; J. B. Melcher, 483 Milford-st., L. U. 1108.
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Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
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Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
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Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Farmington, Mo.—Zach Brown.
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Fort Worth, Tex.—J. H. Dalton.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 S. Academy street.
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynn Postoffice.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.
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Ilion, N. Y.—T. Cailish.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
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Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d street.
Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
Kansas City, Mo.—S. E. Denniston, 612 W. 13th st.; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—W. H. Boyd, 1147 Columbia st., Newport, Ky.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur street.
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Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegan, Illinois.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—Aug. Schultz, 310 1st st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—J. H. Perkins, 826 Park Drive; Thos. McElwaine, 857 S. Flower st.; Alex. Lovelace, 1008 W. 39th st.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Blk.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—C. M. Dayton, 1340 Glen Ave.
Middlesex, Mass., D. C.—E. C. Pinkham, 28 Dana st., Somerville, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. Griebling, 318 State st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
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Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Joseph E. Bayard, 137a Elizabeth st.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. L. Bradford, 426½ Union st.

Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.
Newton, Mass.—M. L. Chivers, 251 Washington st.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
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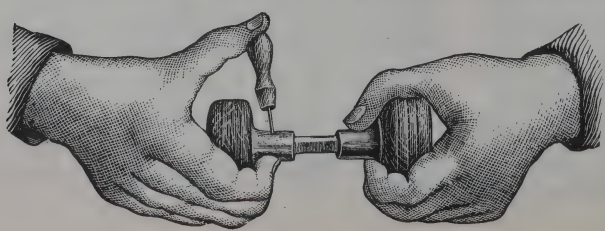


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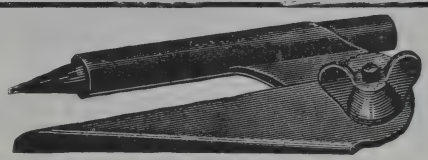
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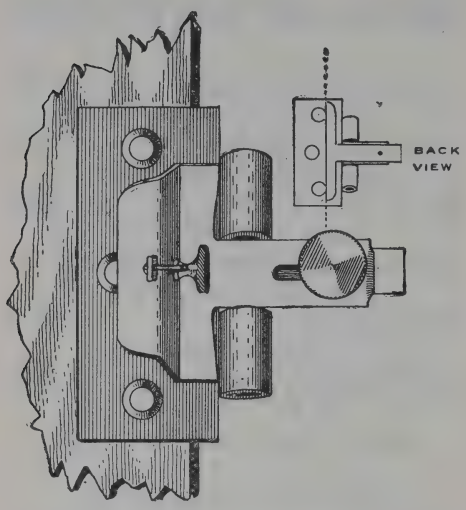
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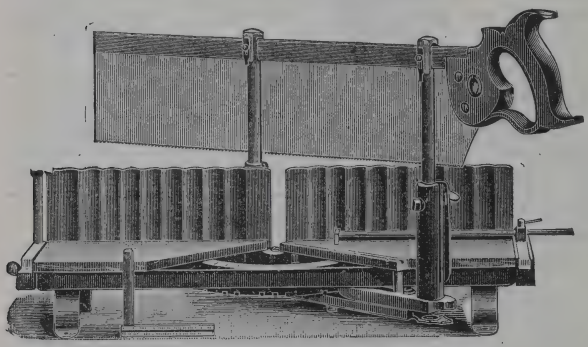
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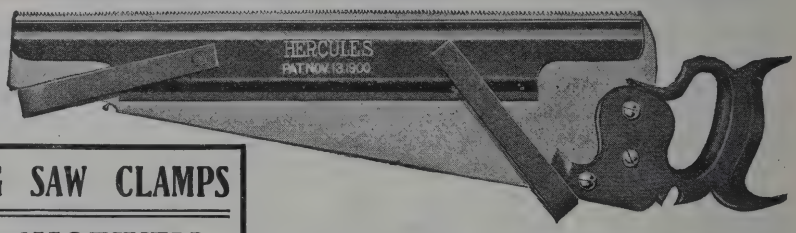
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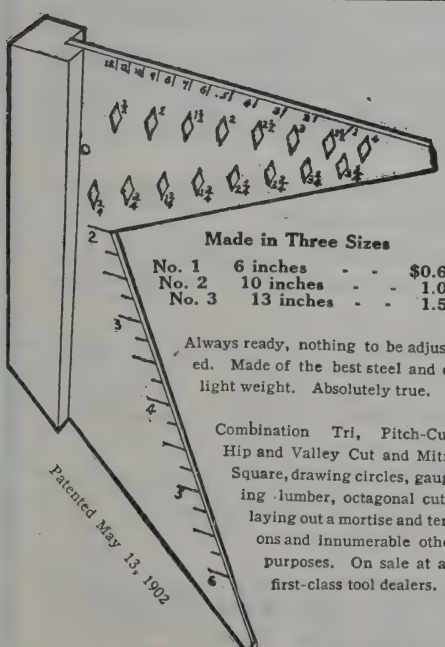
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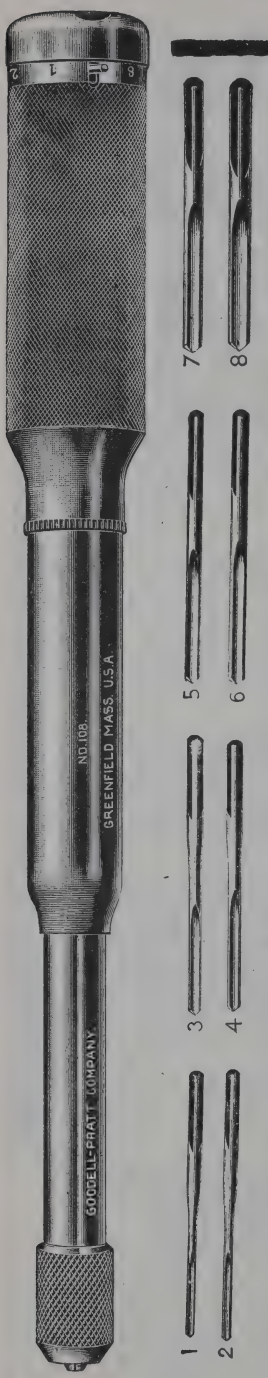
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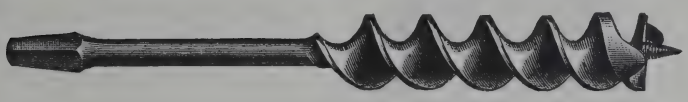
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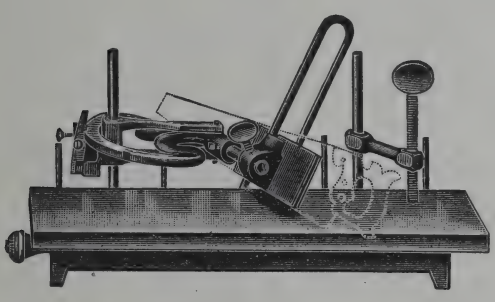
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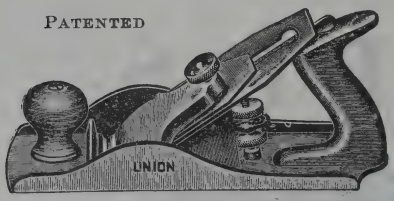
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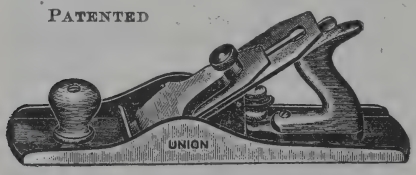
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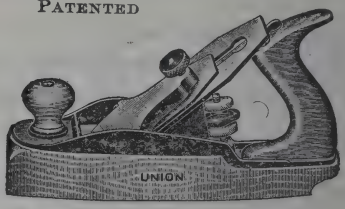
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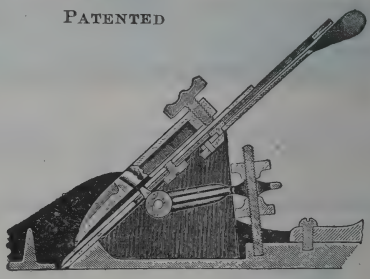
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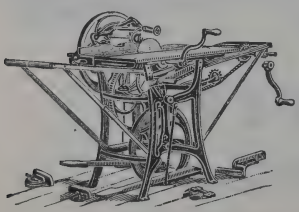
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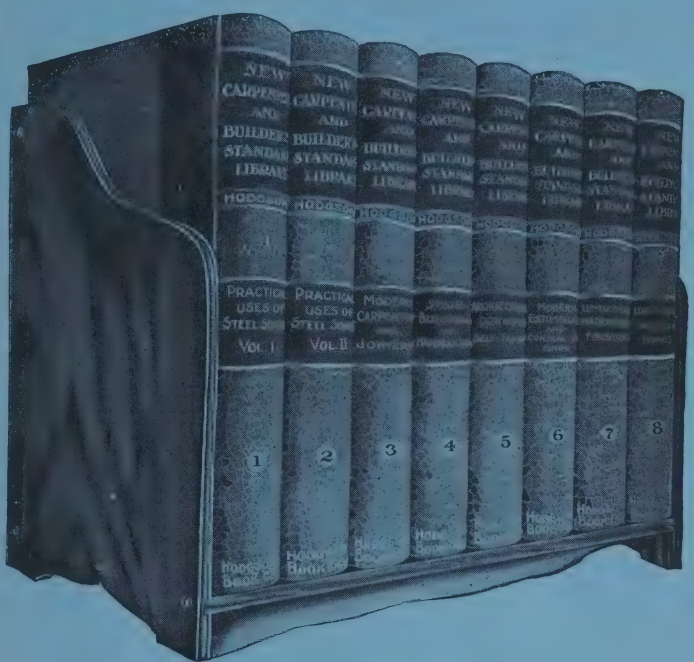
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THE CARPENTER



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ORGANIZED 1881 REGISTERED 1900
UNION MADE

Anniversary Number

August, 1905

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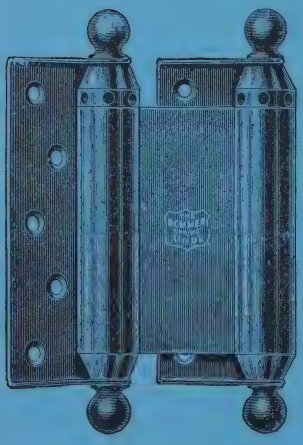
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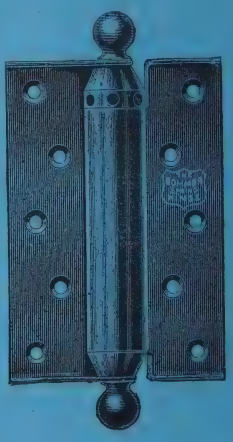
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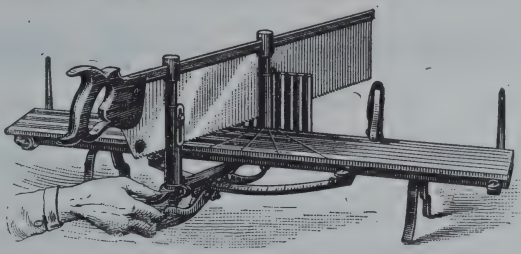
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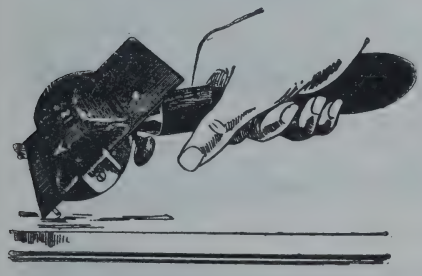
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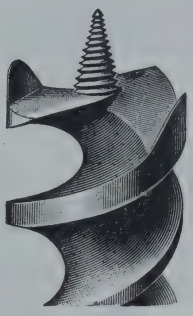
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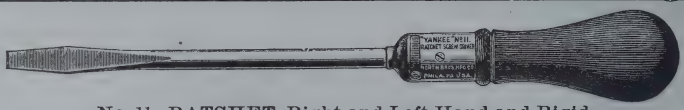
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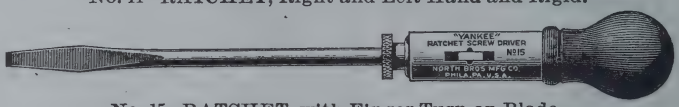
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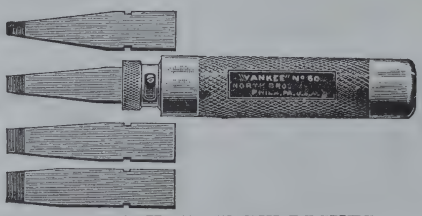
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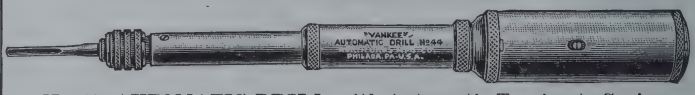
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The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXV—No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1905

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

A Short History of Our Organization.

(By General Secretary Frank Duffy.)

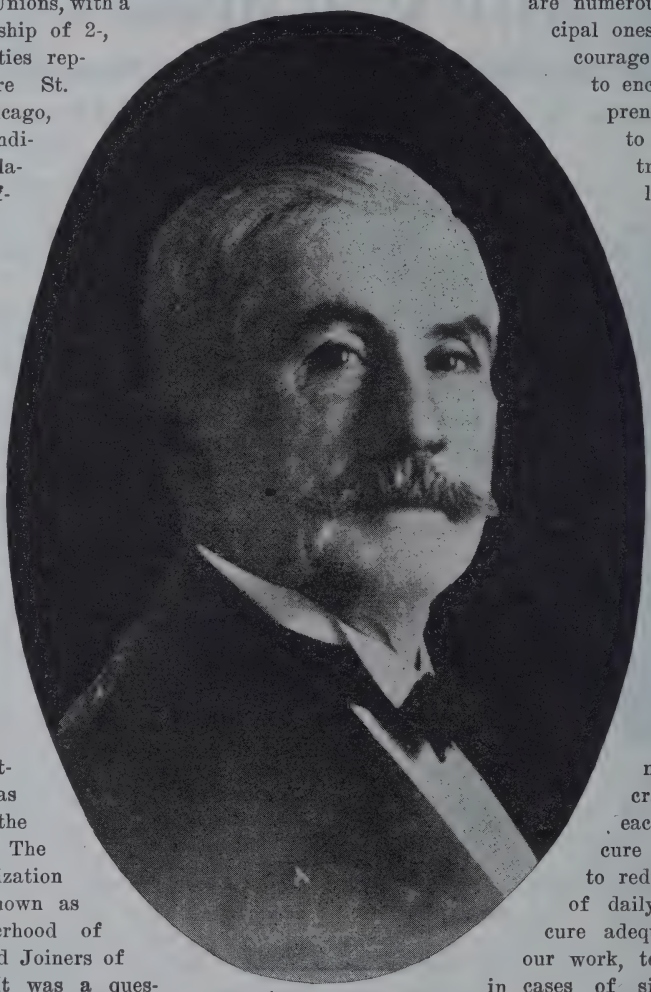


IN May, 1881, a small, four-page journal called "The Carpenter" made its appearance in St. Louis, Mo., for the first time. The object of publishing this journal was to pave the way for the formation of a national organization of carpenters and joiners in America, and in this way combine and consolidate the many scattered and independent unions of carpenters that then existed throughout the country under "one head." The principal reasons for doing so were, first, to protect the trade, and, secondly, to advance the interests of the craft generally.

A quarter of a century ago many evils had to be contended with in the carpenter industry which are now looked upon as things of the past—as evolution of the trade, as progressiveness, but which were not thought so then.

The introduction of woodworking machinery threw many men out of work, and very often caused protracted periods of idleness resulting in unsteady work. Besides that the day work system rapidly gave way to the piece-work system. The subdivision of the trade into petty branches lessened the demand for skilled mechanics and made the introduction of unskilled labor into our trade not only a possibility, but in fact, a reality. Besides that the absence of an apprentice system, or some other method of mechanical training, augmented the evils to a straining point, causing much dissatisfaction among the men who spent the best years of their youth to learn the trade properly in all its branches, and so in this way, as time rolled on, the once honored craft of carpentry lost its exalted position, its prestige and its standing among the other mechanical trades in the building line. In many cities, in fact, in most cities, wages were much lower than in other trades that required less skill, less training, and far less tools than ours. Unscrupulous, unfair, unreliable, irresponsible contractors swarmed into the building business and introduced all sorts of new fangled ideas and illegal practices. Quality did not count; quantity was what they desired. Competition was keen. Cheapness had almost become the prevalent rule to the detriment alike of contractors and journeymen, to the injury of the public and to the degradation of the trade. Was it any wonder then that the voice of the disorganized and disunited carpenters was raised in supplication for the formation of a national organization that would guarantee them at least some relief from these petty and aggravating griev-

ances. After three months' incessant and continuous agitation through the columns of "The Carpenter" a call for a convention of the trade was issued, to be held in Chicago on August 8, 1881. The convention was held at the appointed time and place and lasted four days. Thirty-six delegates were present, representing eleven cities and twelve Local Unions, with a total membership of 2-, 042. The cities represented were St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Buffalo, New York, Washington, D. C., Detroit, Cleveland and Kansas City. After a four days' session, or on Aug. 12, 1881, it was decided to form a national union of carpenters, to include Canada and the British provinces as well as the United States. The new organization was to be known as "The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." It was a question of doubt at that time whether it would be a success or not as two attempts had been previously made—one in 1854, and the other in 1867 to form a national organization of the trade, but both proved dismal failures. Under such discouraging and disappointing circumstances it was anything but a pleasant job to take up the work a third time. The delegates who attended the first convention were men of the right mould; determination to be successful was a trait in their make-up that will never be forgotten. The spirit that animated them years ago is with us yet; we are as desirous today of having but one national organization of the craft as we were then.



GABRIEL EDMONSTON

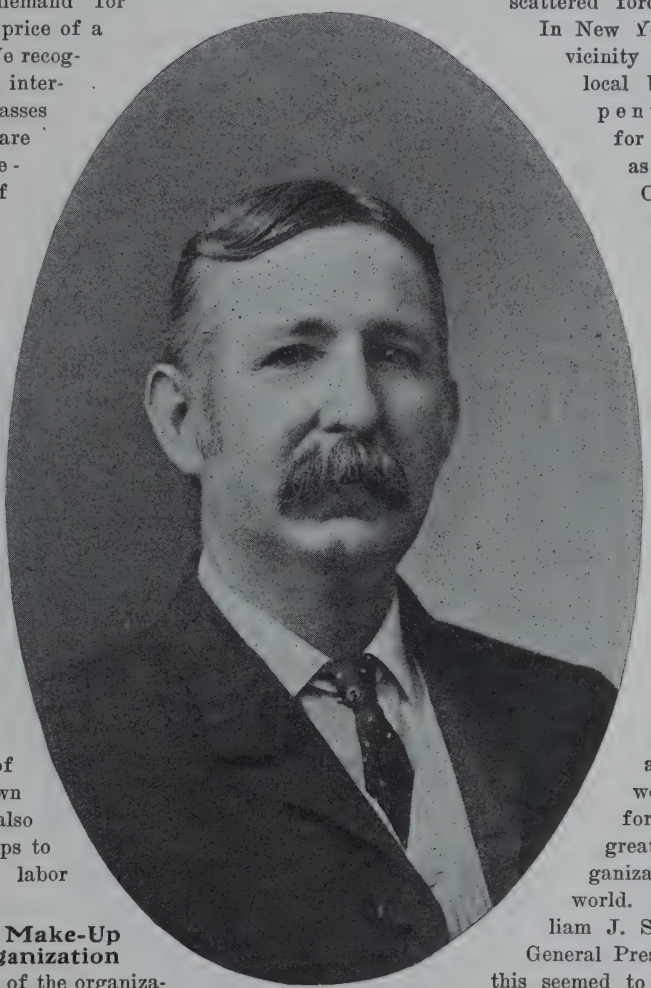
Objects

The objects and aims of our Brotherhood are numerous. The principal ones are to discourage piece work, to encourage an apprentice system, to rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and, by mutual effort, to place ourselves on a foundation strong enough to resist and prevent further encroachments on our rights; to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily toil, to secure adequate pay for our work, to furnish aid in cases of sickness, death and disability, and by every means in our power to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of our members, and last, but not least, to improve the trade.

Principles

Our principles are "to do unto others as we would wish others to do unto us;" to welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citi-

zens; to patronize union-made goods in preference to all others; to set a good example as good and faithful workmen performing our duties to our employers with honor to ourselves and the organization to which we belong. We hold that a reduction of hours of toil increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work. We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all. We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.



WM. J. SHIELDS

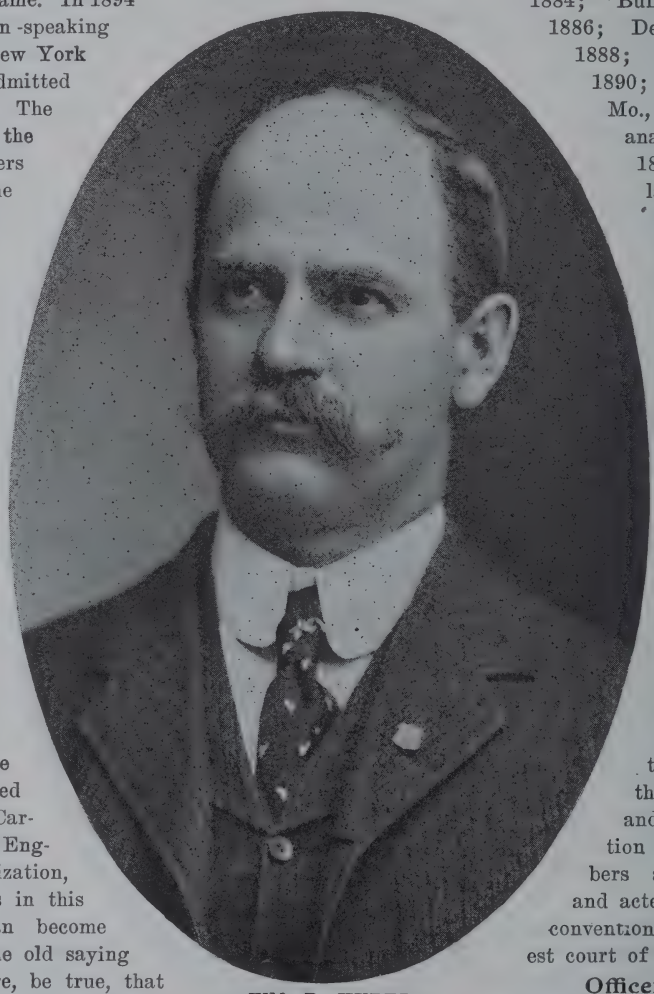
Extent and Make-Up of Our Organization

The growth of the organization has been remarkable, indeed. From twelve Local Unions in August, 1881, it has increased to 1,793 Local Unions in August, 1905, and from a membership of 2,042 it has grown to 161,205 members in good standing. Its jurisdiction extends over the entire United States, Canada, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands. In the Southern States the colored men working at the trade have taken hold of the organization willingly resulting in the formation of many Unions of colored carpenters. It is by no means an unusual thing to see "colored delegates" in attendance at the conventions of the Brotherhood.

From 1881 to 1886 the work of organizing was a continuous and uphill fight. It was a difficult and tiresome task to get the scattered forces together. In New York City and vicinity a powerful local body of carpenters existed for years, known as the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners. The General Officers of the Brotherhood put forth strenuous efforts to get this body to consolidate with the Brotherhood, knowing that if they could do so a foundation would be laid for one of the greatest labor organizations in the world. When William J. Shields became General President in 1886 this seemed to be his ambition, and before he retired, two years later, this desire was gratified, for in the Detroit, Mich., convention, in 1888, the delegates representing the "United Order" were seated.

The members of the old organization did not want to lose their identity altogether. While they were willing to come over to the new body they wanted to retain their name, or, at least, part thereof. On this hinged

the question of their affiliation for some time, but in order to create harmony in the trade, the Brotherhood consented to accept the word "United." This was agreeable to the other side, and from that day to the present time, we have been known as the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America"—a very fitting and appropriate name. In 1894 the German-speaking framers of New York City were admitted to the fold. The same year the cabinet makers and machine wood workers applied for admission, which was granted in 1895. In 1901 N. Y. City carpenters were also admitted, and at the present time negotiations are under way as to the terms and conditions under which the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters — an English organization, with branches in this country — can become affiliated. The old saying must therefore, be true, that this country is not large enough for two or more organizations of the same craft.



WM. D. HUBER

Seventy Local Unions are composed of cabinet makers, bench and machine hands; nine Local Unions are composed exclusively of stair builders; six Unions are composed exclusively of parquet floor layers; six Local Unions consist of millwrights; five of car builders; three of ship carpenters; the balance are Carpenters' Unions, and are composed of men following any branch of the trade as specified in Sections 61 and 62 of the General Constitution.

Conventions

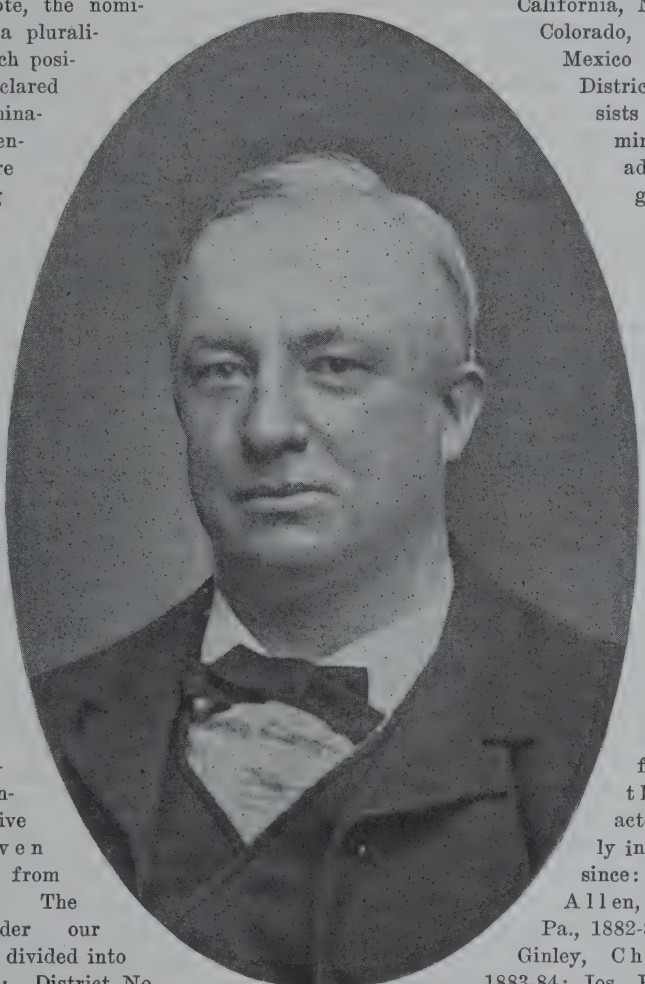
Thirteen conventions of the organization have been held, namely, Chicago, Ill., 1881; Philadelphia, Pa., 1882; Cincinnati, O., 1884; Buffalo, N. Y., 1886; Detroit, Mich., 1888; Chicago, Ill., 1890; St. Louis, Mo., 1892; Indianapolis, Ind., 1894; Cleveland, O., 1896; New York, N. Y., 1898; Scranton, Pa., 1900; Atlanta, Ga., 1902; Milwaukee, Wis., 1904. The Conventions of the Brotherhood are held every two years at which matters of vital importance to the welfare of the organization and the protection of its members are discussed and acted upon. The convention is our highest court of appeals.

Officers

The General Officers of the United Brotherhood consist of a General President, two General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer and a General Executive Board of seven members.

From the inception of the organization up to and including the present time officers were nominated and elected by the delegates attending the conventions, but at the last

convention, held in Milwaukee, Wis., September, 19th to October 6th, 1904, a departure was made from this custom to take effect at the convention to be held in 1906 at Niagara Falls. A new law was introduced providing for the names of all nominees for all General Officers to be referred to the members of the organization for referendum vote, the nominee receiving a plurality vote for each position to be declared elected. Nominations for all general officers are made during the sessions of the convention and immediately submitted to the members for referendum vote; these officers are elected by the Australian ballot system. In the interim between conventions the society is governed by a general executive board of seven members, one from each district. The territory under our jurisdiction is divided into seven districts: District No. 1 consists of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. District No. 2 consists of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia. District No. 3 consists of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. District No. 4 consists of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. District No. 5 consists of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. District No. 6 consists of Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Alaska. District No. 7 consists of the Dominion of Canada. In this general executive board the General President, General Sec'y and Gen. Treasurer have a voice but no vote. The first General President of the organization was Gabriel Edmonston of Washington, D. C., and the following gentlemen have acted successively in that capacity since: John D. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa., 1882-83; J. P. McGinley, Chicago, Ill., 1883-84; Jos. P. Billingsley, Washington, D. C., 1884-86; Wm. J. Shields, Boston, Mass., 1886-88; D. P. Rowland, Cincinnati, O., 1888-90; H. W. Kliver, Chicago, Ill., 1890-92; Henry H. Trenor, New York, N. Y., 1892-94; Chas. B. Owens, New York, N. Y., 1894-96; Henry Lloyd, Boston, Mass., 1896-98; John Williams, Utica, N. Y., 1898-99.



P. J. McGUIRE

General President Williams was appointed factory inspector for the State of New York

in September, 1899, and Wm. D. Huber, then First General Vice-President, in conformity with Section 24 of the Constitution became General President, and has been re-elected to that position at every convention since.

Formation of Local Unions and Admission to Membership.

Ten persons duly qualified can form a Local Union. The qualifications for membership are that the applicant must be a carpenter or joiner engaged at woodwork and competent to command the established rate of wages; not more than fifty years of age, nor under twenty-one; must be of good moral character and sound health; not afflicted with any disease or subject to any complaint liable to injure his health. Any stair builder, ship carpenter, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet maker, car builder, or person engaged in running woodworking machinery is eligible to membership if vested with the above qualifications. Carpenters over the age of fifty or under the age of twenty-one can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members. Members who enter into the business of contracting can retain their membership in the organization provided they hire union men, pay union wages, observe trade rules, comply with the constitution and do not join or become affiliated with any contractors' association. Violation of this rule is punishable by fine or expulsion.

Any member who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks forfeits his membership forthwith. Minute and distinct regulations are laid down in the constitution governing the admission of new members. The person wishing to join must fill out the regular application in detail, have it attested to by at least two members in good standing, then submit it with the full initiation fee at the next regular meeting of the Union. A special investigating committee of three is appointed to examine the candidate as to his qualifications for membership. After this committee reports objections, if any, are called for. It takes a two-thirds vote of the members present to admit a candidate to membership. If the applicant is rejected, he has the right to apply again for three successive meetings. If still rejected, his initiation fee is returned to him.

The Good We Have Accomplished.

Besides the many benevolent and charitable features attached to our organization, much good has been accomplished along other lines, such as increasing wages, reducing the hours of toil, educating our members on the social, economical and industrial questions of the day, and in bringing about better conditions under which to work.

Twenty years ago ten hours constituted an ordinary work day, but by continual agitation on our part, carried on from year to year, we have been successful in reducing the hours of toil materially. We now have 480 cities working eight hours per day; 791 cities working nine hours, and many others working shorter hours on Saturday. In the larger cities the country over the half holiday (Saturday) has been generally established.

The reduction of the hours of labor in this manner has been the means of giving employment to 30,000 additional carpenters who would have been unemployed if the ten-hour day was still in force. Where wages were formerly from $2.00 to $2.50 per day, they have been gradually advanced until at the present time they range from $2.50 to $5.00 per day. Thousands of carpenters, both Union and non-Union, now receive more wages than they did prior to the formation of our organization. It has been carefully estimated that this increase in wages averages more than $5,500,000 annually. In the Trades Union movement alone this is a record to be proud of.

The large amount of money that we have paid out during the past twenty-four years will give some idea, at least of the good work that this organization has accomplished. This does not take into account salaries, office expenses, organizers, speakers, supplies, convention expenses, or expenses of the General Executive Board.

Statement.

Sick benefits paid by Local Unions	$1,763,000.00
Death and disability benefits paid by General Office	1,317,904.56
Relief in strikes and lockouts paid by Local Unions	234,776.22
Relief in strikes and lockouts paid by D. C.'s	965,000.00
Relief in strikes and lockouts paid by General Office	557,332.47
Donation to miners from Atlanta Convention	10,000.00
Donations to sister organizations by Local Unions	171,350.00
Donations for other purposes made by Local Unions	79,991.90

Insurance Features.

The Brotherhood, as originally intended, was to be a National Trades Union for the protection, advancement and welfare of the men of the craft, but at the second convention in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1882, benevolent features were introduced, which have since become permanent and are now part and parcel of our makeup. These benefits consist of:

1. Wife's funeral benefits of $25.00 and $50.00.
2. Member's funeral benefits of from $50.00 to $200.00.
3. Member's disability benefits of from $100.00 to $400.00.
4. Member's sick benefits.

From the birth of the organization up to and including June 30th, 1905, the sum of $1,317,904.56 was paid out from the General Office to the widows and orphans of deceased members, and to those who received injuries while working at the trade, that totally disabled them from ever following the occupation of carpenter again, and in the same time $1,763,000.00 were paid out in sick benefits from the funds of the Local Unions. Besides that, in improving the trade, increasing wages, reducing the hours of toil, resisting lockouts and defending lawsuits, the sum of $557,332.47 was spent from the General Office alone.

This shows conclusively what can be done when men are determined to better their conditions by combining with their fellowmen.

Eight-Hour Work Day.

In 1890 the United Brotherhood was the organization selected by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to make the fight for the eight-hour work day. While there were other organizations in the field much older than ours, yet we were the choice, as the following letter from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to P. J. McGuire, our former General Secretary, will show:

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

March 20, 1890.

P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Pursuant to instructions from the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to the Executive Council, to select a trade to make a demand for the eight-hour workday May 1, 1890, I beg to inform you that at the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., held in the city of New York, March 17, 1890, the following resolutions were adopted upon this question:

"Resolved, That we hereby select the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to make the movement for eight hours as a day's work on May 1, 1890, and will sustain them in such localities as the Executive Board of the said organization may select to make the movement; and next after them we will sustain the United Mine Workers of America in making a movement to establish the eight-hour workday on such date as the executive officers may select as most advantageous to the interests of their trade. Then we will next select and sustain each and every trade in continuous succession as rapidly as they can perfect their organizations and prepare to make the demand."

Permit me, dear sir, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, to congratulate your grand Brotherhood upon the proud distinction imparted, conveyed and implied in being chosen as the best disciplined, appropriate and determined to lead the movement for a reduction in the hours of labor to eight per day.

There is no doubt in my mind that few of the historians of the great events in the history of the development of our people will accord a higher place of honor and distinction than to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Sincerely hoping and expecting that success may crown our efforts and that hereafter the wage workers may be placed upon the more advantageous ground of the eight-hour workday, so that all may be prepared for the great struggles yet in store to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Within the last few years we have grown at a rapid pace. So much so that it is the subject of discussion in labor circles. Under the careful administration of General President Huber new Locals have been formed in all directions, and the membership has increased beyond the expectations of the most skeptical.

The progress of the Brotherhood has been onward and upward, ever aiming for greater and nobler things. The growth of the movement has been of a steady, continuous character, indicating that the founders of the order built both wisely

and well, and that their successors followed closely in their footsteps.

The Founder.

The founder of our Order was the well-known and popular, P. J. McGuire. From the birth of the Organization to July, 1901, he served as its General Secretary. Although a man of strong personalities, grit and determination, he fell by the wayside. There is no use in recounting at this time his faults; that is not our intention. Suffice it to say, that something had gone wrong, the details of which are still fresh in our memories.

By order of the General Executive Board he was suspended from office and Frank Duffy, then a member of the Board representing the middle states and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, was appointed temporarily in his stead. "To err is human; to forgive, divine," and when the Atlanta convention, in remembrance of the days and nights and years spent by him in building up this Brotherhood, forgave him, strong men wept, for up to that time they had implicit confidence in him. "Let the dead past bury its dead." There will always be a kind and loving spot in our hearts for the man who dared to be a Union man when others hung back, and that man, above all others, is our old friend and brother, P. J. McGuire.

Resources of the United Brotherhood.

After a careful compilation of the reports made to Headquarters from time to time, we find that the resources of the Organization are as follows:

General funds of Local Unions and District Councils in bank and on hand	$ 790,071.00
Contingent funds of Local Unions and District Councils in bank and on hand	70,600.21
Real estate owned, or partly owned, by Local Unions	150,125.00
Invested in halls and other buildings	60,000.00
Invested in co-operative plants	55,000.00
Invested in other business	9,000.00
Furniture, books, banners, flags, etc.	25,000.00
Bonds, insurance, etc	8,000.00
Furniture, books, papers, insurance of General Office, etc	5,900.00
Funds on hand at General Office	131,232.91
Grand total	$1,304,929.12

The Necessity of An Increased Tax to Headquarters.

(By General Treasurer Thos. Neale.)



IN my biennial report to our last general convention held at Milwaukee I called the attention of our delegates to the general financial condition of our organization, at the same time submitting in detail facts and figures to show the necessity of an increased per capita tax if we intended to maintain our present standing in the labor world, and my suggestion was accepted practically unanimous, and an amendment to our constitution was drafted and submitted to our membership for a referendum vote, but I am sorry to say it was defeated. I am of the opinion that if our members were shown conclusively the necessity for an increased tax that they would not stand by and see our treasury slowly decreasing each month where a small increase in per capita would positively assure them that the General Organization was in a position to carry out its full obligations relative to the payment of death and disability benefits.

During the past eleven months, or from July 1, 1904, to June 1, 1905, we have paid out in death and disability benefits alone the sum of $173,174.50, and all this on a per capita tax of 20 cents per month. Figuring the percentage paid out of this fund alone on an average membership of 140,000, which is a high average through the winter months we find that it takes about 56¼ per cent. of tax to maintain this fund alone, and all we have left is 43¾ per cent. of tax for which to publish our Journal, pay our Organizers, officers' salaries, clerks, office rent, tax to A. F. of L. and S. B. T. A., strike and lockout donations, General Executive Board meet-

ings, litigation in injunction cases, etc., divided up as follows:

Death benefits	56.25
Donations to Local Unions on strike or locked out	23.00 pct.
Litigation in injunction suits, etc.	2.00 pct.
General Executive Board expenses	2.75 pct.
Organizers, deputies, investigations, etc.	17.75 pct.
Officers' salaries, clerk hire and office supplies	7.50 pct.
Official Journal Carpenter	8.00 pct.
Tax to A. F. of L. and S. B. T. A.	3.75 pct.
	121.00

The above is an approximate average for the past year and shows a deficiency of 21 per cent. per month, while the 5 cents per member per month asked for by our last convention if approved by referendum vote would have overcome this deficiency and left us a working balance of 4 per cent per month, or approximately $1,120.00 per month to build up a fund which, in a few years, would greatly enhance the prestige of our Organization and place us in a positon to combat, if necessary, the nefarious tactics used by the Manufacturers' Associations and Citizens' Alliances in trying to force upon us the open shop, etc. I hope in my effort I have made plain to our members the necessity of an increased tax to headquarters, and should the propositon ever again be referred to you for your action I trust you will, for your own benefit, see the necessity of giving the matter your approval.

An Argument in Favor of Higher Dues in Our Organization.

(By Wm. B. Macfarlane.)



AT our last regular Convention held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, many questions of great importance were discussed, among others was that of increasing our per capita tax and the raising of our dues to meet the same.

Upon returning home I, as a delegate, in submitting my report to the Local, recommended among other things, that our dues be raised at least 25 cents per month. The subject matter was taken up by Local Union No. 9 and other Locals represented in the Buffalo District Council, with the result that the majority of Locals have raised their dues 25 cents per month.

This is a question in connection with our organization to which I would prefer to devote a few thoughts in the hope that it may awaken an interest among our brother members.

Of course it is gratifying to us that as wage workers we have performed so much good work in improving the condition of our members by and through our organization, and we should lose no opportunity of making our organization what it was really intended to be, a permanent institution to emeliorate the conditions of the wage workers.

I am fully persuaded that too little attention has been given the subject of all subjects calculated to give our Unions that degree of permanency, stability and success that they require. The question to which I refer is the one of the payment of higher dues by our members. I have heard various reasons assigned why the dues of members should be kept as low as possible, while I advocate the payment of high dues in our Unions.

To the student of the history and struggles of the wage workers it is clearly evident that the degree of success attending the Trade Unions can be measured by the amount of dues paid by their members. One can make a comparison between a Union based upon low dues and another in which the dues are higher, and at once have the contrast between a sluggish, indifferent organization and an active, successful one.

Nor is it true that when an organization accumulates a large fund by reason of its high dues that it indulges in a greater number of strikes. It must be evident to the casual observer that the corporations or other employers will think twice, aye, a dozen times before attempting to reduce

wages or refuse an increase or impose obnoxious working rules if the workers are thoroughly organized and well equipped with a good treasury, while on the other hand the same eployers would not give a second thought to locking out either their unorganized or organized and financially illy-prepared employes. A newly-formed Union, based upon low dues, may start out primed full of enthusiasm, but it very early oozes out; more especially when confronted by a trade difficulty, or contest, without the means to sustain them. It is almost absurd to hear some men declaring themselves "too poor" to pay reasonable dues into the Unions, and in a few days afterward showing that they are "not too poor" to submit to a reduction of 25 or 50 cents a day on their wages, which could and would have been prevented if they had only had foresight enough to pay at least 25 cents a week as dues to their Union.

In fact, it is true that as working people have organized and raised their dues they have more than commensurately increased their wages.

It is a fair statement to make that the average wages of the workers can be estimated by the amount of dues paid by them into their respective Unions.

Is it not wiser to pay higher dues to the Union and gradually reduce the hours of labor and through that means make the seasons of employment longer and steadier? Does the payment of high dues keep a large number outside of the Union? I think not. It must be conceded that there is not such a rush into these Unions as fast as others where the dues are lower, but as a matter of fact they do not rush out again as fast, either.

The people who become members of a Trade Union expect the Union to protect them in their battle for higher wages, less hours, and the right to prevent the encroachments of their employers.

When trade is fair and the working people generally employed, almost any organization can defend its members, but during periods of depression or stagnation, when the employers make their first attempts to reduce wages, the situation changes.

The Unions with small treasuries are certainly those which are compelled to yield first, and the members soon discovering that the only ostensible object for which they joined the Union having failed, they lose courage and heart and leave the Union. They are then used one against the other to reduce wages still further and further until almost the lowest point is reached before a reaction sets in and the tide of trade changes.

The employers, though just as anxious will not so readily and thoughtlessly propose a reduction of wages, or refuse to grant an increase in wages when he knows that his employes are well organized and can be sustained by their Union in a prolonged struggle. But conceding that the attempt is made, the history of these high dues Unions proves that the proposed reductions have generally been successfully resisted.

But there is another point to be stated of the effect of high dues, large benefits and the resultant effect of keeping the membership intact during dull periods. It is this: After all periods of depression in trade, a revival, of course, occurs. The Unions whose membership was kept intact are the first to reap a part of its beneficial results, to regain any lost ground and continue to obtain advantages, improvements and concessions from their employers. While on the other hand the disbanded low-dues Unions—unorganized workmen—are compelled to fritter away the first year of two of the revival of trade in forming their Unions anew before any attempt can be made to recover their lost ground or to accomplish anything in the way of improved conditions.

The Trade Unions by adopting a system of beneficial features place themselves in the position they are intended to occupy, the wage-working class organizations, separate and distinct from all other existing interests and organizations.

High dues mean higher wages, less hours of daily toil, more leisure, longer seasons of employment, less dependence upon others, more self-reliance, more freedom, less servility, more manhood and independence, and progress, greater intelligence, a nobler conception of the toilers' rights and a sturdier determination to do battle for their achievements.

Should Benefits Be Alike for Old and Young?

(By Michael J. O'Brien.)

IN the May issue of The Carpenter there appeared an article written by Brother William E. Baker entitled "Benefits Should Be Alike for Old and Young." If my memory serves me aright I think this question has been dwelt upon on previous occasions, about the same line of reasoning or argument being used as in the article referred to. It is a fact well known to most people that when certain individuals are approached on the subject of joining the Union they always have some reason to advance to cover up their past acts of omission and are always willing to take advantage of what they may be pleased to term the unjust provisions of some section of the General Constitution in its application to men over fifty years of age, and use the same as a reason for not joining at the present time seemingly in blissful ignorance of the fact that had they done their duty they would have been a factor in making laws for the benefit of themselves and their fellowmen, which they are so free to criticise and find fault with because they do not conform to their ideas.

To my mind this question of benefits is not primary or fundamental in connection with Trades Unionism, but is rather secondary or auxiliary in its relationship to the Trade Union movement and I question very much the sincerity or the honesty of those who would use this as a reason why they would not join the Union of their trade. Let us look at this question from a business standpoint and see if the contentions of those referred to by Brother Baker are correct. I hold that they are not and that it is only a question of time until our whole system of benefits will have to be readjusted or our per capita tax to the General Office materially increased to meet the constantly increasing demand upon the funds of the United Brotherhood. It is a fact established by actuaries and statisticians for the different insurance companies that the average life of man is about forty-seven years and assuming that the longevity of the carpenter is greater than the average and that he will reach the age of sixty years. And assuming that a man joined at the age of twenty-one years and retained his membership continuously for the period of thirty-nine years the amount of per capita tax paid on him to the General Office would be $93.60, for which the General Office would be called upon to pay to his heirs the sum of $200.00, or $106.40 more than they received. The death claims for April shows that benefits were paid on the wives of thirty members, being 10 per cent. of the whole amount paid for the month of April, which means a corresponding increase upon the demands of the general funds of the United Brotherhood. Then we have the disability benefits. I am not in a position to state just what proportion it bears to the death claims, but it is an assured fact that it increases the demands upon the general funds of the organization.

Let us take the man of over fifty years of age and admit him as a full beneficiary member and give him an average of fifteen years in the United Brotherhood. The amount of per capita tax paid on him would be $36.00. The General Officers would be called upon to pay $200.00, or about $5.55 for the $1.00 they received. While in the case of the man who joined at twenty-one years of age it would be about $2.13 for the one received. I believe in both cases referred to that I have been liberal in my estimate of the average length of the membership and it will be seen that in both cases the amount paid to the General Office falls far short of meeting the demand made upon it. Some will say we are paying it now, why not continue to do so. Two reasons might be assigned for our ability to pay the death and disability claims at the present time. The first is that the money now used to pay those claims is diverted from its proper channels. That instead of protecting and promoting the interests of the living members it is used to pay the death benefits promised, while the claims of the living for aid and assistance have to go unheeded from the simple fact that the funds received at the General Offices are not sufficient to meet all the just demands made upon it. The other reason to my mind is that when the United Brotherhood was organized in 1881 there was

scarcely any organization amongst the carpenters outside of a few of the larger cities. The field was large and the material plenty, and as a natural result it had its periods of progress and its relapses and every time those reactionary periods set in and the membership fell away a number of those who, if they remained members would be entitled to full benefits, lost them from the fact that they had passed the age of fifty years, thus relieving the General Office of a certain amount of its financial obligations toward them, while they continue to contribute upon readmittance, the same amount to the General Office, thus plainly showing that the restraining influence of the beneficial system did not exercise the same amount of power in holding members in the Union as the withholding of those benefits from men who are over the age of fifty years seems to have in keeping them out, according to the views of Brother Baker and others. A third reason might be given why it will be impossible to much longer pay the benefits now paid on the present tax paid to the General Office is from the fact that the United Brotherhood is now twenty-four years old and those who came in shortly after its formation and were then between the age of forty and fifty years are fast approaching the end of life's journey, as a reference to the report of the General Secretary, made to the last convention, will plainly show us.

The death claims for the first six months in 1904 exceed by over $27,000 the amount paid the last six months in 1903. And while the amount paid for the first six months in 1904 may be somewhat above the natural increase a reference to the financial statements given in The Carpenter for the closing six months in 1904 will show that the death rate is steadily increasing, the material to replace them is becoming more scattered and as a natural consequence increases the expenses of the General Offices in reaching and organizing those who are eligible to membership. I might quote statistics from the various fraternal and benevolent organizations in support of my views, but deem it unnecessary at this time. As to the statement that an injustice is being done to those outside of the Unions who have passed the age of fifty, I fail to see it, unless it can be shown beyond a possibility of a doubt that it was impossible for them to have joined sooner, which, in ninety-five cases out of 100 is very doubtful. As to those who have been members and have allowed themselves to be suspended and have lost their right to full benefits, they have no one to blame but themselves. They lacked the faith and persitency so essential to the complete success of the movement when their reward would be an assured fact. As I have already stated the beneficial features are of a secondary nature, the economic and protective features being the fundamental and adorning virtues of the movement. We may well ask ourselves where are we at. Are the minds of the wage earners becoming dazed? Can they not see through the clouds of doubt and despair the sunshine of hope and industrial liberty only through organization? Has the Trade Union movement not passed through what might be called the experimental period in its history? Has it not proved its right to its existence and that it should be perpetuated? I believe that it has and that its perpetuity is an assured fact. Patience almost ceases to be a virtue with me when I hear men offering technical excuses for their past failure to do their duty toward their fellowmen and who for some imaginary grievance refuse to join the Union of their respective trade, unless it can be shown to them that for every cent they pay into the Union they will immediately get a dollar in return. It seems to me the all-important question is what are the primary objects and the fundamental principles. Are they morally and economically right? Are they such as should appeal to the intelligence and the judgment of every right-thinking wage earner? Has their past history been such as to prove the right and the necessity for their existence and that they should be continued, improved upon and made more serviceable in promoting the cause of humanity? If men approach the question in the spirit above outlined and become convinced of their necessity and of the justice of the cause in which they are engaged, their admittance wil be an element of strength

and an assurrance of the perpetuity of the Trade Union movement. My object in referring to this subject at this time is to disabuse the minds of our members of the idea that we are doing an injustice to those who are outside the Union and desire admittance. For the past twenty-four years have not the officers and agents of the United Brotherhood been appealing to those outside to come in? Have not the doors of the Unions throughout the length and breadth of the land been open to those qualified to join? Then, why should we join our voices with those who should be with us in fault-finding and criticism of what they should be factors in constructing?

Has the Labor Movement Advanced or Retarded the Cause of Personal Liberty?

(By Wm. J. Shields, Ex-Gen. Pres.)

THE argument is many times used by the Trade Union critic that personal liberty is abridged by a connection with the labor movement. The twenty-four years of life, as represented by the United Brotherhood, furnished an experience as a counter argument that will permit men to investigate for themselves and determine to their own satisfaction the merits of the case. We can go back in the space of time allotted to those who live today and learn the truth, that every advance of civilization has been made, not by individual action, but by the collective force. Industrial life is subject to like conditions. It has required the strongest kinds of organizations to elevate the workers' conditions. If we were to permit the theory of Parryism to operate what would be possible from the division created, one part of labor contending with the other part with the inevitable result of a backward tendency. A good test to any who honestly believe in the sacrifice of liberty can be had in the comparison of the organized trades and communities with the unorganized trade or community. This comparison will furnish proof absolute and will also furnish the knowledge that not only he who shares in the expenditure of time, energy and money necessary to the prosecution of the work, which results in the promoting of better conditions. But the doubting characters also, receive and accept the full measure of benefit made possible through the organized effort. A workman has no moral right in the exercise of his personal liberties, to work under conditions which drag down the standard of life of his fellows, or at least such is the declaration of the Trade Union, whose principles conform to the greatest good to the greatest number. The unscrupulous employer back in the age when the United Brotherhood was conceived, in most of the large centers insisted in subbing his work. Many of our older men can look back to that time and realize the liberty responsible to that system. One of the first declarations of the Brotherhood was that sub-contracting must go and to our united action be it accredited that we have practically abolished this bartering on men's necessities. Another declaration preported to the changing of the hours of labor from ten to eight per day. Our success on this line can be testified to by the carpenters throughout the land and the effect that this change has had on their liberty could be demonstrated in the protest that would come if the hours were put back to the conditions existing at the United Brotherhood's inception. Still another line of action; the attention given to the raising of the wage scale. Our successes in this line has not only benefited the wage-earner but has been a stimulus to general business intersts, and many of our ablest thinkers claim that to the labor movement belongs the credit of defending and extending business possibilites. In the past few years living has advanced 37 per cent., in other words, he who back in 1897 earned $2.00 per day must now be earning $2.75 per day to be as well off as he was in 1897. From other reliable sources we learn that in this space of time while living has advanced 37 per cent. wages have only increased 20 per cent. This going behind process is responsible to the doubting characters, who hold themselves aloof from their fellows thereby causing the division that cripples labor's efficiency, resulting in a sacrifice of the recompense which determines to a great extent his liberty.

The labor movement does not spare itself in this particular knowing that thousands, yes, and millions, of the country's workers are not properly housed, clothed, or fed. Its every energy is thoroughly aroused to its powers and responsibilities, its good will be realized in the enlarged home market. The Trade Union, through its sociability, its agitation, its radical as well as conservative movements, the getting in touch with the great world-wide agitation in all of its different phases, is stimulating and broadening the intellect of the wage earner. He is thinking today as he never thought before and his thoughts are in the line of enlarged liberty; how an industrial regulation can be brought about that will supply permanent employment and work for all, how he can get more and more of the wealth he creates, how he can, through his association with his fellows, control the political destiny of the Nation so that injustices may be minimized and more equal opportunities afforded. This is having the effect of forcing the understanding that only through the closest kind of organization can his desires be satisfied and the liberty that should be his, realized. The opposition to the ambition of the thinking toiler by the Parryites' Association is to my mind beneficial, as reforms gained through opposition generally leave a deeper impression than things that are had for the asking. Again we have a beautiful contrast in the open methods of the labor movement with the oath-bound Parryites' Association, whose methods are so dark that they refuse to reveal the names of their membership. The association who rates the boycott among the crimes and yet boycotts itself. They prate and jingle lofty phrases about liberty and individual freedom, but they fool no one and as time goes on and their methods are better understood their un-American tactics will revert against themselves and to the advantage of the labor movement.

The Citizens' Industrial Association, who disagree with the policy of friendly discussion, strenuously oppose, not only the labor movement, but the Civic Federation whose policy is to bring the factors in industry together not to breed dissension between them to restore the touch of personal contact which has been so unfortunately lessened by modern conditions of employment. This is the true way to peace with liberty.

The wage earners are not conspirators. They rejoice at the opportunity to publicly defend their policies. If they are in error they are not so obtuse but that they can be convinced that they are wrong. Labor stands for the principle of enlarged liberty and social advancement for all humanity, believing that it is impossible for any real prosperity to exist that is not shared by all the people. Back in the early ages Sam Adams harangued his hearers on this question of liberty, and he taught them the lesson that if their rights were to be respected they must get together in their collective force. No divisions could be tolerated and so the counter forces developed. Those favoring the enlarged liberty rallied with Adams, those in opposition stayed with King George. The history that followed is known to all. This contention gave birth to the grandest example of government the world has ever known of and it has demanded the most persistent care to hold it safe from the encroachments of the unscrupulous, designing enemies of the equality, as represented in our constitution. The prejudice as exercised against Phillips and Garrison and that band of liberty loving individuals, whose sacrifices for a liberty broad enough to cover all irrespective of color, creed or nationality, is the same kind of prejudice that the members of the labor movement have had to contend with and this prejudice has not only been entertained by the wings of society outside of the labor wing, but many from the labor class have aided in placing the obstacles in the way of labor's advancements. This opposition has done much to retard the laborers' possibilities. It has required a wonderful patience and a work of persevering, persevering, steadily persevering, to overcome this prejudice. It has been this persistence that has been responsible for the changing from the past to the recognition accorded labor in this age. The favor accorded it by the classes from which they get no recruits—the classes which, until a short time ago, were either antagonistic to the laborers' desires or

coldly indifferent. Unionism is today being received into circles where it was formerly denounced or treated with silent contempt. It has forced itself through its persistent agitation, first to attract, then to interest, and this interest has developed into investigation. This has laid bare the aims and policy and aspirations of the toilers, which, when properly understood by society as a whole, has been the means of wiping out the prejudice, deep-rooted as it was. We are a nation of workers and the dignity of labor is becoming more and more appreciated as the years go on. Those who have watched the movement grow can realize the effect of the things accomplished, and principally among the good things is the growing tendency of labor and capital to meet and to arbitrate and mutually to respect each other's rights and interests and through this spirit of conciliation making progress onward and upward possible. Thereby working nearer and nearer to an industrial regulation that will furnish work for all, backed by a wage system that will not only supply the week to week existence, but which will be sufficient to protect old age against the possibility of degradation and want. Only on these lines can liberty be made worthy of the name and its realization is the responsibility and mission of the organized workers.

A Few Words on the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

(By General President Wm. D. Huber.)

IT is now nearly two years ago when the initial steps were taken in the formation of a Building Trades Alliance which would be effective, permanent and of national scope. At that time the representatives of nine of the leading building trades held a conference in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., where it was decided that the matter be submitted to a vote of the represented trades, seven out of the nine finally voting in favor of forming a National Alliance. A convention was called and held on August 8th, 1904, and the launching of a permanent combination of national building trades organizations decided upon. This, in my judgment, was a wise course to pursue, from the fact that heretofore representative bodies of building trades were mostly of a local nature, with no power to compel affiliated trades to stand by each other in case of trouble or disputes arising. The history of these bodies has shown us, that when some craft, in the endeavor to better their condition, has been looking for the support of all others, the old system of Trades Councils has proved a failure in the end. Some of the local bodies have been doing good work for a time, but I know of none that has been successful in the end. They were merely optional trade bodies; it was optional to join and optional to withdraw. When the trades so loosely combined were involved in any dispute with their employers, did not get all the support they thought they should have had from the other crafts, out they went. In many instances even when the other crafts had fought the fight for them and they obtained what they were striving for at the time, they severed their connection with the Trades Council, saying: "We have got what we went after—to the devil with the others, we cannot afford to pay the tax, you fellows will have to do your own fighting." Time and again have Local Councils been disrupted or weakened through such selfish action on the part of affiliated trades and its power and usefulness undermined, until after months or years of hard work by a few persistent workers, the local body was reorganized, only to meet the same fate soon after when trouble arose.

In forming the Structural Building Trades Alliance it was the aim and object of those who took part in the formation, to bring about a close affiliation and concerted action of the building trades. All, who have watched the progress of the labor movement, must realize the necessity and admit that it is time for these trades to solidly combine for the protection of their collective interests, the removal of disinterested parties from the management of their affairs and the protection of the autonomy of international trade unions of the building industry. The Structural Building Trades Alliance endeavors to settle disputes arising between the affiliated trades and their employers, avoiding strikes wherever possible, to form local and national

boards of arbitration and render sympathetic support to its adherents.

Some claim that there is too much red tape used by the Alliance when asked for the sanction of a strike. I say: Better submit to red tape than walk the streets for weeks as a consequence of a dispute that could be settled if common sense were used prior to calling a strike that causes men and their families to suffer immense hardships.

Strikes are often brought about through the agency of some hot-headed individuals who "knew it all" and must have a strike to satisfy the appetite, which as a rule does not last over a week, when they swear that unless money is forthcoming at once, they are going to work whether the strike is settled or not.

This Alliance is formed to do away with just such methods and bring men and employer together with an endeavor to effect an amicable and peaceable settlement.

The time has indeed come when we should have a Building Trades Council that will be permanent, with all trades affiliated under the same laws, allowing no trade to do anything that will injure the interests of the others. Such an organization I believe the Structural Building Trades Alliance to be. At its formation it required all the National and International Unions to refer the question of affiliation to a referendum vote of their respective membership and for all those organizations who voted in the affirmative, the vote is binding upon all Local Unions. It is equal to law incorporated in their constitutions, giving the national or international organizations affiliated the power to compel their Local Unions to remain in the Alliance when trouble arises and sacrifices are required—no one trade having to do the fighting alone, but all trades participating and doing their share of the fighting when the word is given.

Opportunities for American Carpenters in the Philippines.

(By Returned Soldier.)

THERE is a good market in the new Phillippines for American-made carpenter's tools and also an opening for American carpenters. The writer went to the islands in 1899 with the army and remained there until recently. During this period he had a chance to notice the progress made in the carpentering work in the islands under the direction of the Americans. The native carpenter has his little kit of crude, home-made tools, with which he works at small jobs squatted upon the ground or floor. He utilizes his toes almost as often as his hands. His feet are bare and the practiced toes are trained so that they work like fingers.

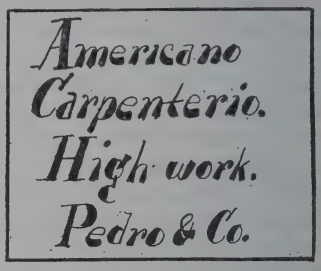


Fig1

With the great toe the Filipino woodworker is able to seize a piece of material with which he is working and hold the same in a vice-like grasp. The native carpenter uses his feet when climbing the cocoanut and bamboo poles in house erection. The staging then erected is mostly of native cordage, and few nails, if any, are employed. There may be some wood

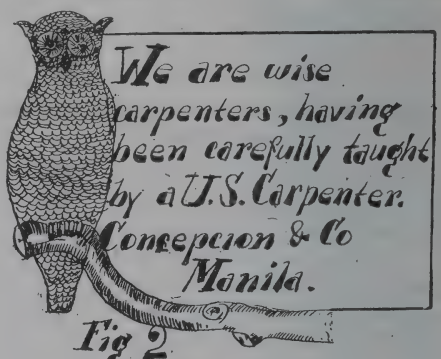


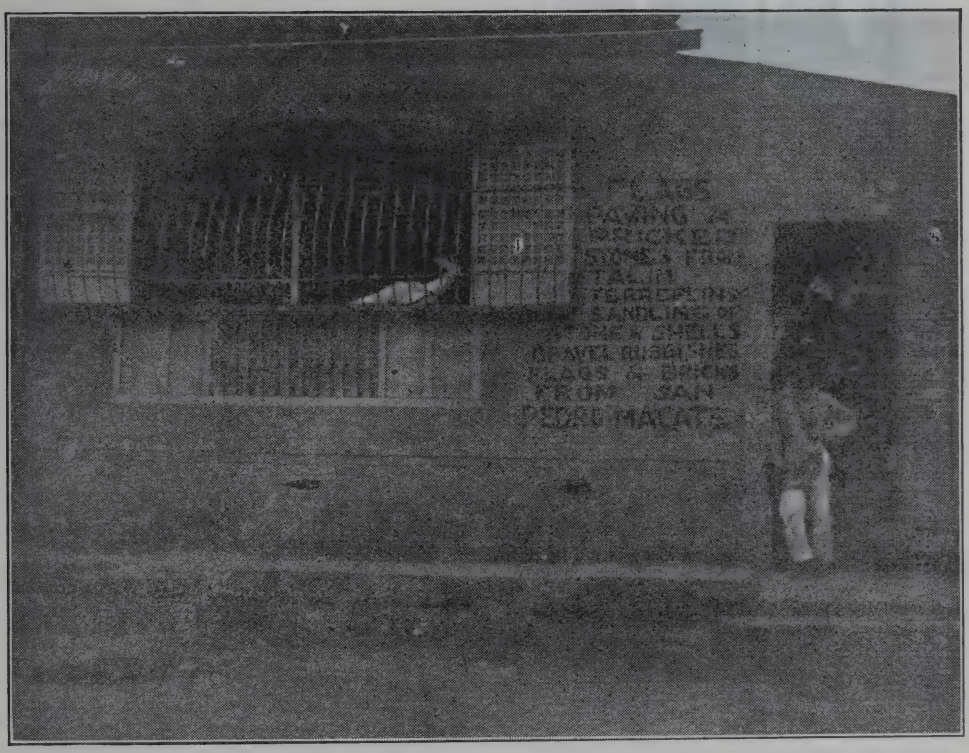
Fig 2

pins inserted to aid in retaining the parts of the staging together, but as a rule the wrappings of hemp stuffs do this. There have been stores opened in Manila in which American carpentering tools and apparatus have been put on sale. Prices run high, and the assortments are small. However, there is a great field for expansion in this direction, and no doubt this

market will be taken advantage of some day. The native carpenter advertises, and we show one of his proud signs in Figure 1, installed after he had a little training by an American carpenter.

The American carpenter usually hails from the ranks of the men of the army who have served out their enlistments and taken their discharges in the islands. I met with many of these men in Manila and other places in the islands and some of them are following their trades and making money. Not infrequently the discharged soldier undertakes to give the native artisan lessons in the improved American way of doing things. Just now there is a demand for American tools, American furniture, American workmanship, etc. Therefore the native who can certify that he has been instructed in the art of modern carpentering by an American carpenter advertises the fact, something after the order represented in Figure 1. Then again I noticed that a party of Filipino carpenters in Manila were using the printed sign shown in Figure 2 as a means for advertising the fact that they had had the advantage of American directorship in carpentering work. The strange thing about it is that the native considers a few weeks or even a few lessons in the modern science of American carpentering as ample to warrant him putting out his diploma of graduation.

And stranger still the "jolly" takes well with the native population. But after all, the native carpenter is exceedingly ingenious and even in a few lessons is greatly improved and manages to turn out some pretty good work. He has a lot of patience and is willing to work all day for 50 cents Mexican coin, which is worth only about 25 cents United States money. During the past few years, however, the native carpenters have been demanding more wages. Some get as high as $1 per day, Mexican currency. The native carpenter is ingenious in the construction of his window



GENERAL STORE IN MANILA.

work. Panes of glass are exceedingly rare and the native carpenter selects the transparent shells from the shores of the sea and when these are polished they can

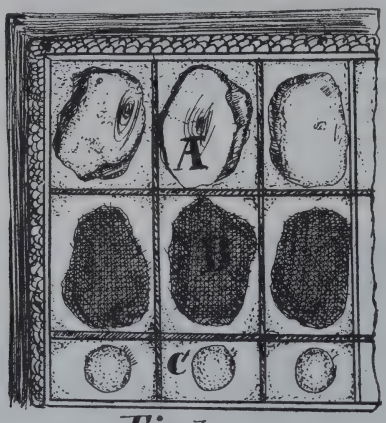


Fig 3

be set into framework, on the order represented in Figure 3, at a, b and c. A wood frame forms the window and cement is used to hold the transparent shell in place.

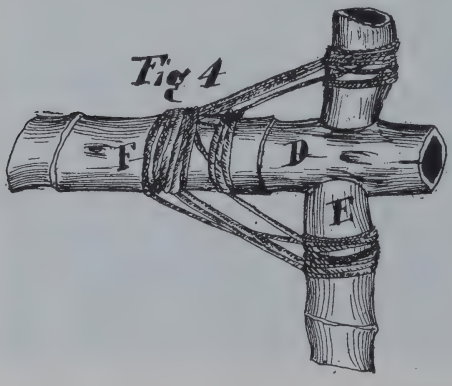


Fig 4

These shells admit the light. In Figure 4 we show the common mode of connecting up a joint in the erection of a bamboo house. This style of connection assures

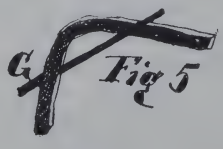


Fig 5

safety when the earthquakes occur. The union is very pliable and I have seen houses blown over at a decided angle, with every joint strained, but which are hauled up into line again, with ropes, and once more set. The joint is effected by one piece passing through the hollow of the other at d. Then the hempen ropes are

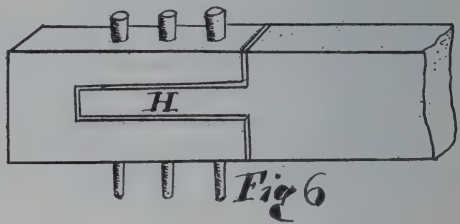
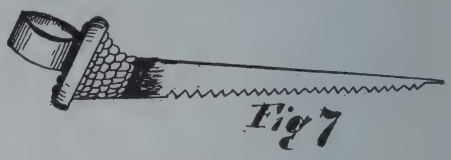


Fig 6

bound about the pieces as at f and as at e, and the joint is complete.

A great deal of bent wood is used for various purposes by the native carpenters. In figure 5 we show one process of bending


Fig 7

a piece and retaining the shape of the band. There is a straight piece of hard wood (g) passed through the piece which has ben bent by hand when soft and wet, and this piece (g) holds the original piece

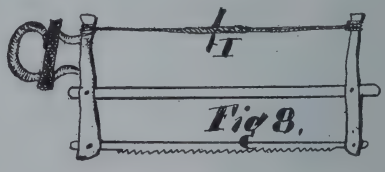


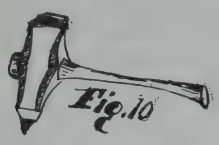
Fig 8.

in the form desired until dry. In this way various shapes are made. The wood-pin made by joining heavy pieces of stock is shown in Figure 6. The joint is made with tongue inserted in the usual way.


Fig 9

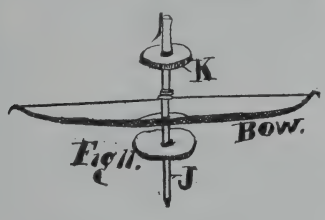
Then a number of holes are bored in a tapering form and beveled wood pins are securely driven through as shown at h. The native carpenter has some artistic ideas of tools. He has always admired ornamental tools. The Spanish tradesmen used to cater to this weakness of the

Filipino artisan by decorating cheap tools with inferior tinsel and kindred work. Figure 7 is a form of saw which has been laboriously engraved by a workman. Often these engraved tools are handed down through generations. There is every evidence to show that the forefathers devoted much time and labor to the making and engraving of some of these crude devices. The tools imported from Spain are inferior. American manufacturers have



been sending some assortments of tools to the islands which the native workmen purchase freely. Figure 8 is another design of a native saw.

It is made something after the plan of the common wood saw. The blade is tightened by means of the twisted cord and stick at i. Figure 9 is one of the ornamented styles of native hammers. The headwork of the hammer is freely engraved and in some instances precious gems are affixed. Sometimes the head of



the hammer is of common type, while the mahogany handle is highly polished and decorated. Often there are real silver bands about the handle. Figure 10 is a type of imported hammer used a great deal. The common form of American carpenter's hammer is becoming very popular. As to the drills, the American bit and bitstock sells very liberally. Still one sees the old-fashioned hand-twist drills in use of the design illustrated in Figure 11. The drill shaft is marked j. K is simply a balance wheel of metal. The bow is slid to and fro by hand pressure, causing the cord of the bow, which passes about the drill shaft two or three times, to make the drill revolve. Then pressure is exerted at the same time and a hole is tediously bored. American planes, drills, chisels and all forms of carpenters' tools are wanted in Manila.

Don't Forget the Old Folks.

Nay, don't forget the old folks, boys—they've not forgotten you;
Though years have passed since you were home, the old hearts still are true;
And not an evening passes by they haven't the desire
To see your faces once again and hear your footsteps nigher.

You're young and buoyant, and for you Hope beckons with her hands,
And life spreads out a waveless sea that laps but tropic sands;
The world is all before your face, but let your memories turn
To where fond hearts still cherish you and loving bosoms yearn.

No matter what your duties are, nor what your place in life,
There's never been a time they'd not assume your load of strife;
And shrunken shoulders, trembling hands, and forms racked by disease.
Would bravely dare the grave to bring to you the pearl of peace.

So don't forget the old folks boys—they've not forgotten you;
Though years have passed since you were home, the old hearts still are true;
And write them now and then to bring the light into their eyes,
And make the world glow once again and bluer gleam the skies. —Will T. Hale.

The Hammer Song.

Thou trusty friend, thou tried and true,
All hail to you, all hail to you!
Thy echoes bring to us good cheer,
As thy firm rap-a-tap we hear;
For well we know to you we owe
Much that we have down here below.
So hammer away the whole day long
And voice with thy iron throat a song
That will for me and my dear ones
(God bless her and my bonny sons)
The comforts of a lifetime bring;
So sing away, old hammer, sing!
Dreaming as ever for others I build,
But thankful for what the good Lord willed;
Knowing that, with my building each day,
Another stone to my cairn I lay.
God grant that the sepulcher which I rear
May be typical of a good life here,
And then, when Life's curtain at last is drawn,
May my eyes behold the heavenly dawn.
Faith and hope, and all such things,
Awake in my heart as my hammer sings—
Blessings upon thy senseless head,
Thou winner of our daily bread!

EDNA FRANCES BOWLING.

Poem of Progress



HARK! A sound of Union's progress
Falls like music on the ear,
And the masses catch its message
As it thrills with hope and cheer;
Lofty ideals—aspirations
Ne'er indulged, unknown before,
Bright ambitions wake to promise
New conditions for the poor.

Yea, a mighty spirit stirring
Breathes its message forth in song,
And the world's sad burden-bearers
Take new courage and grow strong—
Strong to combat class oppression,
Strong to meet monopoly,
Organizing for resistance
Of a selfish tyranny.

And this spirit, known as union,
Unseen force opposing greed,
Would convert the rich to mercy—
Bless the toiler in his need.
Twenty-four full years of service
For humanity's chief good,
Have matured the powers of Union
And the strength of brotherhood.

Now that spirit growing greater
Sends its teachings everywhere,
Till they reach the princely mansion
And are learned in haunts of care.
In this age of "graft" and cunning,
Selfishness seeks human prey,
Weakness then requires protection,—
Union's refuge on life's way.

Sweat-shop methods are degrading,
And the treadmill's dull routine
Serves to brutalize the nation,
Making mankind low and mean.
Aught that makes the world grow better,
Any movement toward the right
Should be welcomed by the nation
As a moral prospect bright.

Long the burden of corruption
Has enslaved the multitude.
Until labor learned resistance
In United Brotherhood.
Now the time is bright for Union
And the world will organize
Until every line of labor
Union's worth shall recognize.

Simple righteousness and justice
Form no base intolerant scheme,
And the hope of toiling millions
Is no wild, Utopian dream.
All the world at last is learning
That the right will seek to reign,
And iniquity shall tremble
For the spoils of unjust gain.

Want and waste—extremes repulsive—
Are the bane of modern life,
And abnormal states resulted
In disorder, hate and strife.
Come, then, spirit of the Union,
Bring thy healing remedy;
Bless the weary, heavy-laden,
Teach the world fraternity.

Friend of man, Oh, creed uplifting!
May thy bond of sympathy,
Day by day with strength increasing,
Grow to bless humanity.
May thy principles of justice
Sway all classes for the good,
Till industrial strife shall vanish
In United Brotherhood.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL,
Kirkwood, Ga.



The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1905.

Preserve This Issue.

Our United Brotherhood, instituted on the 12th of August, 1881, has now terminated its twenty-fourth and entered upon its twenty-fifth year of existence. In commemoration of the event, and with a view to satisfy a longfelt want, we are publishing in this issue a short history of our organization, which has been urgently called for by many Local Unions and individual members for a long time past. The document we offer our members and readers contains much valuable information for those members not acquainted with the earlier or recent history of our U. B. and recalls many incidents and happenings that will interest our entire membership.

We would advise all Local Unions and members to preserve this August issue of The Carpenter in order that they may, at any time, be in a position to give authentic information to anyone desiring it, as to the growth, the workings, etc., of our U. B. during the first twenty-four years of its existence.

♣ ♣ ♣

A model Union and a Protective Organization in the true sense of the meaning, is the French National Union of Typographs and other printing trade employes, known as "La Fédération des Travailleurs du Livre." It is also the best engineered Trade Union in France. At its ninth convention held in the city of Lyons, in the earlier part of June last, 175 sections or Local Unions, were represented by 150 delegates. The National Union is affiliated with the "International Typographical Secretariat," a central body representing the National Typographical Unions of Great Britain, Germany, Austria and other European countries. It allows its members a strike benefit from the general fund of 3 francs 50 centimes (70 cents) per day for three months. In case of any strike of more than two weeks' duration the National Union is entitled to financial support from the Secretariat. It also pays a sick and death benefit, an out-of-work benefit and a traveling benefit. During the year ending June 1st the National Union has disbursed $11,709.60 in out-of-work benefit, $13,219.40 in sick benefit, $2,157.00 in traveling benefit and $930.00 in death benefit.

The expenses of the delegates to the conventions are borne by the national organization, each delegate receiving an allowance, or being reimbursed for time lost

for railroad fare, hotel and incidental expenses while attending the convention. The total amount paid out to delegates attending this last convention aggregated $3,750.00.

The per capita to the National Union is 2 francs (40 cents) per month, to which the convention recently held has added 10 centimes (2 cents) per week, an assessment which is levied until May 1, 1906, preparatory to and in order to meet the expenses accruing from the contemplated movement for the establishment of uniform working hours all through France—the nine-hour day—to take effect on the above date.

For the better understanding of the figures given and for the proper valuation of dues and benefits as enumerated here above, we will state that 1 franc, which is equal to 20 cents in U. S. money, has about two times the purchasing power in France, or the purchasing power of 40 cents in this country.

In comparing the above figures and the dues and benefits with those established by any American trade organization we would thus have, in every instance, to double the figures relating to the French organization, in order to determine their actual value and significance.

As to the wages commanded by the craft, which is another essential point, we find, in looking over a recent issue of the semi-monthly official journal of this union "La Typographic Française," that in Paris, for instance, the union rate for compositors is 70 centimes per hour, or 6 francs 30 per day, while in Limoges, a smaller city, the rate is 5 francs 75 per day. This is equal to $1.26 and $1.15 respectively in U. S. money.

The union has established a label some years ago, which has the indorsement and contains in its design, the insignia of the French Federation of Labor.

The Union was instituted in 1881, the year when our United Brotherhood was instituted, and while our achievements, as compared with those of the French organization, may be greater on certain lines, a study of the above figures will show that our United Brotherhood has not kept pace with this organization as regards dues and benefits.

In the April and in the May issue of The Carpenter, we have notified our Local Unions and members that, commencing with the June issue, we would no longer publish obituary resolutions, but instead would announce the death of any brother or his wife in a "Death Roll" to be published each month. It now apepars that some Local Unions are unheedful of or have overlooked these notices as they are still sending in obituary resolutions for publication in The Carpenter. We therefore once more call the attention of the Local Unions to this new departure and remind them that whenever they desire to give notice of the death of any of their members or member's wife, through the columns of our journal, they must send in full name of departed for insertion in "The Death Roll." No charges are attached to the insertion.

Resolution Adopted by Toronto District Labor Council, July 6th, 1905.

Whereas, It has been brought to the attention of this countil that the G. T. R. has refused to deal with the machinists in their employ; and,

Whereas, They locked them out at Stratford and Port Huron on April 8 and forced the rest of the machinists to go on strike on May 8; be it therefore

Resolved, That this council, in session assembled, do extend their sympathy and assistance to the G. T. R. machinists now on strike; be it further

Resolved, That every legitimate means be taken by this council and by the members of the bodies represented here to demonstrate to the G. T. R. that by its present course of action it is alienating the good will of organized labor of the Dominion of Canada; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the various trades councils of Canada and to the press.

ROBT. HUNGERFORD, President.
D. W. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Bingham Canyon, Utah.
Corona, Kan.	Titusville, Fla.
Frankfort, Ky.	Hendersonville, N. C.
West Point, Miss.	Ludington, Mich.
Dover, N. H.	Willits, Cal.
North Chicago, Ill.	Corpus Christi, Tex.
Hartman, Ark.	Mexico, Mo.
Bloomington, Ind.	Flint, Mich.

Total, 16 Local Unions.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office
State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Blk., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

P. H. M'CARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice.

In conformity with a decision passed by the Milwaukee Convention to the effect that the monthly financial reports of the General Office be omitted from our journal, The Carpenter, and instead of that a monthly financial statement of the income and expenses be forwarded to the secretaries of each Local Union, on a separate sheet, commencing with the month of March, 1905, we have ceased the publication of the financial reports in The Carpenter and sent two copies of the statement to each Local Union in good standing. We now desire to state that we are having a sufficient number of sheets printed each month to supply any Local Union with additional copies if they so desire. Any Local Union in good standing applying for additional financial sheets will please state number of copies desired and same will be promptly supplied by the General Office.

♣ ♣ ♣

Quarterly Report of General President, Wm. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 1, 1905.

To the Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

Brothers—Our Organization's present growth is encouraging. New Locals have been formed, old ones have been stirred up and are determined to complete their own Local organization as well as assist other Locals wherever possible. Massachusetts, Local Unions especially, through the efforts of the members and organizers, has done wonderful work throughout the State. They are imbued with the right spirit, courage and determination to win better conditions in the near future by building up their organization in the different localities so they can control the situation.

Other localities are active with the same object in view, meeting with grand success. Milwaukee for the first time virtually has control of its city, with good trade rules to govern them. The trouble with the Brewers' Association in that city is settled, they agreeing to hire none but U. B. men at 35 cents per hour minimum.

The strikes and lockouts that occurred this spring have all been settled satisfac-

torily with the exception of one or two, which are still on.

Fifty-six (56) charters have been granted in the last three months; our increase in membership has been over 8,000 in the same space of time and the prospects for the future look encouraging for this U. B.

Work is good in most localities; men are in demand and our men are taking advantage of this favorable state of affairs to strengthen their Locals, to maintain their present condition, and, where possible, secure further improvements.

Many demands have been made upon me of late to visit Local Unions in their interests. Where possible and necessary, I have complied.

On my recent trip I found St. Louis, as far as the journeymen carpenters were concerned, in good shape, but the mills are far from what they should be; they are trying to do the best they can under the conditions that exist there and will eventually, I hope, get control of all shops.

Kansas City, Mo., as well as Kansas City, Kan., are not what they should be as far as organization is concerned. A meeting of all Local Unions was called to devise ways and means leading to a more perfect organization. Suggestions and plans were discussed which, if carried out, will certainly bring that twin city to the front and make it one of the best in the Brotherhood.

I found the Locals in Des Moines in fine shape and their members the most enthusiastic and up-to-date which it has been my pleasure to meet in a long time. At an open meeting held Monday, June 19, which was well attended both by men and women, all had an enjoyable time; speeches were made by several local men as well as myself. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Walker, wife of the business agent, presented your President with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, with a short, witty speech on behalf of the ladies of that city, wishing this U. B. success.

At Burlington I found the boys wrestling with the "open-shop" question, which some of the employers tried to put into effect, but with little or no success, as they could not secure the mechanics desired to do the work. There are but few men idle.

In Cedar Rapids I found the Local in fine shape, no non-union carpenters to be found in that city, and as long as they keep the present business agent in the field no non-union men will be found at work there.

Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, known as the tri-cities, are also in good shape. In Brother Carlson they have a good, hustling business agent and the members are active and alert in their interests. Perfect harmony prevails in the three cities, all working to that end which is bound to lead to success. Brother Forbes, the organizer, is bringing the mills in those cities gradually in line.

In Clinton, however, I found the employers trying to establish the open shop, but it was "no go," as the members took the work from the employers and most all were working, leaving the employers looking for work.

Minneapolis and St. Paul are to be congratulated on their situation. They, too, are working in perfect harmony and have the work well under control in both cities. Each city gave your President a fine reception, and my visit to the two leading cities of the Northwest will remain long in my memory for the pleasant times had, the interesting sights seen, the alertness of the members, and, above all, the hearty welcome received. I wish the same could be said of all cities so closely connected with one another.

Many demands are made on me for organizers from all sections, but owing to the heavy drain on our treasury for death and disability benefits, it is impossible to respond in all cases. I have been compelled to lay off a number of our organizers—good and efficient men, who have done good work for this U. B. in the past, and could not comply with many of the requests, the necessary funds not being available for that purpose.

We have paid out since January 1, 1905, to June 30, in death and disability benefits alone, $93,568.30, and the death rate is not decreasing to any extent. Something must be done to keep our funds in such shape that we at least can meet those obligations our Constituion provide for.

I therefore recommend that the G. E. B. draft a circular letter stating plainly the

necessity of more money in the general treasury and submit at the same time the question of raising the per capita tax to 25 cents per month to a referendum vote of the members. Unless the per capita is increased you will of necessity be obliged to levy an assessment in the near future to carry on the work of this U. B.

Fraternally yours,
WM. D. HUBER,
General President.

General Executive Board.

PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD QUARTERLY SESSION, 1905.

July 10.

Members present: Schardt, Sullivan, Deyl, Walquist and Pimbley.

Letter from Brother McCarthy stating that pressing business in San Francisco prevents him from attending meeting of G. E. B. and telegram from Brother Post stating that he was delayed by illness in family and would arrive later.

Placed on file.

Communication from L. U. 637, Hamilton, O., relative to tool insurance, to be considered later.

Application of L. U. 1723, Phœnix, Ariz., for sanction of trade movement. G. S. ordered to wire for further information.

Application of L. U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., for sanction of demand for increase in wages and Saturday half holiday and for financial aid. Sanction granted, financial question to be considered later.

Application of Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. for sanction of movement for increase of minimum wage rate, sanctioned.

Request of L. U. 1233, Providence, to be relieved of assessment levied on June 1, 1903, denied, but time for payment extended to October 1, 1905.

Request of L. U. 473, New York City, for extension of time for payment of assessment of June, 1903. Time granted until October 1, 1905.

Request of L. U. 159, Charleston, S. C., for permission to distribute raffle tickets, request of L. U. 204, Coffeen, Ill., for permission to circulate appeal in aid of one of their members and request of L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass., for permission to send out circulars soliciting purchase of carnival tickets, the proceeds to go to a labor temple building fund, denied.

Application of 656, Holyoke, and 222, Westfield, Mass., for appropriation of $1,000 for organizing in southern and western Massachusetts, and the appointment of an organizer in said district. Appropriation denied; matter of appointing organizer referred to G. P.

Application of L. U. 670, Blockton, Ala., for further financial assistance in lockout denied.

Application of Worcester, Mass., D. C. for donation of $505.25 and for financial assistance in sympathetic movement in support of plumbers, denied, Board finding that but few members are affected and matter can be handled locally.

Board appropriates $100 in support of trade movement inaugurated by L. U. 437, Portsmouth, O.

Application of L. U. 894, Cairo, Ill., for appropriation to meet ordinary running expenses, denied.

July, 11.

Quarterly report of G. P. read and accepted, recommendations contained therein to be considered later.

Quarterly report of G. V. P. Guerin read and accepted.

Appeal of Chris. Johnson of L. U. 1, Chicago, from decision of G. S. denying claim for wife's death benefit. Appellant having been passed the age of fifty years at time of initiation, G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., from decision of G. S., disallowing D. D. Van Buskirk's disability claim. Claim not having been filed at General Office within one year from date of accident, as required by Sec. 106 of Gen. Constitution, appeal denied.

Applications of L. U.'s 823, Webster, Mass., and 1360, Gainesville, Fla., for sanction of movement for reduction of hours and financial assistance. Sanction granted, financial assistance to be considered later.

Communications from L. Us. 1173, Trinidad, and 267, Telluride, Colo., protesting against action of Board withholding balance of money donated them by Milwaukee convention.

The G. E. B. decides to reaffirm its former decision, holding that the convention was deceived and misled when it voted $5,000 for the relief of only 147 men affected, for had the true facts been stated at the convention a much smaller amount would have been appropriated. It is the duty of the Board to protect the U. B. funds and reports of protesting Unions and reports of organizers sent into the district show that these Local Unions are in a position to suport themselves and do not need any further assistance unless some new complications arise.

July 12.

Telegram from Brother Post, informing Board of his being delayed at Buffalo; would arrive later.

Application of L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., for further financial assistance, laid over awaiting particulars as to present situation.

The sum of $100 appropriated for Pensacola, Fla., D. C. in support of trade movement.

Quarterly report of Second G. V. P. Fuller read and approved.

Appeal of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., from decision of G. P. in controversy between Brother Jas. A. Ryan and Philadelphia D. C. Decision having been rendered against D. C. and not against L. U. 8, appeal declared illegal and dismissed.

Appeal of J. C. Huff from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 219, Memphis, Tenn., relative to fine, causing appellant to fall in arrears, dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 122, Germantown, Pa., from decision of G. P., relative to fine imposed by Philadelphia D. C. upon Brother Barnes of appealing Local Union for violation of trade rules. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of Jas. H. Slane from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. Columbus (O.) D. C., removal by that body of appellant from office of Business Agent, dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 461, Highland Park, Ill., from decision of G. P. in case of Armstrong et al. vs. L. U. 461. Board concurs in part of decision providing that members of Local returning home daily be allowed to work under L. U. 461's jurisdiction as per Sec. 117 of General Constitution, but as to holding that Local Union responsible for railroad fare and time lost, Board disagrees with G. P. and decides that L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis., be ordered to return to L. U. 461 the sum of $17.20, the amount paid under protest.

July 13.

Brother Post having arrived, all members except Brother McCarthy present.

Communications from Chicago D. C., L. U. 4, and D. C. of Kansas City, Mo., L. U. 55, Denver, Colo., requesting publication of financial statement of General Office in The Carpenter, as formerly. Board instructs G. S. to inform above D. C.'s and L. U.'s that the G. E. B. does not consider the publication necessary, as a sufficient number of financial sheets will be printed to furnish Local Unions with additional copies upon request directed to G. S.

Matter of placing all local officers under bond by the instrumentality and under supervision of the General Office, a matter considered at April meeting, again taken up and G. S. ordered to secure all appropriate information possible and report at October meeting.

Communication from L. U.'s 22, San Francisco, Cal., and 815, Haywards, Cal., requesting submission to referendum vote of the proposition to mail the official journal, The Carpenter, to each member's home address, laid over until October meeting.

Appeal of L. U. 199, Chicago, Ill., from decision of G. S., disallowing Jas. R. Keck disability claim. Evidence showing that member was not working at the trade at time when accident occurred, appeal denied.

Appeal of L. U. 340, New York City, from decision of G. S. in W. E. Rutan disability claim. The accident having occurred on a street car on member's return home from work and not while working, as provided in Sec. 105 of General Constitution, decision of G. S. disallowing claim sustained.

The sum of $200 appropriated for L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., in support of trade movement.

Unanimously resolved, upon request of several Local Unions, to amend Sec. 55 of our General Constitution by striking out the word "twenty" on first line, after the letters "G. S.," and inserting instead the words "twenty-five," and submitting same for a referendum vote of our entire membership.

The amended section reads as follows:

"Sec. 55. Each Local Union shall pay to the G. S. twenty-five cents per month for each beneficial and semi-beneficial member in good standing. (Not three months in arrears.)"

The reasons for this action are quite obvious to every member of our organization by this time. The matter has been discussed in the columns of our official journal, The Carpenter, for the last two years. The Milwaukee convention thoroughly considered the matter and decided that it was an absolute necessity in order to conduct the affairs of the U. B. in an up-to-date manner, without having to resort to the old obnoxious system of levying assessments.

If the tax to the General Office is not increased the General Executive Board will be compelled to levy assessments from time to time in order to meet our liabilities.

As our organization grows, so, too, do our responsibilities. We have only to refer to the year just closed on June 30, 1905, to prove this statement.

The total income for the year from all sources amounted to $403,292.67, while the expenses reached $444,095.54. This clearly shows the expenses overreached the income by $40,802.87. Therefore, it is plainly evident that our present income is not sufficient to meet our expenses.

The death rate during the past year has been unusually heavy; in fact, exceeding that of any other year since the formation of the organization. Two years ago the death and disability benefits paid from the General Office amounted to $132,539.40. This year the death and disability benefits paid amounts to $185,632.80, a difference of $53,093.40 in excess of two years ago.

In defense of strikes, increase in wages, reduction of hours of toil and resistance to the "open-shop" proposition, we paid out within the year just closed $71,142. Besides that organizers, speakers and deputies must be supplied. The official journal must be edited and published every month on time; the routine office work must be promptly attended to, and the organization must be kept running in perfect order to be a success.

All this requires an income sufficiently large enough to meet all demands and have a little surplus on hand in case of emergencies.

Therefore it becomes necessary on the part of the Board to submit this amendment to the Constitution for referendum vote.

Matter of levying a special assesment, considered at April meeting, again taken up and further action postponed until October meeting.

July 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19.

The Board enters upon the audit of books and accounts of the General Office on the 14th and continues the audit during above sessions.

July 20.

Communication from Boston (Mass.) D. C., complaining of elevator constructors putting up dado and trim on movable stairs. G. S. instructed to inform D. C. that this work prop-

erly comes under the jurisdiction of the carpenters and should be done by our members.

Application of L. U. 470, Blocton, Ala., for further financial assistance, denied.

Demand by L. U. 1723, Phœnix, Ariz., for $4 per day having been granted, no further action necessary.

Appeal of L. U. 476, New York City, from decision of G. S., disallowing Louis Barthold death claim. Evidence showing the brother having been out of benefit at time of death, appeal dismissed.

Papers received from L. U. 478, New York City, relative to late Brother John E. Lynch, referred back to G. S., the necessary documents not accompanying claim and the same therefore not being in shape to be considered by Board.

Appeal of Middlesex (Mass.) D. C. from decision of G. P., ordering L. U. 1379, now affiliated with appellants, to affiliate with Boston D. C. Action deferred pending visit of G. P. to district in near future.

Adjournment.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Sec. G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

Dayton, O., July 11, 1905.

To Our Affiliated Internationals and Local Alliances:

Greeting—Under another cover we are forwarding sample copies of the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, together with a copy of the Constitution bound therein for ready reference. These have been prepared especially for the convenience of Secretaries of Local Alliances.

We are now in a position to supply all orders for Constitutions and proceedings of the Convention, and Local Unions desiring the late edition of the Constitution will kindly mail their orders at their earliest convenience.

According to advices received in this office it appears that many of our Local Alliances are laboring under the impression that President Kirby will devote his time to visiting the different cities of the country that are now organized under this Alliance as well as to endeavor to organize new Locals in vicinities immediately contiguous to those already organized. We are therefore prompted to say that the Buffalo Convention imposed upon President Kirby the task of visiting the various International Unions that are in accord with this Alliance with a view to their early affiliation, and because of this it will be impossible to devote his entire attention toward organizing new Alliances or visiting those already chartered.

We are therefore compelled to request our affiliated Locals to use their influence with adjacent cities so that they might render us material aid in establishing Local Alliances. Perhaps more can be accomplished by Local Alliances explaining the satisfactory conditions exsting in their midst since chartering under this organization than by any efforts of this office, and the hope is entertained that our various locals will do their share during the summer months toward strengthening our Organization by the inception of Locals in their immediate vicinity.

The Secretary-Treasurer, by the instruction of the Board of Governors, visited the Convention of the International Union of Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers in order to lay before them the aims and objects of this Alliance in the hope of their accepting membership with us.

It is gratifying to report that the Tile Layers acted favorably in that they instructed the General Executive Board to call for referendum vote on the question of affiliation.

Enclosed will be found copies of the official directory and monthly report blanks.

Fraternally yours,

WM. J. SPENCER, G. S. T.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Portland, Ore.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Nashville, Tenn.
New York City.	Buffalo, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.	Gulfport, Miss.
Burlington, Ia.	Ft. Smith, Ark.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Red Bank, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.	Waterbury, Conn.
Owosso, Mich.	Bradentown, Fla.
	Washington, Pa.

Die Lokal-Unionen sind hiermit benachrichtigt, daß die von der in Milwaukee abgehaltenen Konvention revidirte Konstitution unserer Brüderschaft in deutscher Sprache erschienen ist und allen Lokal-Unionen, welche dafür Gebrauch haben, zum Preise von 5 Cents das Exemplar zugesandt werden kann. Diesbezügliche Bestellungen bitten wir ohne Verzug an den General-Sekretär zu richten.

What Our Organizers Are Doing

Wm. B. Macfarlane.

I have the pleasure to report that after numerous conferences held with the firm of Thompson, Hubman & Fisher of Tonawanda, N. Y., this firm has entered into an agreement with L. U. 369 on the same basis as the Niagara Falls mill owners. I expect other firms to also sign up shortly.

In both instances our men obtained a raise in wages of 2½ cents, or 30 cents per hour, and the nine-hour day, beginning with January 1, 1906. In Buffalo I attended a meeting of L. U. 1377, where the question of raising the dues 25 cents per month was considered and voted down. This is the only Local in the district that has refused to increase their dues. I visited Batavia, where I found that the New York W. W. Co.'s men constitute the membership of our Local Union in that city. Wages range from $10.50 to $16.20. The firm has refused any raise until such time as the mills in Elmira, Hornellsville and Middleport are working nine hours.

In Jamestown I found things in fair shape, trade is good and most all men working. I am trying to arrange a meeting of shop hands here.

I have visited Batavia, N. Y., and addressed a well-attended meeting of L. U. 24. From there I went to Jamestown and found trade very good, but wages low and a great many non-union men, working ten hours on three or four jobs and for any amount of wages, while the union scale calls for nine hours and $2.50 per day. Realizing that something must be done to maintain the nine hours and to establish a uniform scale of wages, I addressed a circular letter to every carpenter inviting him to attend a mass meeting. This meeting took place; it was fairly well attended, and a few applications presented. We are holding open meetings every Friday night; we call on the various jobs during the day and at the men's homes in the evening, and in pursuing this course I have been able to present twenty-five applications for membership to L. U. 66. The members are becoming thoroughly aroused and before another month rolls by we expect to have 90 per cent of the carpenters of the city in the folds. I am going to make a special effort to organize the mill workers before leaving this city. This end of our work should be taken up more energetically throughout the country, because more work is taken away from the carpenter and done in the mills every day, and if this transition continues, which it apparently will, many of the outside carpenters will soon find it impossible to find work on a building and thus be compelled to work in a mill where long hours and cheap wages prevail. Therefore, and in order to protect the outside carpenters, we must make a united effort to organize the mills.

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Wm. D. Michler.

Since my last report I have devoted most of my time in assisting the Local Unions of Kansas City, Mo., in building up their membership and in more thoroughly organizing the city. Our men here would undoubtedly experience a prosperous season this year were it not for the large influx of idle carpenters from other cities and towns. Most of these newcomers give no attention to union conditions, such as eight hours and the forty-cent minimum wage scale. Those from the rural districts bring their cots with them, work unlimited hours for 25 cents an hour, and stay as long as the work lasts, at the same time giving the union men the laugh, little realizing what our conditions would be had the union not gained the eight-hour workday. If the brothers elsewhere would give Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., a wide berth for the next six months it would be an act of gratitude for themselves as well as for those who are harnessed up in the work here. Brothers should pay no attention to "want ads" in the

daily papers, for they are misleading, and disappointment will surely await those not heedful of my advice.

By order of the G. P. I visited several cities in Iowa where pending trade difficulties required immediate adjustment. On June 19th I met and accompanied the G. P. to Des Moines, Ia., where a public meeting was held on the same day, Brother Huber being listed as the principal speaker. The meeting was presided over by A. L. Urick, president of the Iowa State Federation; Edward D. Brigham and myself were also among the speakers. Brother Huber's address was especially appreciated by the audience. He was the recipient of a bouquet of flowers presented to him by one of the member's wife. I feel that words can not express my gratitude for the cordiality and hospitality extended to the G. P. and myself during our stay in Des Moines. This is an eight-hour city, 95 per cent. of the carpenters are in the union, planing mill men included. On the 21st of June the G. P. and myself addressed a meeting of our men, locked out in Burlington, Ia. They have the bosses whipped to a standstill, but it requires a little time for old sores, created during the late struggle, to heal up. We visited Cedar Rapids and found the Local Unions there in splendid condition. There is an abundance of work in this city and the boys are looking for the eight hours with a good prospect of realizing their ambition. We visited Clinton, Ia., where our men were engaged in a fight with the contractors; in fact they were locked out at the behest of the mill owners, who are holding the power over the contractors, they being under the formers' obligation.

However, our men did not suffer much through this lockout for they are hustlers and started in contract work for themselves. After several conferences with the contractors we reached an understanding, and, its terms being satisfactory to the men, they decided to return to work. On June 25th we attended a picnic in Davenport, held under the auspices of the Tri-City D. C., which was a very successful and enjoyable affair, our G. P. delivering an address suitable to the occasion. I returned to Clinton to finish up my work there and then wended my way to Keokuk. This is a rather dull town and our Local Union not in the condition it should be. The time for an attempt to organizing the town being inopportune in the opinion of our members, we decided to make an effort in that direction later in the season.



W. J. Shields.

During the time intervening between this and my last report I have attended eighteen meetings and added two new unions. My time has been prinicipally devoted to New Hampshire, that state being unquestionably the most backward in trade conditions of the six New England states. The eight-hour day is not operated outside of Portsmouth, where it is almost generally recognized, and Concord, where it is partially observed. The nine-hour day is generally the workday, while in some communities they are still plodding along under the ancient condition of sixty hours per week. My campaign was therefore one of organization and shorter hours, and it is with pleasure I report that I found the boys more alive on this trip than on my previous visits.

Concord is recovering from its protracted strike of last year. Those who left the union are again feeling the need of it and the men, inside and outside of the Union, are conscious of reaching an agreement with the employer, fully establishing the eight-hour day.

In Franklin, a good smart town with a progressive people, I found our men rather slow in interest. The attraction of a circus performance given on the same night we had called a meeting, proved so great a temptation to the boys that many of them failed to attend. They are likewise slow in attending the meetings of the Local. Outside of this defect they are doing fairly well. Having been successful in organizing the competitive community of Laconia it will certainly have a tendency of inspiring the Concord boys with new vigor and interest in Unionism. Laconia is an important town of the state. We got the neuclous of a good, strong Union. The men here are still working ten hours per day. At the meeting I held with them they decided to enter into a movement for changing the working hours to eight per day. Through tactful management they should be able to satisfy their ambition, in this respect, in short order.

Portsmouth is the best conditioned city

in the state, made so by the persistency of the Union membership. There is good material in its ranks and their effort should have the assistance and sympathy of the craft as a whole.

We have sowed some seed at York Beach, expecting a harvest later on.

I have visited Newburyport and got our men to prepare themselves for a movement to strengthen its surroundings and for the securing of a 25-cent raise in wages at the beginning of next season's work.

I attended installation meetings of our Brookline, Roxbury and Brighton Locals. All of them had interesting and instructive meetings.

In Dover we had a Local Union which ceased to exist after our men had secured the nine-hours and then felt no need for further efforts and apparently desired nothing more. It therefore became necessary and my pleasure to reorganize another Union in its place. It started with a mission to secure the eight-hour day. In this, their most desired end, they have the sympathy and support of the U. B.



J. W. Schrader.

Conditions of our trade on the Pacific Coast reveals the fact that there is a surplus of labor of all kinds. In Portland, Ore., the Nineteen Hundred and Five Fair, or a more appropriate name, "Scabbery," has attracted a great many working people, and, as a result, the wages are lower for the skilled trades than in any other city on the coast. The Master Builders in Portland, who united with the Citizens' Alliance in the spring of 1903 to wipe out Unionism, learned to their sorrow that they have been instrumental in killing the goose that laid the Golden Egg. Their business has suffered and they have two competitors, where they had one, and work is taken so cheap that no one is making any money and all of them that I have talked with would be glad to get back to the same conditions of strict union rules prevailing prior to the trouble of 1903.

In Astoria, Ore., they have a strong Local working under "closed shop" rules, no trouble of any kind, and they all seem very much interested in the organization.

In Salem they are working under "closed shop," and union rules, but there are quite a good many non-union men in the city. On Saturday night of May 20th, they had an open meeting. A good audience and much interest was manifested.

In The Dalles the Local, through lack of interest on the part of its members in not attending the meetings and a good many having dropped out, was rewarded for its indifference by a movement to go back to the nine-hour day.

In Pendleton, Ore., the Local is in a good condition. We had an open meeting and much interest was shown.

In La Grande I found the same lack of interest that prevails in The Dalles. Here the working class seems to be absolutely blind to their own interest. We had an open meeting, and, I believe, the members there will take new courage and go to work and build up the Local.

I found good conditions in Baker City, our members working under "closed shop" rules and no trouble of any kind in Walla Walla. They have a good Local and on my visit I certainly was much impressed by the interest shown. There was some trouble pending with the Builder's Association, but I have learned since that it was not serious.

In Spokane union principles and working rules are enforced, but in this city, as well as all others, there is a surplus of labor, and especially is this true in the carpenter trade.

My observations of conditions prevailing in this part of the country warrants me in making the assertion that this selfish factional jurisdiction dispute must be banished from our minds. We must realize that we are nothing more nor less than a family of working people, and, as such, stand united and as solid as the financial and commercial classes do, and there is no question but what victory wll crown our efforts.



J. D. Cowper.

On May 21, 1905, I attended a convention of the Southeastern Locals, held in New Bedford, Mass. Fourteen Locals were represented. Trade reports showed business booming all over the district and many calls for men which the Locals were unable to furnish. The minimum rate of wages in the district was reported to be $2.50, excepting Brockton, which has a minimum wage of

$3.00. It is our purpose to bring the entire district to that standard next year. Commencing in New Bedford we held a mass meeting in City Hall on May 31st, which was filled by members of all trades. I was assisted on the platform by Frank K. Foster of Boston, John Golden of Fall River, president of Textile Workers, also by James Hart, secretary of New Bedford Spinners' Local Union. All made stirring addresses. I then proceeded to Taunton cheering up our men, and from there to Attleboro, where I made arrangements for a mass meeting, which we held on June 1st. The meeting was fairly well attended by non-union men, but the interest in the cause is not as great as I would like to see it. The boys of our new Plymouth Local are wideawake. They got up and sent me an invitation to address a mass meeting, to which I cheerfully responded. It was a grand success and well attended by carpenters and men of other trades and some of the employers. This being the first mass meeting of the kind in the historic old town the boys were delighted over the showing made. I then went to Newburyport and called a meeting of the Local Union. I invited the brothers of Haverhill to attend, who responded well at the occasion. I was assisted on the platform by Brother Lawrence of Haverhill, and Brother Heath, of their own Local. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, winding up with a chicken banquet enjoyed by all. Great interest is manifested by the boys in the Merrimac Valley district. We are now planning the formation of a D. C., in which all the Locals can find protection and be in a position to enforce the $3.00 minimum scale next year. We also held a mass meeting in the fish city of Gloucester, which was fairly well attended. We do not make much headway in that city. Whether it is on account of the thickness of the fish scales or to our inability to make an impression on the men, I know not. I opened the campaign for the Middlesex district by speaking at call-meetings in Melrose and Winchester. In the latter place the boys claim that 98 per cent. of the carpenters are organized. I also visited Arlington, urging the Local Union to affiliate with Middlesex D. C. Going from there to Woburn, where the D. C. has its headquarters, a full house greeted me. I also addressed the D. C. Here the boys claim 100 per cent. or all the carpenters in the Union.

The dark clouds that hung gloomily over the horizon of industrial life are now lifting and are fast disappearing. The shadowy mists are being rolled away by the continued efforts of our brothers, who are looking up to that bright star of hope, that shines as bright for us today as it did 1900 years ago, when it led the wise men of the East to where the Savior of mankind lay.



R. Fuelle.

Returning to Oshkosh, Wis., I found the lathers doing nearly all the shingling, which is work belonging to the carpenters. I, therefore, submitted a resolution to L. U. 252, notifying all contractors that shingling is part of our trade and that unless this work is done by our members they would refuse to work on the job. The resolution was adopted and copies sent to the contractors, with the result that our men have recovered the shingling work. The Oshkosh Local Union is in a prosperous condition, having every competent mechanic in its fold. Upon my arrival in Sheboygan I met with the officers of L. U. 657, who are a set of hustlers. The Union obtained the signatures of the contractors inside and outside of the Contractors' Association to a this year's agreement, providing for a nine-hour day and the closed shop. No complaint whatever was made.

In the interest of L. U. 1249, Neenah, I assisted in canvassing every job in that place and Menasha, with the endeavor of getting the non-union men to join. They will soon be in line.

I then went to Manitowoc, arriving there in time to attend the regular meeting of L. U. 849, which was well attended, and addressed by a number of speakers. I was requested to adjust several grievances, which I attended to the following day, and then left for Green Bay. Here I found L. U. 1146 rather slow in pushing ahead. I called an open meeting by printed circular for July 19. It proved a rousing success and numbers of applications were presented.

Arriving at Marinette July 20, I found the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, but to my surprise only two carpenters' Locals had sent

representatives. Looking up our L. U. 1246, I learned that their treasurer had failed to turn over the funds to his successor, an occurrence which always will work injury to an organization. However, the treasurer is under bond and his wife also promised to make good every cent, which I trust will be done.

Here the nine-hour day and 30 cents minimum prevail.

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Jas. A. Gray.

After leaving Palo Alto, Cal., I visited Napa, of the same State, but, though trade conditions are such that organization would be a godsend to the men of our craft, wages being from $1.50 to $2 per day, I could not induce them to make an effort in that direction. From Napa I went to San Louis Obispo, where I succeeded in effecting an organization. Here the wages are likewise very low. Upon request from members of the Los Angeles Local Unions and the D. C., I proceeded to Santa Monica and Long Beach to look after the interests of our Local Unions in these places. I attended two meetings of the Monica Local, one of which being an open one. I found a great many brothers working under that Local's jurisdiction who did not deposit their working cards. These brothers were attended to, and I think that most of them will now deposit their cards. Working in the interest of the Long Beach Local, I stayed in that place two days, but had no opportunity to attend their meeting.

I visited the Pasadena Local and L. U. 426, Los Angeles, and installed the officers of L. U. 1279 of that city.

Returning north, I stopped at San Louis Obispo and installed the new Union. I then went to San Francisco, where I had another conference with Brother McCarthy, and from there to Willits. Here the carpenters had a temporary organization for some time. They are now affiliating with the U. B., and I have sent for a charter for them. From here I shall go to Ukiak, where I hope to organize a union.

The wage system is a compromise between chattel slavery, or the feudal serfdom, and free labor. It is a better system than any that have preceded it.—Geo. E. McNeill.

"Sweetening" Wood.

The newest method of curing timber quickly for joiner work, pianos, etc., is to sweeten it. The process, which was invented by an Englishman named Powell, is described by United States Consul Atwell, in Roubaix, France:

"Powell replaces the sap of trees by beet sugar or saccharin, which acts as a preservative by driving the natural humidity from the fibres. Newly felled wood is laid on a wagonette, which is rolled into a huge cylinder, the interior of which is provided with pipes. The wood having been placed in the cylinder, the latter is supplied with sugar or saccharin. Hot water is then forced through the pipes. The heat boils the sugar, which penetrates the pores of the wood. Cooling is accomplished by cold water forced through the pipes. The cylinder is emptied of the sugar or saccharin, and the wagonette is rolled into a special room, where the wood is dried by currents of hot air. After being cooled again, the wood, properly seasoned by the sugar, is ready for use. It is said not to spring or gather dampness and to be proof against destruction by insects.

Put a Roof on the Wrong House.

A story comes from Louisville, Ky., of a contractor who received a contract for a new roof on a church in that city, and who in his haste to get the work done roofed the wrong structure. This has been equaled in New York by a German builder who erected an apartment house on the wrong lot. It was in the suburbs and in a semi-detached character, so the thrifty Teuton thought he would save the surveyor's fee, as his house kept well away from the lot line and there was no danger of encroaching upon his neighbor. When he got his roof on ne applied to a well-known financial institution for a loan. The bank promptly sent a surveyor, who surprised the old builder by telling him that he had built on the wrong side of the street. Fortunately the owner of the lot was a reasonable individual, so he swapped with the builder, who paid several hundred dollars bonus for the privilege. Hereafter he will employ a surveyor.—Carpentry and Building.

CORRE-SPONDENCE

Who Can Locate the "Lucas" Family?

Editor The Carpenter:

Seeing the many inquiries, in most every issue of our journal, for missing members of families or friends, I would ask you for the favor of publishing this letter as an eventual means of reuniting the members of my family who have been separated for many years.

I am a member and ex-F. S. of L. U. 744, Red Lodge, Mont., and a justice of the peace, besides being a carpenter.

I came out West in the year 1858 when only twelve years old and left three sisters and a baby brother in Illinois. I, my father and a little brother about five years old, came out to Kansas together; father and brother are both dead. My father's name was Elisha Lucas and my mother's, Ruth Jane Lucas, nee Strain. The three sisters' names are Cortney Jane, Nicy Cathrine and Rebecca Elizabeth. My sister Nicy Cathrine married a man by the name of Frank O. Marks, a printer by trade. My sister Rebecca married a preacher by the name of Shedrie Roberts; they lived in Ames, Story City, Ia., some years ago.

I have not seen nor heard from my sisters since 1858, and am very anxious to locate them if they are still among the living. Any information as to their present whereabouts will be thankfully received by

MILTON H. LUCAS, Box 201,
Red Lodge, Mont.

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The Impossibility of Continuing Our Present Insurance System.

Editor The Carpenter:

The defeat of the amendment increasing our per capita by the referendum vote of our membership does not speak well for the high order of intelligence of our members that we have boasted of and considered second to none in the field of organized labor.

The result of said vote I can only attribute to the indifference of our members who seem to have given little or no thought to this most important matter. How anyone can see the possibility of continuing our present insurance system on the insignificant per capita of $2.40 per annum and meet the running expenses of an organization of close to a quarter of a million members is utterly beyond my comprehension.

According to the records of our principal life insurance companies in this country and Great Britain, and the table compiled by them, known as the "Combined American and English Table of Experience," the reliability of which can not be disputed, the actual cost of straight life insurance is shown in the following table:

Amount of Insurance.	Age.	Actual Cost Per Annum.
$200.00	20	$2.53
200.00	25	3.24
200.00	35	3.97
200.00	40	4.47
200.00	45	5.42

To this is to be added the proportionate share of legitimate expenses incurred by the company or organization in carrying on the insurance business.

It must be plainly evident to every one that any deviation from these rates or figures, on the part of any organization insurance, fraternal or benevolent, can only result in ultimate failure to live up to and fulfill its obligation.

The fact of the U. B. having met all death claims in the past, and still continuing doing "these things miraculous" proves nothing. Enough money must be paid in to meet the current death rate and to permit an accumulation of funds sufficient to meet an increased death rate, which is bound to come as the membership grows older. I claim that it is folly to continue the present low rate of per capita tax, for we sim-

ply are postponing the catastrophe, or putting off for the present that time when it may be too late to apply the remedy.

In addition to the insurance liabilities, the U. B. has to meet other expenses of different character amounting to a large sum each month, and the General Office is expected to make appropriations when called on for assistance in struggles for better conditions; or, as in New York City recently, for the defense of present conditions.

Let us then consider this matter of increasing our income carefully and well; it is a matter of most vital interest to ourselves and those who may be left behind. Let us be prepared for the application of the proper remedy for the existing unsatisfactory conditions in our financial system, and when the question of increasing our per capita is placed before us the next time let us all vote in the affirmative, thereby preventing the danger of the U. B. following in the wake of so many organizations, benevolent and otherwise, that have attempted cheap life insurance and split on the rock.

Fraternally yours,
P. F. HARNEY, F. S. L. U. 774.
New York City.

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From Augusta, Ga.

Editor The Carpenter:

Let me congratulate you on the improved appearance of our journal, The Carpenter. We all look forward to the coming of the next issue, but as we do not get enough some of us have to do without it, much to their regret.

For my part I would be glad if the journal was mailed to each member's home address and sincerely hope that the members of our U. B. will realize the necessity and importance of adopting this system in the near future.

Owing to the dullnes of trade this season there is scarcely any evidence of a movement here among the various trades at this time and transient Brothers will act wisely by remaining away, though the daily papers would like to have it otherwise. As you can see by the number of clearance cards issued by our local union many of our members are leaving the city in search of employment in other localities. Despite the unsatisfactory trade conditions we have this year lost but four members through non-payment of dues and our treasury is on the increase, which is certainly very encouraging. We gave an ice cream festival last June which netted us the sum of $42.00, and in the near future we will have a moonlight excursion seven miles up the river by water. It is a very delightful trip and we hope to have a good time.

I am sorry to say that our colored Brothers are in a rather disorganized condition at present, but hope to get them in line with us shortly, as in this condition they are an impediment to our progress. We have two contractors who don't hire a white carpenter. They are of the "Cheap John" kind, however. They have a white skin, which is all I can say for them.

N. J. DOWNS, F. S. L. U. 283,
Augusta, Ga.

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Lockout Still on in New Orleans, La.

Editor The Carpenter:

As you are aware, the U. B. members in New Orleans, La., were locked out on April 7, 1904. For the past fifteen months we have been engaged in this struggle and as yet there is no prospect for a settlement. Ours is certainly one of the most protracted struggles in the history of the U. B. and we should receive the support of all the union men wherever they may be located. Five hundred men were locked out fifteen months ago and not a job in sight. We done our utmost to secure employment for the locked-out men in the surrounding country, some going into the contracting business. When we had lost about half of our membership we organized a new Local Union in an effort to stem the tide, and succeeded in guarding our organization from disruption. Early this year we had a large fire at the Stuyvesant dock, destroying two grain elevators and nearly a mile of sheds. By letting up on a part of our trade rules on one of them, we succeeded in capturing the work on both elevators. The work on one portion of the sheds is also controlled and done by us, in conformity with our trade rules; the other portion is handled by scabs. We have again built up our membership to at least five hundred, which is certainly encouraging, but what we have to deplore and complain of most forcibly is the flocking to our city of so many members from outside Local

Unions who refuse to deposit their clearance card with us, in violation of our General Constitution. Most of the contractors, as well as the foremen coming from other cities, these union-scabs are hired by them in preference to our men, and we are powerlessly facing this unjust proceeding. The greater majority of these floaters are members from Chicago, who seem to think that Chicago is the Brotherhood and they can do as they please and everyone must bow to them. Others, from all over, are working for local bosses with their cards in their pocket, and we are unable to get the number of their Local Union. Thus you will see that we are having an uphill game; but we have braved the hardships brought upon us for the last fifteen months and we are determined to keep up the fight to the bitter end.

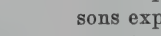
However, sometimes patience ceases to be a virtue, and even if we get into trouble with our judiciary courts these scabs will have doctor bills to pay, but win we must.

We are most peaceably inclined and anxious to avoid any calamity. In this endeavor our sister Local Unions can greatly assist us by communicating with their members, whose presence in New Orleans they are aware of, and by calling upon them to leave that city in short order. We are determined to enforce Sec. 122 of the General Constitution and to either make these floaters good Union men or scabs altogether.

The people of the South being noted for their hospitality and open hand, are often taken advantage of, but as we are a part of the U. B. and our L. U. 76 has been chartered for twenty-one years, we are entitled to recognition and assistance from all brother members and we should not be downed by them. Yours fraternally,

JOHN HAMILTON, Pres. D. C.

New Orleans, La.



Intemperance One of the Causes.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have just read Brother William J. Shields' article in the June Carpenter. Brother Shields is a good writer, also a good speaker. I have had the pleasure of hearing him and have also read the Labor Bulletin, from which he quotes on Page 5, last column and all subsequent Bulletins issued by the Massachusetts Labor Bureau. While I agree with about all he says in that article, as it is the plain truth, I find that he does not say all the truth as to the causes of the laborer's present lamentable condition. Brother Shields, in his enumeration of the forces that are arraigned against the wage earner in his struggle for freedom and happiness, overlooks one great evil to which is to be attributed a good deal of the wretchedness and misfortune of so many of our class. This evil is "intemperance."

We read in the Books of Books: "He that earneth wages earneth wages to put into a bag with holes."

In this country the twentieth century is bound to be the century of the people, of the worker, the wage earner. The combines and trusts are all powerful, but this is the age of the man who lives from the sweat of his brow. There are frictions between the laboring and the employing classes. There always will be, but as far as the cause organized labor has espoused is just and maintained by just means, organized labor is entitled to the sympathy of all lovers of justice. However, no power obtained through legislation by labor organization can materially improve the conditon of the workingman who spends his money and leisure in the saloon.

It is estimated that more than half of the income of liquor dealers and saloon keepers comes out of the wages of the working man. T. V. Powderly is credited with saying that the liquor traffic is responsible for nine-tenths of the misery among the working class. Professor Peabody, of Harvard University, writes to the Forum: "The result of an investigation in Boston shows that the number of persons visiting the saloons each day amounted to 226,752, or one half of the entire population. If each of these persons expends but 10 cents the total amount would be twice the amount expended annaully by the city of Boston for the maintenance of her schools."

The following has been circulated by the daily press: "A large manufacturer (name and place given), paid out to his employes one Saturday night, $700.00 in new five-dollar bils. On the following Monday eighty of these bills or $400.000, were de-

posited in the bank by the saloonkeepers of that place. A son of the banker, with whom the money was deposited, tells the story.''

Our little town of Great Barrington, Mass., boasts of having registered 1,466 voters in 1904. It also boasts of having three saloons that pay each year the sum of $2,300.00 each in license fees, of one that pays $1,400.00 and five that pay $100.00 each. The owners of these saloons are living in good style and are paying a big rent, to which the laboring man is contributing more than one-half out of his wages. The trusts and combines are not in it.

Yours fraternally,
C. H. BELL, L. U. 1045,
Great Barrington, Mass.



As to Increase of Per Capita and Reduction of Benefits.

Editor The Carpenter:

Please publish the following in our journal in reply to Brother Frank Curtis's article in the May issue:

Brother Curtis suggests that our monthly per capita be raised to 30 cents and death benefit be reduced to $100.00. A proposition that our per capita be increased having been submitted to the referendum vote only about four months ago, this question has undoubtedly been considered by a great many members and Local Unions of our United Brotherhood. When the matter was discussed in our Local Union we found that we are already paying more out of the small amount of dues paid into the local treasury than is consistent with business principles.

We have to pay 20 cents per capita to the General Office and 15 cents to our D. C. per month, a total of 37 cents for taxes alone. At that rate we are losing 7 cents on each semi-beneficial member, leaving us only 13 cents per month from the dues paid in by beneficial members, to meet our local expenses, such as hall rent, officers' salaries, postage, donations to sister Local Unions and other small amounts that accumulate in the transaction of business.

An increase of our per capita tax would certainly necessitate an increase of our local dues and as we find it hard at the present time to make some of our members pay their dues without falling in arrears, etc., this difficulty would undoubtedly become more aggravated by resorting to a measure of this kind. And further, if, as suggested by Brother Curtis, the member's death benefit would be reduced to $100.00, I think it would do us more harm than good. We should not lose sight of the fact that a great many of our members have died and that their beneficiaries have drawn the full amount of benefit of $200.000. To reduce this benefit to half the amount now, would be an injustice to the members who faithfully have paid their dues into our organization for years. I say let us do justice to all, and if the funds in the General Treasury of our United Brotherhood are found to be insufficient, then the G. E. B. should levy a special assessment to replenish the treasury.

Many of the Brothers may not agree with me, but we can not be expected to be all of the same mind, each one may have an opinion of his own.

CHAS. SEELOFF, R. S. L. U. 1020,
Delray, Mich.



An Organizer's Efficient Work.

Editor The Capenter:

The Local Unions of Southeastern Massachusetts, including Brockton, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Whiteman, Rockland, Bridgewater, Mansfield, Attleboro, Fall River, two locals and D. C., New Bedford, three Locals and D. C., Plymouth, and especially L. U. No. 624, of Brockton, desire to express, through the columns of our journal, their appreciation of the efficient work done in this district by General Organizer J. I. Cowper. Coming into the District the 1st of March, Brother Cowper found the organization in some of the cities in a deplorable state. Some of the Unions in the largest cities had fallen off in membership until they numbered less than 25 per cent. of the available carpenters, no rate of wages whatever being established, everybody working for any old price, being compelled to work with non-union men and in one city unlimited hours, any attempt at enforcement of the ''closed shop'' plan was a presumptive failure. Brother Cowper, while with us some three months, has

worked with rare determination in an effort to rehabilitate the organization in our district with the result that its darkest spot can now boast of an increase in membership of 300 per cent. Those Local Unions which as yet have not entire control of the situation in their respective cites or towns, are steadily increasing in membership and are ambitious to reach that goal in the near future.

A new Local Union of Portuguese-speaking carpenters has been organized in New Bedford through the persistent efforts of Brother Cowper and those working with him. While heretofore a Local Union could not be organized in Plymouth, the home of our Pilgrim Fathers, there is one in existence there now, with a membership of sixty.

The nine-hour system in the Eastern part of Massachusetts has heard the ringing of its deathknell and the closed shop system is receiving serious consideration with a firm determination to establish this system as well as a minimum rate of wages in each city and town and ultimately a uniform wage rate throughout the district.

General Organizer Cowper has accomplished more for Southeastern Massachusetts in the past three months than has ever been accomplished by the United Brotherhood in previous years.

With Brother Cowper in the field, following up and continuing the work begun and successfully carried on by him, we can be assured of steady and satisfactory progress. More organizers of the Cowper type is what will place our United Brotherhood in the proud position which it should occupy among all labor organizations in this country and elsewhere.

WILLIARD HANSON,
J. H. TUCKER,
Committee.



Be Up and Doing.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have been so deeply impressed by your call upon the members in the May Carpenter for contributions of labor notes, reports, articles, etc., that I will now make my first effort in this respect and send you a few lines for publication. I hold that every member of our U. B. has good cause to be proud of his membership in our organization and should take enough interest in its official organ as to occasionally contribute something to its columns. He should even consider it his duty to assist the editor in making the journal an interesting and good readable magazine, so he won't have to go around scrapping for news items or use clippings from other publications. In my judgment the turning down by the referendum vote of the proposition to send the journal to each member's home address and to make them pay an annual subscription was a great mistake. I not only believe that our journal, as published now, ought to be self-supporting, but I believe that it could and ought to bring quite a revenue. But, alas! You know as well as I do that there are many who like a good thing, but want it for nothing. Such men deserve to be driven back to the ten hours, they ought not to be allowed to share in the many advantages that the organization has gained for them by constant struggle at great sacrifice. I for one appreciate very much all the advantages and benefits derived from our organization and I think that each and every member and every man or woman that has to labor should be up and doing and fight for their inalienable rights. The labor question, the great question of today, is something that every laboring man or woman ought to take up and talk over, and the more there are getting together, the stronger we will be. I do not believe in making any unjust demands, our demands must be just and reasonable though I am fully aware that we are up against a class of employers who would never consider any of our demands fair or reasonable, their design being to down the union at every opportunity and to destroy it if they could. This they will never accomplish, labor organization is here to stay. But it behooves us to take every precautionary measure possible to safeguard our organization against any future attacks from that quarter and the first step to be taken is to stir up our own membership to greater activity in our movement and to arouse their interest in the affairs of the organization which is doing so much to improve their condition.

What I consider a great obstacle to the progress of our movement is the inability of so many of our men to express their

views on any subject publicly in meetings. Especially in small unions, you may often see the men sitting around like so many images, scarcely any one taking the floor, making a discussion on any subject before the meeting utterly impossible. To remedy this evil I would suggest that members who are unable to get up and talk be allowed to hand in their views in writing, be it on any question pertaining to the organization, on current topics or on the good and welfare of the Union. I myself can not get up and talk, but I like to listen to those who can, and as to those that can not, let them write up something and I, as well as others, would gladly hear it read.

In conclusion let me say to you, Brother Editor, that we have about forty members in our little union here, many of whom, undoubtedly, are capable of writing up an item for our journal. May this, my first venture in writing for publication, be an incentive and have a tendency of inducing them to follow my example.

A MEMBER
Of L. U. 458, Lawrence, Kan.

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An Appeal of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

To All Local Unions:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—We desire to have you aid us in our fight against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and with that object in view submit the following statements for your consideration:

The telegraphers and station agents employed on the above-named road have been dissatisfied with their rates of pay and general working conditions for many years past. In 1898 their committee went before the managing officials of the company, but they would not permit the committee to represent station agents, although they were willing to treat with them as representing the telegraphers. The committee did not consider this a fair arrangement, because it actually represented 90 per cent. and more of the station agents employed by the company and no good reason was shown for the station agents being denied the right of representation. The result of the conferences was that the committee succeeded in getting a slight increase in pay for the telegraphers, but after the contract was signed and the committee retired, the income of the station agents was reduced in about the same proportion that the telegraphers had been raised. This was an economical proceeding for the railroad company, but it naturally caused ill feeling between the station agents and telegraphers and made a breach between the company and the men. It also had the effect of disorganizing the road, but by streuous efforts it was reorganized, and in November, 1903, the committee again visited the general officers and this time insisted upon its right to represent its constituents, the station agents, as well as the telgraphers. The officials again denied them this right. During a period covering eight months the committee endeavored to settle its grievances by conferences with the managing officials.

After every device known to human ingenuity had been tried with the object of getting a satisfactory and amicable settlement out of the company with result, the questions at issue were referred back to the membership and a strike vote taken. By a very large majority the telegraphers and station agents on the system voted to go out on a strike rather than continue under the existing irksome conditions. After this situation was developed, further efforts were made to bring about a friendly settlement, but they were not successful.

The strike came on promptly at 4:00 p. m. on August 1, 1904, and was participated in by all concerned, and has been in progress ever since that time. The officials have used their usual methods in their attempts to break the strike, but so far they have not been successful, and there is very little prospect of them doing so. Their offices are filled with scabs, students, and the usual riff-raff that usually follow in the wake of a strike.

It is advisable, under the circumstances, not to patronize the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System in any manner until such time as they see fit to treat their employes in the telegraph and station departments with some degree of fairness. The increase in wages asked for by the committee was very moderate indeed, and could easily have been afforded by the company. We know this, because they have spent fabulous sums in their attempt to break the strike, when it would have cost them merely a nominal amount to have settled with

the committee. The membership asked for a minimum salary of $50.00 per month north of the Indian Territory lines, and $60.00 per month south of there. Even if such wages were paid, I think you will agree with me that it would not afford the men a very luxurious style of living. It must be remembered that these men worked twelve hours per day and every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays, thus living in a state closely bordering upon slavery.

For these reasons we seek to enlist your moral support and ask you to do everything in your power to direct all passenger and freight business from that line and make it known to your friends that the company is unfair to organized labor.

We are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the Executive Council of that honorable body, under date of June 23d, 1905, has decided to place the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System on its unfair list.

Thanking you for any assistance you may be able to give, and with best wishes for your future prosperity, I am,

Yours fraternally,

H. B. PERHAM,

President.

Useful Uralite.

Have you ever heard of the uralite? Probably not, for it is a new invention. Yet it is well worthy of your notice, since it is superior to anything of the kind that has yet been produced. It is the invention of a Russian artillery officer and chemist named Imschenetzky, and its claim to distinction lies in the fact that it is absolutely fireproof.

Uralite is composed of asbestos fiber with a proper proportion of silicate, bicarbonate of soda and chalk, and it is supplied in various finishes and colors, according to the purpose for which it is intended. In a soft form a sheet of uralite is like an asbestos board; when hard it resembles finely sawn stone and has a metallic ring. Besides being a non-conductor of heat and electricity, it is practically waterproof (and may be made entirely so by paint), and is not affected either by atmospheric influences or by the acids contained in smoke in large towns, which rapidly destroy galvanized iron.

Moreover, it can be cut by the usual carpenters' or woodworkers' tools; it can be veneered to form paneling for walls or partitions; it can be painted, grained, polished and glued together like wood; it does not split when a nail is driven through it; it is not affected when exposed to moisture or great changes of temperature, and it can be given any desired color, either during the process of manufacture or afterward.—Dietic and Hygienic Magazine.

Brother Dickey's Sayings.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Heaven only looks fur off ter de folks dat's afraid ter make de journey.

Satan goes ter church regular, en wears sich a solemn face you can't tell him fum de res' er de saints.

Wisdom done quit cryin' out in de streets, fer fear dey'll arrest her fer disturbin' de peace.

Dey ain't no happiness in de house whar de women tries ter be boss. Dat's de kind er a house de Psalmist wanted de wings er a dove ter fly away f'um.

I'd ruther live in de meanest cabin, wid des a vine over de doorway, dan ter have a pianner in de parlor, en no peace in my soul.

Some folks lives fer nuttin' but style in dis worl', en ef ever dey gits ter heaven, 'bout de fust thing dey'll ax de angels will be ter please see ef dey crowns is on straight.

Three months in arrears suspends a member from benefits from this office until three months after all arrearages are paid in full. Pay your dues promptly every month and be a full-fledged member, entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits guaranteed by the Constitution.

No settlement has as yet been reached between the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes and the Washburn Milling Company. All flour manufactured by this company is still unfair.

The monthly reports of the financial secretaries of each Local Union should be in the office of the General Secretary as soon after the first day of each month as possible.

NEWS NOTES FROM LOCAL UNIONS

Longview, Tex.—Trade is rather dull here, but our Local Union is O. K. We initiated two members last meeting night. Wages range from $2.25 to $2.50 per day of nine hours.

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Yonkers, N. Y.—Trade is booming here, we have not a man idle and would be glad to see more men coming here to work, but union men only. Work will be good here all summer and fall.

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Kokomo, Ind.—Business in the building line is at a standstill, there being but very little work at present and none in sight. We would warn all traveling brothers to keep shy of this place until further notice.

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Paris, Ark.—The outlook for building is very poor this season. There is nothing new in view, except what is already under speedy construction with more than men enough to do the work. We would advise all carpenters seeking employment to steer clear of Paris, Ark., until further notice.

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Reno, Nev.—We have put a business agent in the field and through his efforts we expect to get all the non-union men in line shortly. The union men are all working; our minimum rate is $3.50, but many of the brothers receive $4 per day. Prospects are good for the balance of the season.

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Clearfield, Pa.—As a warning to craftsmen who may readily place faith in any advertisement or circular of "Promotion Committees," picturing ready employment and golden opportunities for all who come this way, we desire to call their attention to conditions existing here at this time. Work is so exceedingly dull that many of our men are idle, while others have been forced to go elsewhere in search of employment. We would advise all carpenters to steer clear of this place; there will be very little work here this winter. The firms of Beezer Bros. and R. H. Thompson are still running the open shop and remain on the unfair list, but we hope to win in the end.

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Lenox, Mass.—Trade is very quiet here and indications are that it will remain so until late in the fall; a large number of our members have taken out clearance cards and left for other localities in search of employment. All carpenters are advised to give Lenox a wide berth this and the coming season.

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Novington, Mo.—Work in this vicinity has been very scarce for the past six months, and even at this time there is no improvement in sight. As a result many of our members have been forced to leave town and still others are idle, and we would call upon all brothers to assist us by staying away.

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Tacoma, Wash.—Local Union 470 is doing good work this year. We have admitted about seventy-five new members within the past three months. Work is rather scarce, though, and indications point to a very dull fall and winter season. We would advise all members of the U. B. to remain away from this coast.

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Sioux Falls, S. D.—Through the efforts of A. G. Bainbridge of Minneapolis, first vice-president of the Str. B. T. A., we were treated to a large gathering on the evening of June 22. It was a grand success. The forceful arguments made by Brother Bainbridge in the interest of the labor movement left a great impression upon us and will be of lasting effect, beneficial to our U. B.. His visit here will most likely result in the formation of a branch of the

Str. B. T. A. in this city. We have received two applications at the end of the meeting and three more at our last meeting. We have sent out printed invitation cards to non-union men, appealing to them to join us and help further the common cause, and showing the benefits derived by being a member of the U. B., which, as shown by our last meeting, are productive of good results.

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Jacksonville, Fla.—The Builders' Exchange of this city intend to make a fight on all the building trades organizations and have combined for the ostensible purpose of breaking their backbone. Therefore, all migrating brothers are urgently called upon to give Jacksonville a wide berth until such time as peace and harmony has been restored.

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New Orleans, La.—All carpenters are requested to keep away from this city. We are locked out for the past fifteen months. Pay no attention to newspapers; they are working in the interest of the real estate people, and if all the hotels they falsely state of being erected here, were built, there would be no room left for residence buildings. Stay away under penalty of Sec. 122 of General Constitution.

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North Tonawanda, N. Y.—Our D. C. has been quite prosperous since its organization. That body has recently admitted a branch of the A. S. of C., which organized at Niagara Falls, and six is now the number of affiliated Locals. L. U. 322 and 713 have extended an invitation to all affiliated Locals and such of surrounding cities to participate in a parade and picnic at Niagara Falls on Labor day.

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South Bend, Ind.—The reign of the scab contractor is ended. We have made such inroads among the non-union carpenters that the unfair contractors are crying for quarter. If we can hold our members in line during the winter there is no doubt that L. U. 413 will hold the reins of power in this city, as far as carpenters are concerned. Since we have had a business agent in the field our advance has been steady. Work is plentiful and all Union men are busy and working together. There is an absence of strife and contention in our Local Union.

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Pensacola, Fla.—The Consolidated Grocery Company, with headquarters in Jacksonville, a concern which is controlling the grocery and naval store business in the State, have awarded the work on a large warehouse here to an unfair contractor and are fighting organized labor. All brothers in every city of this State will further his own cause by leaving the goods of this unfair company severely alone.

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Look Out For These Tools.

Islip, N. Y.—On June 23 someone broke into our shop and stole about $75 worth of tools. Some of them were marked J. Gates and others T. and P. They were all new. Brothers noticing any of these tools anywhere will please notify the General Office or the undersigned.

JOHN GATES, R. S. L. U. 357.
Islip, N. Y.

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Information Wanted.

Louis Dunky, formerly a member of L. U. 422, San Francisco, Cal., having lost everything by fire last March, obtained a loan from this Local Union with the understanding that he would repay the money when he received his insurance, but failed to do so. He has left the city for parts unknown, and any brother who should happen to meet him is requested to kindly communicate with the undersigned R. S. of L. U. 422. Louis Dunky is a rather small man, of light complexion, Hungarian by birth, works as a cabinet maker, and is married.

EMIL STERNBERG,
R. S. L. U. 422.
237 Twelfth St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Charles Rupp, a member of L. U. 698, Newport, Ky., disappeared on May 16, 1905, and has not been heard of since. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor upon his brother and the Local Union by sending information of same to GEORGE P. RACKE, R. S.
535 E. Second St., Newport, Ky.

TRADE NOTES

Successful Trade Movements.

Clinton, Ia.—Contrary to our expectations that our struggle would be but a short one, we were out seven weeks before a settlement of our controversy was effected. While the contractors from the outset agreed to the 33 1-3 cents per hour minimum, they refused to sign any agreement calling for the closed shop. At the end of June several conferences were held between the bosses, our committee and Brother D. Michler, the general organizer, which finally resulted in an understanding that the contractors hire Union men only and will not object to the non-union men hired by them during the strike joining the Union. With this understanding the strike has been declared off on June 27 and our men returned to work.

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Our Brothers in Pensacola, Fla., Still Out —Keep Away.

Pensacola, Fla.—The members of L. U.'s 74 and 107 are locked out since May 1, and as yet there is no chance for a satisfactory settlement of our difficulty. Our demand is eight hours per day at same rate of wages as paid for nine hours. The contractors hope, and are using strenuous efforts, to get men from the North to come here for their health. These health seekers, as shown by experience, are willing to work for anything they can get. The contractors, who recently formed a Builders' Association, taking advantage of the situation, are offering a rate of wages as low as $1.14 per day of nine, and in some instances ten hours. The Union men, as a matter of course, refusing to work for starvation wages, are still out. They are men with families and entitled to all the sympathy and moral assistance the Local Unions in the North and elsewhere can extend to them. We trust that our sister Local Unions will give due publicity to the state of affairs in Pensacola, Fla., and advise their members to steer clear of that city. We feel sure that we can win this fight if migrating carpenters and health seekers will stay away.

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Hyde Murphy Co. Unfair.

Ridgeway, Pa.—The attitude of the firm of Hyde-Murphy Co. of this town toward organized labor is too well known by union men to need any comment at this time. They are persistent advocates of the open-shop policy and will employ union men only as a last resort. Local Union 947 having failed to comply with union conditions, has placed this firm on the unfair list.

These people manufacture sash, doors and a general line of builders' supplies, which they send all over the country.

All union men are earnestly requested to assist the above mentioned Local Union in bringing this obnoxious firm under union conditions.

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Where is William C. Shanon?

The undersigned is desirous of getting into communication with Wm. C. Shanon, a carpenter by trade, who during part of 1904 was in the employ of Milliken Bros., San Francisco, Cal., and some years ago in the carpentering and contracting business in Seattle, Wash. Any member or reader who can locate him will do him and the undersigned a great favor, and both will appreciate the kindness. Please address.

DR. WARREN E. G. HIGH, U. S. Navy.
U. S. T. S. "Pensacola."
Yerba, Buena Island, Cal.

Expulsions.

J. M. Jones and J. Baer of L. U. 953, Houston, Tex., have been expelled for misappropriation of local funds.

Für unsere deutschen Leser

An unsere Lokal-Unionen.

Gemäß eines Beschlusses unserer letzten, in Milwaukee abgehaltenen Konvention haben wir die Veröffentlichung des monatlichen Finanzberichtes der General-Office in diesem Journale eingestellt. An Statt dessen sind, ebenfalls in Uebereinstimmung mit dem Beschlusse der Konvention, beginnend mit dem Monat März 1905, den gutstehenden Lokal-Unionen zwei Exemplare des monatlichen Finanzberichtes im Separatabdruck zugesandt worden. Wir machen nun die Lokal-Unionen darauf aufmerksam, daß die General-Office eine genügende Anzahl dieser Berichte drucken läßt, um denjenigen Lokal-Unionen, die es wünschen, eine weitere Anzahl von Exemplaren, welche wir in diesem Fall zu bezeichnen bitten, zusenden zu können.

Das organisirte Unternehmerthum.

Wir haben an dieser Stelle schon verschiedentlich betont, daß es unlogisch und eine Inkonsequenz wäre, wollten sich die Arbeiter gegen die Organisations-Versuche der Arbeitgeber auflehnen, abgesehen davon, daß ihnen dies ja nichts nützen würde. Die Nothwendigkeit der Organisation ist zwar bei den Unternehmern bei Weitem nicht in dem Maaße vorhanden, wie bei den Arbeitern, da sie im Besitze der Arbeitsmittel sind und ihnen dadurch, den Arbeitern gegenüber, eine bevorzugte Stellung eingeräumt ist. Weil es sich bei ihnen, individuell oder vereinigt, nicht um die Erhaltung ihrer Existenz, sondern um eine Profitvergrößerung handelt. Die Arbeiter hingegen sind organisirt, weil sie vereinzelt, der Willkür der Unternehmer preisgegeben sind, und weil sie nur vereinigt menschenwürdige Bedingungen erringen können.

Nachdem nun in den letzten Jahren die Organisation der Arbeiter zu einer ungeahnten Ausdehnung und Machtstellung gelangt ist, haben sich die Unternehmer ebenfalls organisirt, um den organisirten Arbeitern ein Poroli zu bieten, d. h. Lohnerhöhungen und Arbeitszeitverkürzungen und damit eine Schmälerung ihres Profits verhindern zu können.

Dieser Interessenstreit, der den heutigen ökonomischen Einrichtungen entspringt, wird solange fortdauern, als diese Einrichtungen weiter bestehen, und Zusammenstöße beider Interessenten im Produktionsprozesse werden unvermeidlich sein. Und da wir an diesen Einrichtungen vorläufig nichts ändern können oder ändern wollen, so müssen wir uns eben darein fügen, und da wäre es für beide Theile, Unternehmer und Arbeitnehmer, nur vortheilhaft, wenn auf Organisationswegen eine Verständigung über die Vertheilung des Arbeitsertrages und die Arbeitsbedingungen erzielt werden könnte.

Eine Unternehmer-Organisation, die die Organisation der Arbeiter anerkennt und derselben das Recht zugesteht, die Bedingungen, unter welchen ihre Mitglieder ihre Arbeitskraft zu verkaufen gewillt sind, festzusetzen, ein Recht, das dem Verkäufer irgend einer andern Waare unbestritten gewährt ist, wäre eine Institution, die den Arbeitern eher nützen als schaden könnte.

Es kann den Arbeitern nur erwünscht sein, wenn sie der Mühe enthoben sind, bei Gewerksdifferenzen oder Forderungen mit jedem einzelnen Arbeitgeber unterhandeln zu müssen. Mit einer solchen Unternehmer-Organisation wäre es ein Leichtes, über Gewerksfragen Vereinbarungen zu treffen und Arbeitsverträge einzugehen, welche den unliebsamen Störungen des Industrie-Betriebes durch Arbeitseinstellungen vorbeugen würden. Eine Unternehmer-Organisation, die es sich ferner zur Aufgabe macht, die unter den Unternehmern grassirende Schmutzkonkurrenz zu bekämpfen, unter der sie, wie auch die Arbeiter, so sehr zu leiden hat, kann von Letzteren nur begrüßt werden. Doch, die jüngste Vergangenheit hat gezeigt, daß es dem Unternehmerthum, soweit es organisirt ist, fern liegt, den Arbeitnehmern Rechte zuzugestehen oder friedliche Zustände im Industriebetrieb herbeizuführen, obschon sie erklären, daß Letzteres ihr Bestreben und der Zweck ihrer Organisation sei.

Was kann man aber auch von einer Organisation anders erwarten, die bis vor Kurzem von einem D. M. Parry geleitet wurde, dessen scheußliche Ausbeuter-Praktiken im Verkehr mit

seinen eigenen Angestellten sprüchwörtlich sind? Von einer Unternehmer-Organisation, die sich jetzt in einem „Post", dem Eigenthümer der Postum Cereal Food Company, einen Nachfolger Parry's als Präsidenten zugelegt hat, der damit prahlt, daß in seiner Fabrik Tag und Nacht ohne Unterbrechung gearbeitet werde; der zwei Schichten, eine Tag- und eine Nachtschichte, eingeführt hat, von denen demnach eine jede 12 Stunden täglich schuften muß?

Die Profitsucht und Habgier dieser Sorte Unternehmer ist so grenzenlos, daß ihnen jede Spur von Gerechtigkeitssinn abhanden gekommen ist, und in Folge ihrer täglich geübten korrupten Geschäftspraktiken sind Wahrheitsliebe, Aufrichtigkeit und Ehrlichkeit in ihren Augen zu lächerlichen Sentimentalitäten geworden, für die sie keine Verwendung haben.

Das Verlangen des organisirten Unternehmerthums nach dem „Offenen Shop" und dessen Gefasel über Beschützung des freien Arbeiters, gegenüber der Tyrannei der Gewerks-Organisationen, ist eine schamlose Heuchelei und ein kolossaler Schwindel, der ihre wahre Absicht, die Organisation der Arbeiter völlig zu vernichten, verhüllen soll. Ihre wahre Absicht ist, Zustände herbeizuführen, in denen die Ausbeutung des Arbeiters bis auf den letzten Blutstropfen ungestört und ungehindert vor sich gehen kann, und darum ist ihre Parole „Vernichtung der Gewerkschaften und Einführung des Offenen Shops".

Ein ebenso großer Schwindel ist ihre Sympathie für die sogenannte „dritte Partei", das Publikum, die Konsumenten. Jenen sucht man glauben zu machen, daß durch die Einführung des Offenen Shops die Produktionskosten verringert würden und somit billigere Waare hergestellt und den Konsumenten geliefert werden könne. Da dies aber doch nur durch Verkürzung der Arbeitslöhne und Verlängerung der Arbeitszeit geschehen kann, verrathen sie mit diesen Versprechungen ihre wahre Absicht, den wahren Zweck ihrer Organisation.

Wir bezweifeln, daß in irgend einem andern Lande als in diesem, dem Lande des Fakirthums, das Unternehmerthum auf einen derartigen offenbaren Schwindel verfallen könnte; dem amerikanischen Publikum scheint man eben Einiges bieten zu können.

Das Unternehmerthum scheert sich den Teufel weder um die Interessen des freien, nichtorganisirten Arbeiters, den es beschützen zu wollen vorgibt, noch um die Interessen des Publikums, dem es billigere Waarenpreise verspricht; ihm gilt es einzig und allein um die Förderung seiner eigenen Interessen, um die Vergrößerung des Profits.

Es ist eine geschichtlich festgestellte Thatsache, daß eine Erniedrigung der Waarenpreise, die durch eine Verkürzung der Arbeitslöhne erzielt wurde, niemals zur Hebung des Wohlstandes eines Landes beigetragen hat, sondern das Gegentheil. Verkürzung der Löhne und Verlängerung der Arbeitszeit verringern die Kaufkraft der Arbeiter, des größeren Theiles der Bevölkerung oder des Publikums. Perioden der Prosperität haben sich bisher nur dann eingestellt und können auch heute nur dann möglich sein, wenn die Arbeitszeit kurz und der Arbeitslohn hoch, wenn dem Arbeiter lohnende Arbeitsgelegenheit geboten und seine Kaufkraft eine hohe ist.

Es ist kaum nöthig, hier hervorzuheben, daß das organisirte Unternehmerthum seinen Zweck, die Gewerkschaften zu vernichten, nie erreichen wird. So lange die heutige Ausbeuterwirthschaft fortdauert, wird es auch Ausgebeutete geben, die sich gegen diese Wirthschaft auflehnen. In dem Vernichtungskampfe, den das Unternehmerthum gegen die Gewerksorganisationen in Scene gesetzt hat, mögen wohl einige derselben zu Schaden kommen oder in ihrer Wirksamkeit gehemmt werden, aber dieser Kampf wird sie zur Ergreifung wirksamer, zeitgemäßer und den Verhältnissen entsprechender Vertheidigungsmaßregeln drängen, und dies nicht nur auf ökonomischem, sondern auch auf politischem Felde. Die Zukunft wird das organisirte Unternehmerthum lehren, daß es mit seinem Vernichtungskampfe Wind gesäet und dafür Sturm zu ernten hat.

Warum wir uns organisiren.

Wenn ehedem Arbeiter sich zusammenfanden und eine Korporation gründeten, und diese sodann Gewerkschaft, Fachverein oder sonst wie immer benamseten und in derselben ihre Interessen zum Ausdruck brachten, so war dieses Ergebniß nicht das Werk von „Hetzern und Wühlern", sondern es war die nothwendige Konsequenz des proletarischen Kampfes im Kulturstaate. Was ist das, der Kulturstaat? Ein Gemeinwesen, in dem mehrere Gruppen der Bevölkerung die verschiedensten Wirthschaftsinteressen verfolgen und die in letzter Linie eigentlich sich nur in zwei Gruppen scheiden: in die der Besitzenden und die der Besitzlosen.

Diejenigen nun, die zur zweiten Gruppe ge-

hören, sind durch ihre Besitzlosigkeit gezwungen, ihr einziges Gut — ihre Arbeitskraft — zu verkaufen, um durch sie für ihren Lebensunterhalt zu sorgen. Derjenige, der diese Arbeitskraft der Besitzlosen kauft, hat das Bestreben, den Lebensunterhalt des Proletariers auf das äußerste Minimum zu beschränken. Denn je niedriger dieses Minimum, umso profitabler ist der Kaufvertrag, den man heute den vereinbarten Arbeitsvertrag nennt.

Zudem hat eine geringe Minderheit in diesem Gemeinwesen — und das sind die Besitzenden — sich durch ständige Organisation, wie durch die verschiedensten Privilegien die vollständige Verwaltung und die alleinige Einflußnahme auf die Gesetzgebung usurpirt. Daher ist es nur zu erklärlich, daß unter solchen Umständen die Geldsackinteressen bei dem allgemeinen Profithunger ihren schärfsten Ausdruck in der rücksichtslosen Ausbeutung menschlicher Arbeitskraft fanden. Hierin offenbart sich der Klassenstaat.

Nun haben auch die Arbeiter Interessen, wie wir sie zuvor angedeutet haben, so zum Beispiel die gesetzliche Einflußnahme auf das Arbeitsverhältniß durch die Fixirung der Arbeitsdauer, Abschaffung der Kinder- und Regelung der Frauenarbeit, gewissenhafte Inspektion u. s. w. Wie man sieht, lauter Interessen, die gegenüber den Interessen der Besitzenden eine Schmälerung der Profitrate zu bedeuten haben.

Nun konnten diese Interessen der Arbeiterklasse im Klassenstaate nicht oder nur nach langen Kämpfen zur Geltung kommen. Für's Erste hatten die Arbeiter keine Vertretung in den gesetzgebenden Körperschaften, und wo endlich diese Vertretung erreicht wurde, hat sie sich gegenüber der solidarischen Zusammenrottung aller Geldhyänen zu schwach erwiesen. Wie und von wem sollten nun diese Interessen der Arbeiterklasse im Klassenstaate vertreten und durchgeführt werden? Und eine Vertretung mußte geschaffen werden, da diese Interessen den Lebensnerv der Arbeiterschaft berührten. Diese Arbeit konnte nur von der Arbeiterklasse selbst inaugurirt werden, indem sie sich die nothwendigen Organisationen gründete und jene Waffen schuf, mit denen bis nun so mancher Sieg errungen wurde. Wohl wurden diese Gründungen mit aller teuflischen Bosheit verfolgt und im jahrzehntelangen Ringen mit den Staatsgewalten hat sich trotz alledem der Emanzipationsgedanke in der Arbeiterschaft wahres Märtyrerthum erzwungen.

Wir Arbeiter, die einstmals wie auch heute um jede kleinste Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit ringen müssen, wir, die im immerwährenden Kampfe mit dem Unternehmerthum liegen, um eine Hebung unserer wirthschaftlichen Lage durch Lohnerhöhungen herbeizuführen, wissen nur zu gut, daß wir in diesen Kämpfen den einzigen Rückhalt in der festen Organisation der Arbeiterklasse finden und ihn auch da noch immer stets gefunden haben. Ueberdies ist die Organisation die beste Stätte, in der sich die Arbeiter bilden und schulen, um all den Anforderungen gerecht zu werden, die die Durchführung der Vereinsgeschäfte, sowie der Vertretung der Klasseninteressen erfordern. Wenn in der antiken Zeit ein griechischer Philosoph einen festen Punkt außerhalb der Erde verlangte, um die Welt aus den Angeln zu heben: die Arbeiterklasse hat diesen „festen Punkt" in ihrer Organisation gefunden, um eine Welt der Schande und des Unrechts von sich abzuwälzen, die alle menschlichen Regungen zu ersticken drohte. Was heute in Bezug auf Arbeiterschutzgesetze, sowie in Bezug auf das Versicherungswesen geschehen ist und geschieht, das geschieht nur unter dem Drucke der organisirten Arbeiterklasse. Was heute in den Arbeitsstätten an Verbesserungen zu Tage tritt, ist nur durch die Organisation der Arbeiter erkämpft und eingeführt worden. Und weil wir dies wissen, deshalb halten wir mit aller Zähigkeit an unserer Organisation fest. Sie zu stärken, sie auszubauen, darin erfüllen wir unseren Lebenszweck, auf daß sie ein unzerstörbares Bollwerk für den proletarischen Emanzipationskampf sei.

Wohl haben so manche Organisationen heftige Kämpfe durchzumachen gehabt, Kämpfe, die, was Heroismus und Opfermuth betrifft, sich getrost an die jener sogenannten „Heldenepoche" zur Seite stellen können!

Als kürzlich in allen Blättern die Tapferkeit im Niederringen von Port Arthur in den verschiedensten Nuancen bestaunt wurde, da stiegen vor unserem Geiste die Kämpfe der Krimmitschauer Weber empor. Auch diese hatte der Hunger bezwungen, doch sind sie — und das ist der gewaltige Unterschied — im Kampfe um sozialen Fortschritt, im Kampfe um höhere Kultur gefallen. Welcher Heldensinn und Heroismus da zum Vorschein kam, kann nur der ermessen, der das Leben eines Arbeiters kämpft und lebt. Und, um von unseren Arbeitsgenossen in Oesterreich zu sprechen: der Kampf der Kohlen- und Textilarbeiter — und die Aussperrung der Wiener Tischlergehilfen! — Was haben alle diese Kämpfe an Opfern gekostet, und was wird dieser Kampf noch kosten?

The Carpenter

Kein Preis, kein Opfer ist zu groß. Nur Eines darf es uns bei allen unseren Kämpfen nicht kosten: die Grundlage unseres Seins, die Organisation.

Die stramme, klassenbewußte Organisation der Arbeiterschaft ist die Vorbedingung aller sozialen Besserstellung, sowie das Mittel, jenen Zielen zuzustreben, von denen wir Sozialdemokraten hoffen, daß sie die endliche Erlösung von allen Fesseln des Klassenstaates bedingen.

Darum organisiren wir uns, darum verwenden wir alle unsere Zeit und Mühe auf die Beseitigung des Indifferentismus, der noch auf einem großen Theile der Arbeiterschaft lastet, und darum erblicken wir in jedem unorganisirten Arbeiter ein Hinderniß, und in Jedem, der aus kleinlich-egoistisch kurzsichtigen Motiven gerade mit den Beiträgen zur Organisation spart und zu sparen beginnt, direkt einen Schädling. Und darum kann es für die Arbeiterklasse nur eine Losung geben: Organisiren — kämpfen — siegen! Kein Tag vergehe, ohne hierin eine nützliche Arbeit geleistet zu haben.

(„Glück auf!" Organ der österr. Bergarbeiter.)

Eine gegen die Zimmerer Wiens verhängte Aussperrung wurde am 7. Juni nach fast vierwöchentlichem, hartnäckigen Kampfe mit dem Siege der Arbeiter und Abschluß eines Vertrages mit den Arbeitgebern beendet, dessen wichtigste Punkte folgende sind:

1. Die Arbeitszeit dauert von der ersten Woche im März bis zur letzten Woche im Oktober von 7 Uhr Früh bis 6 Uhr Abends; von der ersten Woche im November bis zur letzten Woche im Februar wird deren Dauer nach Maßgabe der Arbeitsverhältnisse gekürzt. Als Pausen werden gewährt: allen Arbeitern eine einstündige Mittagspause; den Arbeitern, welche auf dem Werkplatze beschäftigt sind, eine Viertelstunde Vormittags und eine Viertelstunde Nachmittags; den auswärts auf Bauten beschäftigten Arbeitern eine halbe Stunde Vormittags und eine halbe Stunde Nachmittags. Die Frühstückspause beginnt um halb 9 Uhr, die Nachmittagspause um halb 4 Uhr. Am Samstag entfällt die Vesperpause.

2. Es wird ein Minimallohn für Gehülfen von 4 Kronen 75 Heller, für Gehülfen im ersten Jahre nach dem Freiwerden von 4 Kronen 25 Heller, und für Gehülfen, welche in Folge höheren Alters oder theilweiser Invalidität nicht mehr über volle Arbeitskraft verfügen, von 4 Kronen 25 Heller bezahlt. Mit der am 31. Juli beginnenden Arbeitswoche erfährt dieser Minimallohn eine Erhöhung um 25 Heller, somit beträgt er 5 Kronen, respektive 4 Kronen 50 Heller. An Stelle des Taglohnes kann auch der Stundenlohn in Anwendung kommen. Dieser beträgt für Gehülfen 50 Heller, vom Beginn des erhöhten Taglohnes an 53 Heller; für Gehülfen im ersten Jahre nach dem Freiwerden 44 Heller, vom Beginn des erhöhten Taglohnes an 48 Heller. Für die oben bezeichneten älteren Gehülfen gilt der Stundenlohn wie für die Ausgelernten.

3. Ueberstunden werden nur in den dringendsten Fällen gemacht, und es darf kein Arbeiter zur Leistung derselben gezwungen werden. Den Arbeitern, welche sich zur Leistung von Ueberstunden nicht bereit finden lassen, darf aus ihrem Verhalten kein Nachtheil erwachsen.

4. Für Sonntags- und Nachtarbeit wird der doppelte Lohn vergütet. Als Nachtarbeit gilt die Zeit von 8 Uhr Abends bis 5 Uhr Früh mit einer Pause von 12 bis 1 Uhr Mitternachts.

5. An den Feiertagen und Samstagen schließt die Arbeit um 5 Uhr, doch werden 9½ Stunden bezahlt, respektive der volle Tagelohn vergütet. An den Feiertagen und Samstagen entfällt die Vesperpause. Zur Arbeit an den Feiertagen darf kein Arbeiter gezwungen werden.

6. An Lohnauszahlungstagen hat die Arbeitszeit um 5 Uhr beendigt zu werden. Für Arbeiter, welche auswärts beschäftigt sind, Falls die Auszahlung nicht am Arbeitsorte vorgenommen wird, erfolgt der Arbeitsschluß so, daß diese Arbeiter längstens halb 6 Uhr am Lohnauszahlungsort anlangen können. Fällt auf den Samstag ein Feiertag, so erfolgt die Zahlung am Tage vorher.

9. Der 1. Mai wird als Feiertag freigegeben.

Die gesetzliche Anerkennung der italienischen Arbeitskammern wurde kürzlich Seitens eines radikalen Abgeordneten im italienischen Parlamente beantragt und ein diesbezüglicher Gesetzentwurf eingereicht, welcher Aussicht auf Annahme hat, da er die bestehenden Arbeitskammern der Kontrolle der Provinzbehörden unterstellt, was den Wünschen der Regierung entspricht. Die siebzig italienischen Arbeitskammern hingegen finden die Bestimmungen des Entwurfes mit ihren Zwecken und Zielen unvereinbar, da keine einzige allen Arbeitern offen steht, sondern nur für die Interessen der organisirten Arbeiter eintritt, was selbstverständlich auch den Nichtorganisirten zu Gute kommt.

Department Français

La Question d'Arbitration.

Aujourd'hui où l'organisation ouvrière commence à se faire sentir au patronat, où la chambre syndicale ouvrière commence a devenir un facteur avec lequel la classe capitaliste doit compter, on nous propose de soumettre tous nos griefs à l'arbitration. C'est à dire, a un comité plus ou moins neutre, en dehors des intérêts direct des deux côtés opposés. Nous nous souvenons encore fort bien, car il n'y a qu'un très petit nombre d'années de cela, que les patrons repondaient aux ouvriers proposant l'arbitrage "Il n'y a rien à arbitrer." C'était l'époque où l'organisation des travailleurs était dans son enfance, ou alors après une défaite, la reduisant à l'impotence; et le capital se sentant vainqueur, mettait simplement le talon de sa botte sur la tête du vaincu, en refusant d'argumenter les questions en littige avec ces derniers. "Il n'y a rien à arbitrer," cela voulait dire; "Que voulez vous faire, pauvres misérables, contre notre capital." Votre lutte ne ressamble t-elle plutôt à la lutte du pot de terre contre le pot de fer? N'avons nous pas les lois, les juges la police et la milice avec nous?

Est ce que l'Etat n'est pas toujours prêt à nous aider avec sa force armée? Qu'avons nous à redouter de vous? Vous n'êtes pas, ou peu organisés, nous le sommes au contraire très bien, vous n'avez pas le sous dans votre caisse de grève, nous y avons des millions, vous avez contre vous la faim et la misère dans vos familles, et nous avons les moyens à faire un voyage en Europe pendant que vous et les votres allez crêver de faim. C'est donc à prendre ou à laisser, mais il n'y a rien à arbitrer!

Et les travailleurs malheureusement trop souvent, étaient obligés de s'incliner devant l'ucas patronal. Le capital vainqueur avait dit vrai, et si ce n'était pas le raisonnement capitalist qui forçait les grèves de cesser, c'était en tous cas la faim, l'impossibilité de rester plus longtemps dans la rue, qui courbait l'échine ouvrière sous les fourches coudines du capital.

Un écrivain du parti ouvrier de France a pretendue qu'il n'y avait pas de "grève perdue." Il disait en cela la pleine vérité! Une grève pourra cesser faute de moyens de subsistance, mais heureusement pour la classe ouvrière ces grèves perdues leur servaient de lessons. Les travailleuers apprirent à mieux se servir de leurs forces, à mieux s'organiser, à choisir le bon moment et ne demander en temps utils que des choses possibles. Malgré la rudesse du refus patronal le capital souffrait également de la révolte ouvrière, et c'est par millions que se chiffrait le dommage causé par les grandes grèves resté célèbre dans les annales des organisations ouvrières. Aussi, à mesure que ces pertes materielles se furent sentir au capital, ils crièrent à l'arbitration! Oubliant leurs procédés, lorsqu'ils mettaient, sans prevenir personne, des milliers d'ouvriers à pied, ils exigèrent de nous des contrats de plus ou moins de durée, et se pleignirent si les travailleurs ne se génèrent pas plus qu'eux. Si bien que peu s'en faut, ces messieurs réclameraient aujourd'hui une loi, rendant l'arbitrage obligatoire, pour les ouvriers seulement, bien entendu, et nous ne serions nullement etonné de voir la question de l'arbitrage obligatoire devenir une issue dans la prochaine campagne élèctorale.

Cela nous rappelle les difficultés que les Etats Unis avaient, il y a quellques années avec l'Etat du Vénézuéla, un petit état du Sud-Amerique. Oncle Sam se sentait très fort, et faisait voire son gros bâton.

Peu de temps après, les rélations diplomatiques avec l'Angleterre devenait difficiles et justement au sujet du même

Vénézuéla. Oncle Sam avait des raisons de croire la ''Monroe Doctrine'' en danger, mais au lieu de montrer le gros bâton à l'Angleterre, on proposait immediatement l'abitrage comme le meilleur moyen de règler argument.

Entre deux parties de force à peu près égale nous ne saurions recommender rien de mieux; nous ne sommes nullement opposé à l'arbitration, mais nous recommendons la plus grande circonspection, dès que la demande d'arbitrage est posée par le patronat; sachant fort bien que seul le sentiment de leur infériorité les fait faire ces propositions. Encore avons nous toute sorte de raisons pour nous en méfier, car il n'est pas une seule des questions qui fut soulevée et soumise à l'arbitration et qui aurait été réglée à l'avantage de la classe ouvrière. Comme exemples des plus récents nous rappellons les fameuses grèves des mineurs en 1902, et celle des ouvriers tisseurs l'année dernière, et qui vient d'échouée si piteusement entre les mains du Gouverneur Douglas, du Massachusetts.

Nous avons bien mieux que cela a proposer aux organisations des travailleurs Americains, c'est ''l'installation des Conseils des Prud'hommes,'' tels qu'ils existent particulièrement en France et en Allemagne.

Nous développerons ces derniers dans une article prochain.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

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Notre Constitution en langue francaise.

La Constitution de notre Fraternité, revisée à la Convention tenue à Milwaukee, Wis., vient de paraitre en langue française et peut être fournie aux Unions Locales, ayant usage, à 5 centimes l'exemplaire.

Prière aux Unions Locales de bien vouloir envoyer la commende au Secrétair Général le plus tôt possible.

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Le syndicat est la forme la plus élevée de l'action collective des individus puisque les resultats obtenus pour lui profitent non seulement à ses adhérents, mais aussi à tous ceux qu' un egoisme étroit empêche d'y entrer à eux même qui le combatte. Les amélioration obtenus par les syndicats ont une bienfaisante repercussion surtouts les ouvriers, syndiqués ou non.

Il est indispensable pour les ouvriers de se grouper en dehors de toute ingérence patronale, de s'unir étroitement pour le terrain à l' écart des idées politiques et religieuse dans le seul but de faire aboutir leurs revendications. Cet esprit de lutte en commun et pour tous renferme toute la philosophie de l' idée syndicale.

♣ ♣ ♣

Nous n'avons pas d'adversaires aussi terribles d' ennemies aussi dangereux que l' alcool tant que nous n' aurons pas enrayé le cours de ce fléau, tant que nous n'aurons pas réussi à neutraliser ou à amoindrir ses effets, tout ce que nous édifierons ne sera bâti que sur le sable. Agent de désagrégation sociale, engendreur de veulerie l'alcool est un des meilleurs auxciliaires du capital, c'est donc un des premiers contre lesquels il nous faut diriger nos coups.

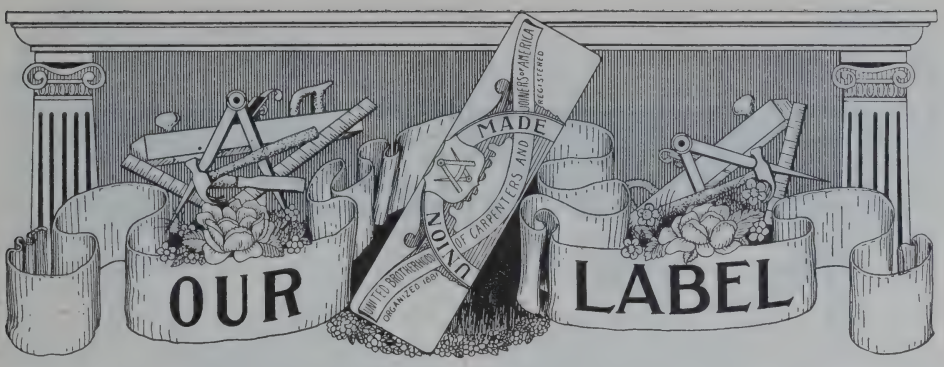
♣ ♣ ♣

Il ne suffit pas de s'affilier à un syndicat et de mettre entre les mains de ceux qui sont à sa tête des moyens suffisants pour qu' ils puissent agir. Il faut encore que chaque travailleur prenne part à l'action dans son atelier, dans sa sphère, qu il s'intéresse aux intérêtes généraux de la corporation. S'il ne le fait pas, l'action de son syndicat est condamnnée à demeurer stérile.

Les Syndicates ne doivent pas être seulement des instruments de lutte chargé d'obtenir des améliorations matérieles pour les travailleurs ils doivent être également des foyers de lumiére, des centres d' education mutuelle, cooperant activement au relèvement du niveau intellectuel et moral de la class ouvrière.

The history of our U. B. taking up considerable space in this issue, some interesting and important articles, reports and communications are unavoidbly held over for the September Carpenter.

A counterfeit of the Hatters' label is in use. It is of the same size and color as the genuine, but in the design are the words ''individual liberty.'' Many dealers are handling the scab hats, under the impression that they are all right. Look out for them.

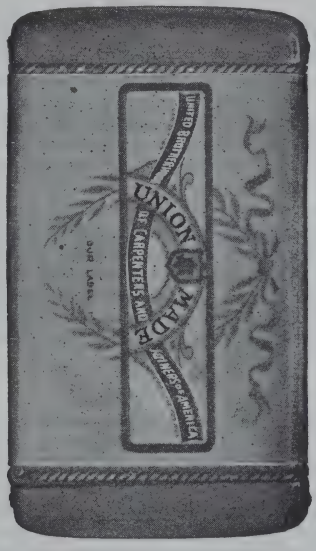


The using of our Union Label by the employer is decidedly to his advantage. The Label being attached to the building material shows that competent workmen were engaged in its manufacture, for it is an irrefutable fact that the best mechanics are not to be found outside, but inside of the Union. Any employer entitled to our Label, when bidding for contracts on building work, may safely say to the builder, architect or owner, "My work is done under Union conditions. I pay Union wages, the highest paid for work in my line in the locality. I employ good men and can therefore guarantee for good workmanship." On these grounds an employer is in a position to obtain more profitable contracts, at the same time giving more satisfaction to the purchaser in the execution of the contract than an employer will who employs non-Union labor and is not entitled to our Label.



We know of many instances where the unionizing of his factory and the use of our Label were the means of an employer building up a lucrative and flourishing business.

It is especially advantageous for the owners of mills and factories, who are looking for contracts in larger cities or towns, where carpenters control the work on the buildings, to use our Label. The material bearing the Label of the U. B. of C. and J.



no objection will be raised against the handling by the carpenters and complications, entailing often a serious loss of time and money to the manufacturer, will be avoided.

The Medical World says: "Labor organizations have worked unremittingly, and we are still working for better factory conditions, shorter hours, against child labor, etc. All these things are for the uplifting of humanity, and labor organizations have worked for them in the open. The silent, secret, scheming is done by the other side."



Stoddard's Steel Square Pocket Folder.

By Dwight L. Stoddard, present secretary of Local Union 281, printed by S. R. Cook, retiring secretary (who is also a union printer) is truly roof framing in a nut shell. It shows at a glance how to cut all kind of roofs and give the degree as well as the pitch.

Is the most convenient, handy and practical work ever published for the every day use of the carpenter, and as long as it can be secured for the introductory price of ten cents is surely in the reach of all.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Taintor Manufacturing Company, a firm advertising in this journal, have just issued and are distributing a circular containing a treatise, or hints on the care of saws. It gives distinct directions on the filing and setting of both crosscut and rip saws, the bevel and pitch of teeth, etc., etc. The keeping of saws in good order is a matter of vital importance to every carpenter, mill men and other mechanics using saws; these hints will be found very valuable in this respect and the circular should be in the hands of every one of our members. A copy will be sent to any one applying for same to the Taintor Manufacturing Co., 113 Chamber street, New York City.

♣ ♣ ♣

Articles advertised in a labor paper are given preference by all true union men, even the non-union discriminate in favor of them, taking the advertising as a guarantee that the article is of superior make and that by purchasing it he gets his money's worth and more satisfaction out of its use. All articles advertised in this journal are the products of union labor and as it is an established fact that the best mechanics are to be found inside the union, the purchasing of these articles is a good investment. Recommend them to your friends.

♣ ♣ ♣

Printers Ink, the recognized authority on advertising, says in a recent issue of that publication:

"A labor paper with only 1,000 circulation is of more value to the advertiser than any ordinary newspaper with 6,000 subscribers, and that shrewd advertisers are becoming convinced of this fact is apparent from the constantly increasing demands being made upon the advertising columns of the labor press. The really shrewd advertiser, who studies conditions as they exist and the outlook for the future, does not need to be told of the value of the labor paper as a means of reaching the great buying public. He knows that year by year union men are getting closer together, becoming more clannish, more alive to the interests of one another; that they the more keenly appreciate the fact that a benefit to one is a benefit to all, and that an injury to one is an injury to all.

"When a merchant places himself in the category of those who are 'friendly to union labor' he is sure to be gratefully remembered by union men.

"As the churchman reads his church paper and the lodgeman the journal of his lodge, so does the laboring man read his labor paper. He may hastily scan the contents of the other papers, but his labor paper he is sure to read. From first column to last he inspects it closely, noting with interest what is being accomplished in the big, busy world of labor, watching if the editorials have the ring of true metal, and no less closely scrutinizing the advertising columns, noting with approval if the old advertisers are faithful, greeting with satisfaction and gratitude every new name that is added to the paper's list of patrons.

"As a partisan in the cause of union labor he feels that every patron of the paper is a friend to his cause. And he is not likely to forget that friend in making purchases."

Labor Day

Is over to all that secure Stoddard's Steel Square Works on that much-dreaded day of roof framing.

The American Suspender Co., of Cincinnati, O., is a non-Union concern, the label having been taken away from this firm because of its antagonism toward the Union and discharging its active members. Don't be deceived by the word "Union Made" stamped on the buckles. Union suspenders bear a label of the American Federation of Labor.



SEATON, MARY M., wife of H. H. Seaton of L. U. 1413, Dallas, Tex.

FISH, CHAS. W., of L. U. 1010, Mulberry, Kan.

WOOD, MRS., wife of Wm. T. Wood of L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

WILLEY, of L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss.

MOSES, MRS. wife of R. R. Moses, of L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss.

KING, of L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss.

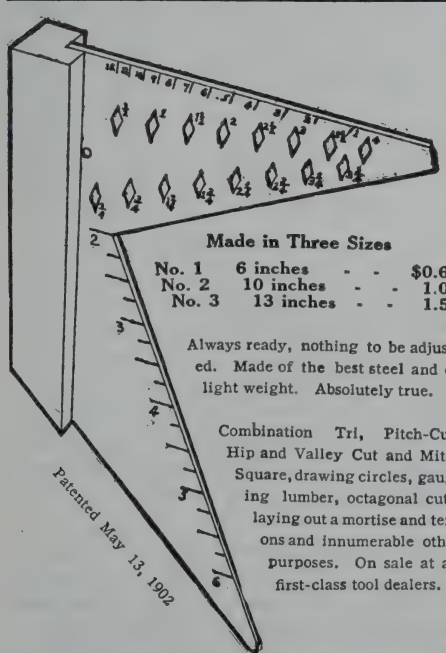
SHIEL, MRS., wife of Patrick H. Shiel of L. U. 250, Lake Forest, Ill.

LOWTHER, J. I., of L. U. 236, Clarksburg, W. Va.

INGRAHAM, Elizabeth A., wife of A. E. Ingraham, L. U. 1248, Oneida, N. Y.

GAREY, CHAS. B., of L. U. 680, Newton Center, Mass.

NEW UNIVERSAL SQUARE



Made in Three Sizes

No. 1	6 inches - -	$0.65
No. 2	10 inches - -	1.00
No. 3	13 inches - -	1.50

Always ready, nothing to be adjusted. Made of the best steel and of light weight. Absolutely true.

Combination Tri, Pitch-Cut, Hip and Valley Cut and Mitre Square, drawing circles, gauging lumber, octagonal cuts, laying out a mortise and tenons and innumerable other purposes. On sale at all first-class tool dealers.

THE DUBY & SHINN MFG. CO.
INCORPORATED
Nelson Bldg., 19 Park Place, New York City

CARPENTERS

Do You Shave Yourself?

If so here is a chance you may not get again. For only $1.00 I will send you, postpaid, an extra fine, full concave, silver polish, union razor, fully warranted. Money refunded if not satisfactory. You can not get a better razor at any price.

A very fine, extra high grade pocket knife, two blades, stag handle, beautifully made. Warranted to stand the hardest wood. An excellent coping knife. Sent postpaid for only 75c.

MEMBER OF LOCAL 525

P. HUMAN
Hardware and Tools
1 Temple St. PATERSON, N. J.

Claims Paid in July, 1905

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
3599	Henry Edward Busch..	1	$ 200.00
3600	Jared H. Howerter....	37	50.00
3601	J. F. Smith.....	55	200.00
3602	Charles Erickson	62	50.00
3603	Mrs. Sarah Rutherford.	69	50.00
3604	Jorgen H. Hylsmann...	91	200.00
3605	Alfred Boyer	342	200.00
3606	Frank Tate	426	200.00
3607	Lorenz Bender	513	200.00
3608	John A. Rider.....	586	200.00
3609	Mrs. T. N. Hitzelberger.	726	50.00
3610	Mrs. Nellie Carlson	1130	50.00
3611	Geo. W. Davis	1711	200.00
3612	J. H. Livingston (dis.).	16	300.00
3613	Mrs. Mary Dvorak	39	50.00
3614	Mrs. Sadie K. Bunting..	142	50.00
3615	Mrs. Annie Rawlett ...	190	50.00
3616	N. A. Bunch	190	200.00
3617	D. E. Bunch	190	200.00
3618	William A. May.....	204	200.00
3619	Mrs. Mary S. Elderkin.	332	50.00
3620	Edward W. Chapple....	335	50.00
3621	Frederick Hinkleman ..	723	200.00
3622	Benjamin Therien (dis.)	1305	200.00
3623	Humphrey Ayer	1459	50.00
3624	Frank Ziegelmeyer	2	100.00
3625	Charles Malchon	7	200.00
3626	Charles E. Woodworth.	19	50.00
3627	John Yates (dis.).....	33	400.00
3628	Friedrich Hanfler	47	200.00
3629	Telesphore Diorme	134	50.00
3630	Carl Jordan	163	50.00
3631	R. O. Bruce.....	190	200.00
3632	Albert Kunz	309	200.00
3633	Mrs. Ida A. Horn.....	416	25.00
3634	Mrs. Anna May Truex..	450	50.00
3635	Mrs. C. Acampara.....	543	50.00
3636	J. P. Ford	1043	50.00
3637	T. Olsen	1082	50.00
3638	George Grosskopf	467	151.50
3639	Harry Thompson (dis.).	7	300.00
3640	William Kuntz	26	200.00
3641	Mrs. Mary Tank	32	50.00
3642	Mrs. Cora MacCallum..	141	50.00
3643	Walter Krusinski	181	200.00
3644	John Grant	387	200.00
3645	Mrs. Catherine Wood...	493	50.00
3646	Robert T. Evans.....	667	200.00
3647	Abram J. Bauta.....	1091	50.00
3648	Louis B. Ulrich	1	200.00
3649	Jacob Kaiser	9	200.00
3650	Mrs. Christiana Beyer..	90	50.00
3651	Mrs. M. A. Ramsey....	111	50.00
3652	Christopher Stabler	301	50.00
3653	Andrew Meixner	382	200.00
3654	James Jones	410	50.00
3655	Albert Vilter	419	200.00
3656	William W. Griffith....	483	200.00
3657	Mrs. Imogene F. May..	717	50.00
3658	Mrs. Jeannie Deas.....	726	50.00
3659	Gustave Wiedmann	1447	200.00
3660	Mrs. Mattie C. Herkimer	124	50.00
3661	Mrs. Margarite Schoy..	203	50.00
3662	Wm. Ziegenbein	651	50.00
3663	W. A. Soults.....	1034	200.00
3664	Mrs. Margaret Selleck..	1161	50.00
3665	Otto Frenz	1	200.00
3666	Mrs. Gerda M. Peterson.	87	50.00
3667	D. C. Hall.....	106	50.00
3668	Mrs. Francois A. Hanna	198	50.00
3669	Anton Friedrich (dis.).	209	400.00
3670	Mrs. Mary Ann Shiel..	250	50.00
3671	Samuel Barnes	305	50.00
3672	Charles W. Chilton	396	200.00
3673	Charles F. Darling.....	461	200.00
3674	James B. McClellen....	471	200.00
3675	Mrs. Kate Igoe.....	476	50.00
3676	Thomas Lobb	810	154.75
3677	Mrs. E. S. Cracker.....	1018	50.00
3678	Franz Teichgraeber ...	1596	50.00
3679	Wm. J. Bond (dis)....	17	200.00
3680	Fredolin Marchstiner ..	29	200.00
3681	Charles M. Cripps.....	136	200.00
3682	Mrs. Drisilla Ames....	169	50.00
3683	Charles A. Swanson....	176	200.00
3684	Mrs. F. Pearl Gronquest	276	50.00
3685	Mrs. Anna Willett (Ouilette)	361	50.00
3686	P. H. Berndsen (dis.)..	554	300.00
3687	Nobert Franz (dis.)....	613	300.00
3688	Arthur J. Sturdevant...	696	200.00
3689	Mrs. Mary B. McPhail.	720	50.00
3690	Mrs. Allie D. Hume....	935	50.00
3691	Mrs. Ruby A. Edick....	1174	50.00
3692	Bascome Dickason	1207	100.00
3693	Mrs. Sallie Ann Lacy..	1530	50.00
3694	Mrs. Mary A. Poston...	1725	50.00
3695	Oliver Chouinard	21	50.00
3696	Hans Peter Carlson ...	80	200.00
3697	Andrew McLean	101	200.00
3698	L. A. Nicholson	106	200.00
3699	Mrs. F. V. Dulude.....	134	50.00
3700	Geo. F. Hoyt.....	260	200.00
3701	James H. Nolan	696	200.00
	Total		$13,531.25

A. E. Kellington, general secretary of the Flour and Cereal Mill Employes' Union, Minneapolis, in a recent interview stated most positively that the name of the name of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. was still on the "We-do-not-patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. This firm has stooped to every means known to modern scheming to circulate among the members of Union labor the report that the boycott was off.

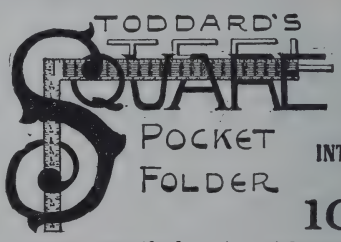
President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor went to Minneapolis and gave the matter careful investigation. It was proven conclusively that the boycott against the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company was most effective. Letters from every portion of the United States were produced to show that Union labor is doing its duty. The mills are turning out very little flour, and while the support of the Parryites is pledged to the unfair firm, this is not helping them to any great extent.

If Union labor will but continue its support so nobly given to the mill employes, it will not take much longer to force this haughty, arbitrary and arrogant firm to treat with Union labor in a respectable manner.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, 181 Sheridan avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex.—John C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—Wm. R. Hill, R F D No. 2.
Atlanta, Ga.—W. D. Key.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
Auburn, Ill.—W. D. Hildreth.
Aurora, Ill.—Carl Young.
Baltimore, Md.—Stephen Fitzgerald, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—D. A. Cook.
Bergen County, N. J.—M. W. Holley, 29 Sussex st., Hackensack, N. J.
Birmingham, Ala.—W. R. Blevius, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 1031 Washington st.; Colin W. Cameron, 1031 Washington st.
Brainerd, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George street.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 48 Kendall street.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Geo. H. Waldow, 87 Mulberry street.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
Camden, N. J.—Reuben Price, 16 Hudson st.
Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
Charleston, W. Va.—W. D. Summers, Station A.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom st.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, president, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John A. Metz, 502 Garden City Block; Wm. C. White, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, 502 Garden City Block; No. 10, P. J. Murphy, 502 Garden City Block; No. 54, Lud. Reidl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 62, Chas. Kelly, 502 Garden City Block; No. 80, Alb. Schultz, 502 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. L. Thompson, 502 Garden City Block; No. 199, John Foh, 502 Garden City Block; No. 416, Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Block.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st.; Millmen, Wm. J. Quinn, 419 Hopkins St.
Cleveland, O.—Albert J. Soukoup, 36 Lufkin-st., L. U. 39; J. B. Melcher, 483 Milford-st., L. U. 1108.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1073 Say ave.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Dallas, Texas—R. M. Means, Box 372.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Denver, Col.—T. C. Davis, 3138 Lafayette.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.; L. U. 425 (Millmen), C. Johnson, Easton Place.
Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Navarre st.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, Fields Building, Fields Cor.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 504 2d Ave. E.
East Boston, Mass.—C. M. Morrison, 131 Brooks st.
East Palestine, O.—Geo. H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
Elgin, Ill.—James K. Brower, Sheele Block, 380 North st.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
Elmira, N. Y.—A. D. Corwin.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fall River, Mass.—C. E. Bennett, 278 Ames st.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Farmington, Mo.—Zach Brown.
Fort Smith, Ark.—P. E. Gilmore.
Fort Worth, Tex.—J. H. Dalton.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 S. Academy street.
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynn Postoffice.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.
Houston, Tex.—W. T. Butler, 1213 Washington ave.
Ilion, N. Y.—T. Cailish.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Ithaca, N. Y.—
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d street.
Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
Kansas City, Mo.—S. E. Denniston, 612 W. 13th st.; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—W. H. Boyd, 1147 Columbia st., Newport, Ky.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur street.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegan, Illinois.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—Aug. Schultz, 310 1st st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—J. H. Perkins, 826 Park Drive; Thos. McElwaine, 857 S. Flower st.; Alex. Lovelace, 1008 W. 39th st.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Blk.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—C. M. Dayton, 1340 Glen Ave.
Middlesex, Mass., D. C.—E. C. Pinkham, 28 Dana st., Somerville, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. Griebling, 318 State st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S B st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137a Elizabeth st.

Nashville, Tenn.—J. L. Bradford, 426½ Union st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; Mowell.
Newton, Mass.—M. L. Chivers, 251 Washington st.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
New Orleans, La.—J. H. Baldwin, 1210 Baronne st.; A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—Edward Cotter, 5 Walnut st.
New York City—For Manhattan: Wm. Fyfe, 2118 8th ave.; Konst Eckert, 228 E. 103d st.; Richard Mortan, 33 N. Washington place, Astoria, L. I.; H. Storey, 187 St. Nicholas ave.; John Towers, 178 E. 78th st.; E. Haar (Stairbuilders), 811 E. 147th st. For Bronx: Chas. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.; Chas. Schratt, 1836 Arthur ave. For Brooklyn: Robt. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; Geo. Hellen, 295 Van Brunt; Henry Erickson, 288 Degraw st. For Queens: James Asher, Mill and Ward sts., Morris Park, L. I.; Wm. Pawlowich, 3 Newton Road, L. I. City. For Richmond: James Martin, 232 Richmond Road, Stapleton, L. I.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
Northampton, Mass.—L. E. Pickett, 90 Market street.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
Ohio Valley, D. C.—Thos. G. Prysock, 22 20th st., Wheeling, W. Va.
Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 387 Wisconsin ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Krine Englishman, Helvetia Hall, Van Houten st.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple street.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Fred W. Biermass, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts,
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; N. T. Storm, 167½ Carver st.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave.; Wilkinsburg, Pa.; C. C. Douglas, 7208 Race st.
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—Jas. H. Smith.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room 17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.
Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Roi.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Reno, Nev.—A. D. Kane, 809 Sierra st.
Richmond, Va.—Chas. L. Ball, Fords Law Bldg. Room 24, 9th street, bet. Grace and Franklin.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Long, 312 4th ave., N. W.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
San Francisco—J. J. Swanson, 927 Mission st.; Jas. Steel, 927 Mission st.; Henry Neidlinger, 927 Mission st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 313 Germania ave.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 222 Lackawanna ave.
Sharon, Pa.—
St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
St Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.—Secretary D. C., Jas A. Shine, 1306 Olive st. No. 5, Alvin Hohenstein, 4417 Alaska ave.; No. 45, Emile Ruhle, 2841 Walnut st.; No. 47, Jas. Trainer, 1629 Grattan st.; No. 73, T. W. Melville, 1306 Olive st.; tan st.; No. 73, Chas. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; No. 257, Z. T. Parshall, 1936 Semple ave.; No. 578, John N. Wallace, 1435 Webster ave.; No. 1100, Thomas Crowe, 1825 Washington st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 2817 Patee st.
St. Paul, Minn.—John Friesen, 178 Forbes ave.
Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.
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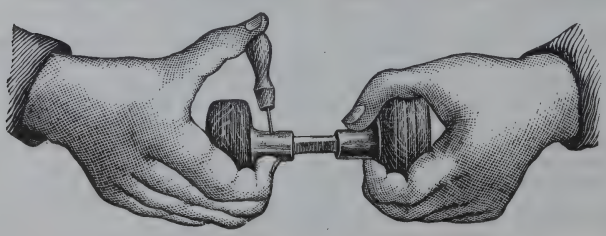
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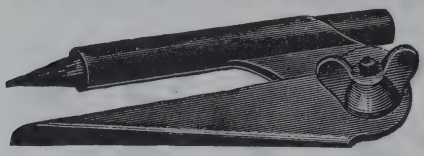
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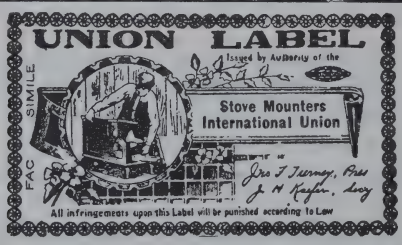
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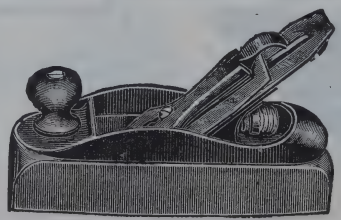
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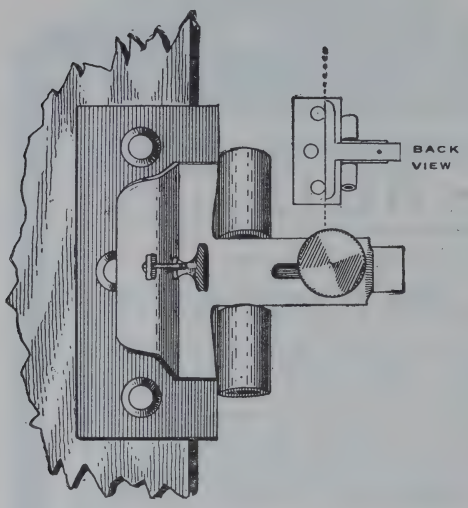
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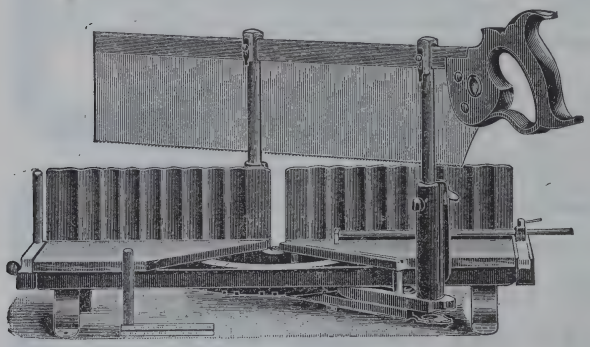
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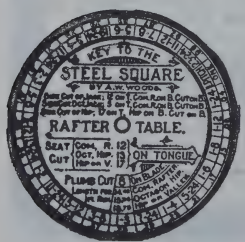
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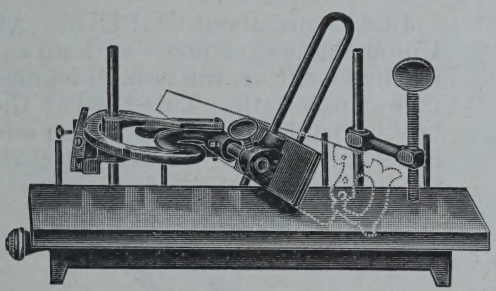
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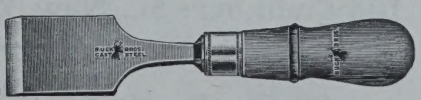
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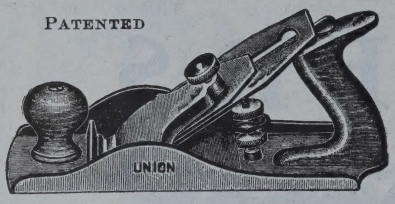
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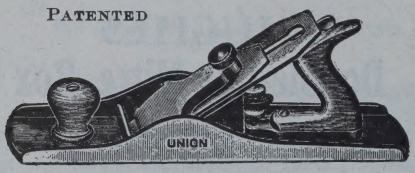
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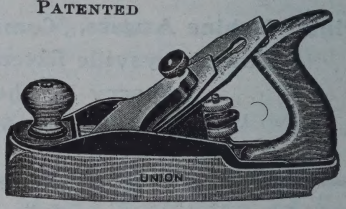
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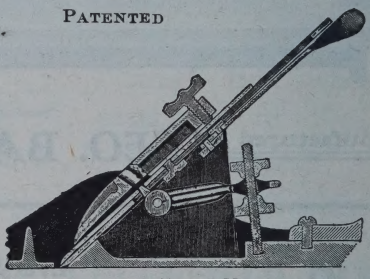
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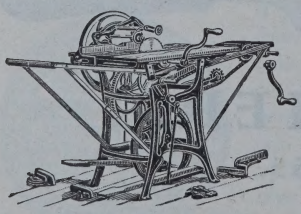
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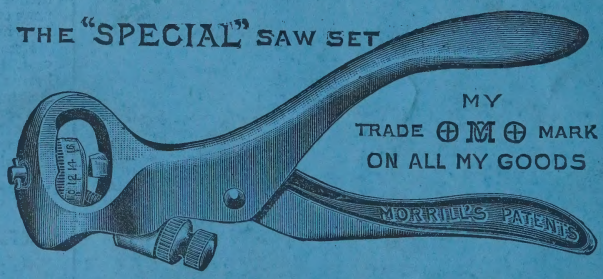
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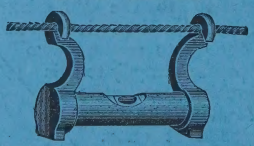
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